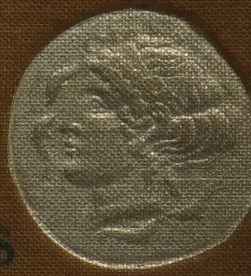
GREEK COINS

AND THEIR PARENT CITIES



JOHN WARD

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GREEK COINS AND THEIR PARENT CITIES

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SYRACUSAN MEDALLIONS—ENLARGED TWO DIAMETERS.

GREEK COINS
AND THEIR PARENT CITIES

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.
Author of "Pyramids and Progress"
"The Sacred Beetle," Etc.

ACCOMPANIED BY A CATALOGUE OF THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION
By G. F. HILL, M.A., of the British Museum

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

WHERE'ER WE TREAD, 'TIS HAUNTED HOLY GROUND,
NO EARTH OF THINE IS LOST IN VULGAR MOULD,
BUT ONE VAST REALM OF WONDER SPREADS AROUND
AND ALL THE MUSES' TALES SEEM TRULY TOLD.
Byron.

LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET
1902

RICHARD CLAY AND SONS, LIMITED,
LONDON AND BUNGAY.

TO

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA

P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.,

WITH DEEP RESPECT

GREEK COINS AND THEIR PARENT CITIES

IN TWO PARTS

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GREEK COINS AND THEIR PARENT CITIES

IN TWO PARTS

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HEAD FROM PERGAMON.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

THE OLD GREEKS AS PIONEERS OF TRADE
THEIR ARTISTIC AND LITERARY TASTE
SURVIVAL OF HELLENIC TYPES

INFLUENCE OF GREEK SCULPTURE UPON MODERN ART

THE PYTHON.

By the late Lord Leighton, P.R.A.

THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION—PURCHASED UNDER THE CHANTREY BEQUEST.
EXHIBITED IN THE TATE GALLERY, LONDON.

"When the World was Young." (By Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A.)
(By permission of T. McLean, Esq.)

INTRODUCTORY

"Fair Greece, sad relic of departed worth!
Immortal, though no more; though fallen, great!"—Byron.

The Greeks of old, who gave us our Architecture, our Arts, and our Literature, were pre-eminently the men of business of their day. In this wonderful combination, of the Ornamental side of life with the Practical, they have never been equalled. To these qualities they added Statesmanship and Military skill. With all these engrossing occupations, they seem to have found time to make their homes beautiful, and even the decoration of their coins, the medium of commerce, was not forgotten. And this was in the period of their highest mental development, and at a time when their fleets held the trade of the civilised world from East to West, from the Pillars of Hercules to India, from the Euxine to Cyrene.

Their Colonies were trading centres carrying on extensive business among themselves, and with their Parent Cities. These Colonies kept pace in arts and refinement with the mother country, and were able by their wealth to tempt philosophers, poets, sculptors, painters, orators, and soldiers from the lands of their birth to settle in the adopted homes of their kinsfolk.

PEASANTS OF CAPRI.
Descendants of Greek colonists.
(By permission of the artist, Mr. E. Barclay, and of Mr. R. Dunthorne.)

The new settlements were not bound by old traditions as to their coin types, and the coins of SYRACUSE, TARENTUM, THURIUM, and others, far eclipsed, as works of art, those of ATHENS and CORINTH, and their pieces became models for imitation by the cities of the old country.

Money was struck for purposes of trade, but the Greeks were the first to beautify coinage and make the pieces of metal into works of Art.

Strange to say, however, the earliest coins of the Greeks were of rude archaic style. The element of beauty was introduced about the same time that their architecture suddenly came to the wonderful perfection of the days of Pericles. Beside the remains of the incomparable Parthenon, there has lately been excavated the ruins of the older Temple (not very much older) destroyed by the Persians. The sculpture of this temple was of rude archaic work. In the same manner the "Period of the High Art" of the coins came suddenly, and showed itself simultaneously at Hellenic places widely apart.

We nowadays emulate the deeds of the emigrating Greeks in sending out new colonies and on a vast scale—but we make our pieces of money ugly and inartistic. With the glorious collection of Hellenic coins at our British Museum, which should be our models, we produce (in another Government Department in London) a coinage that becomes more unattractive every year! If the Master of the Mint would request his designers to study the treasures of the Coin Room of the British Museum some improvement might result. They would see how much they are behind the times of Ancient Greece.

Hellenic coins afford a fascinating study, interesting in several remarkable features beyond any medallic art the world has ever seen. I was first attracted to them by their beauty and acquired a few pieces as specimens of an art, almost equal in merit to fine Greek sculpture, although more of the character of gem-engraving.

As I found that these, my first, treasures, had their origin in Sicily and Southern Italy, I thought I should like to see the lands that had produced such beautiful works, and I set out to visit them. The journey was successful as a delightful pilgrimage to ancient shrines, but I found that the old Greek coins were not now to be seen in any numbers in the lands of their origin, and that our own British Museum possessed a far finer collection than any to be found elsewhere. This led me subsequently to study Greek coins nearer home, and after some years of patient waiting to form gradually a fairly good collection of my own.

Dr. Barclay Vincent Head, through the study of his monumental work *Historia Numorum*, was my instructor. That delightful book, and frequent associations with its courteous author, taught me all I desired to know, and led me gradually to devote my attention to the coinage of other Hellenic lands, and finally to visit Greece itself.

Classic Figure with a Mask from Tanagra.
(British Museum.)

I thus derived increased pleasure from my coins through visits to their "parent cities," and during my travels made important additions to the little collection. So when I was told by friends at the British Museum that I could do a useful work by publishing a Descriptive Catalogue of my coins, I willingly consented to do so. Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, kindly undertook the arduous labour of compiling the Catalogue, a task which he has performed with much care and skill, deserving my warmest thanks, the arrangement being that of the British Museum and of the *Historia Numorum*. Mr. Hill also supplies elaborate Greek and other Indices for the use of numismatists.

As a rule numismatists do not concern themselves so much about the topography of the countries where the coins were produced as about the coins themselves. I have therefore supplied three sketch-maps which I hope may add to the usefulness of the volume by showing the principal localities, in MAGNA GRAECIA, ANCIENT HELLAS, ASIA MINOR, and the Islands.

GOLD CUPS FROM VAPHIO, SPARTA.
(Athens Museum.)

As the work progressed I was more and more impressed by the idea that no book had been published connecting ancient Greek coins with the interesting localities which had produced them. I therefore determined to embody in the volume notes of a series of IMAGINARY RAMBLES to the ancient sites and cities of the Hellenic race ; commencing with the best known western colonies and gradually working eastward. Of those places that I had personally visited I had, in some cases, my own sketches and photographs for illustrations. For the more remote regions I collected what interesting information and material for illustrations were obtainable.

Short historical notices have been inserted where they seemed to be appropriate to the coins themselves, to the localities from which they come, or to the devices which they bear, with references to the great men of their time.

RELIEF IN BRONZE ON A MIRROR CASE FROM CORINTH.
(British Museum.)

The coins of the old states of Greece, ATHENS, CORINTH, THEBES,

TERRACOTTA FIGURE FROM TANAGRA.
(British Museum.)

are comparatively uninteresting, and there seems little to say about them from an artistic point of view. And as to their cities there is not much left to depict, the hand of time having been heavy on them. The PARTHENON is a confused heap of ruins, CORINTH has disappeared entirely, and of BOEOTIA, no traces of its towns are left. But to pass them by without pictorial recognition would be unfair.

At CORINTH, SPARTA, and BOEOTIA, though no ruins exist, wonderful specimens of ancient art have been turned up by the spade. The celebrated gold cups of VAPHIO were thus discovered—and disclose an art of high merit, possibly of a date long before the time of coins.

The sculptures of the Parthenon are nearly all in the British Museum. Lord Elgin found the ruined fane of Athene in danger of being used for building purposes or being burnt for lime. He no doubt saved the greater part of these sculptures from destruction by purchasing them and carrying them off to England: these glorious works of PHEIDIAS and his school are too well-known to need illustration here.[1]

But we can conjure up the ancient Makers of Athens, by studying the many portraits that exist of the poets, orators, philosophers, dramatists and statesmen of the palmy days of the great city. No portraits are found in Greece, all were carried off to Rome to adorn the palaces of the rich dilettanti of two thousand years ago; kind Nature in overwhelming POMPEII and HERCULANEUM preserved many of these for us. When Rome was destroyed, thousands of works of art must have perished, the finest the world ever produced.

LADY WITH SUNSHADE FROM TANAGRA.
(British Museum.)]

[1] Note J—Shield of Athene with portrait of Pheidias.

Unfortunately of many of the greatest heroes and literary men of Greece no memorial remains. I have engraved about fifty of the best specimens of these antique busts that can be identified. Hundreds of fine Greek heads exist in the various museums, labelled "Unknown Portrait," and possibly some of the attributions of those I have engraved, are doubtful; still they are all interesting as memorials of the educated men of the time.

GIRLS OF CAPRI. (BY BENNER.)
(Luxembourg, Paris.

Of the ordinary mortals of two thousand years ago, an interesting collection of portraits was found, some twenty years ago, in the ancient cemetery of TANAGRA, a small Boeotian town. These seem to have been the household gods of the departed, and portray the costume and everyday life of the simple folk of about 300 B.C., or earlier.

Thus we have the portraits of philosophers, poets, and warriors of old Greece on the one hand, and of the well-to-do citizens of a country town, on the other, preserved for our study. A little group of girls in terracotta resembling these, is engraved on p. 168; it was found at CAPUA and possibly supplied the accomplished President of our Royal Academy with the idea for one of his best pictures, which is engraved at the head of this chapter. Of the Tanagra figures those in ordinary costume are the most striking. The two ladies gossiping on a sofa (page 280), and the one enjoying an afternoon nap, those wearing sunshades, another hooded for an outdoor walk, and the ballet-dancer, are not very different in their attire from the costumes of the present day, while some of them seem to be portraits of noted actresses of their time.

The marbles and bronzes of the Greek sculptors were the finest the world has ever seen; the bronzes have nearly all disappeared, the

"A VISIT TO AESCULAPIUS." By Sir Edward J. Poynter, P.R.A.

From the Picture in the Tate Gallery, London (Chantrey Bequest Collection).

"In time long past, when to Dianae's chase
A bramble bush prickt Venus in the foot,
Olde Aesculapius healpt her heavie case,
Before the hurte had taken any roote."

T. Watson—d. 1592.

[By Permission of the Berlin Photographic Co.

metal being too tempting a prize for barbarian hordes, and even for invaders from "civilised" nations. But the few antique bronze works we have (or marble ones copied from the originals in bronze) have called forth the emulation of modern artists.

Of such one of the most successful was the ATHLETE STRUGGLING WITH A PYTHON, of the lamented LORD LEIGHTON, which is perhaps equal to an ancient work.

Of ancient painting by such as APELLES and ZEUXIS no specimens

GRECIAN COAST SCENERY—CAPE DUCATO, CORFU (CORCYRA).

are preserved; all have perished. But no doubt the painting of these renowned artists of antiquity was of equal merit to the sculpture. Some of our modern painters have caught the classic vein.

Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A., to whose work I have already referred, shows the thoroughness of his classic knowledge in his picture, "A VISIT TO AESCULAPIUS." It was painted in 1880, ten years before the discoveries at EPIDAURUS, and yet one would fancy that the artist had seen the enclosure of the ancient physician's dwelling outside the great temple as now uncovered. The head of ASKLEPIOS (as I prefer to call him) is like his authentic portrait recently found there, his attitude, and the dog under the seat, are all as depicted on one of my coins of EPIDAURUS. APHRODITE and her attendant maidens are not, however, to be found nowadays anywhere but in the lovely ideals of their author's imagination!

MODERN GREEK TYPES. (BY HÉBERT.)
Natives of Southern Italy.
(Luxembourg, Paris.)

This undoubtedly (as Lord Leighton once remarked to me) is the finest picture of its class of our time. Fortunately it is the possession of the British nation (thanks to the Chantrey Bequest), and at last fittingly shown in the TATE Gallery, London.

The Greeks were also masters of decoration, and that, too, at a very early period. Mr. ARTHUR EVANS has discovered fresco paintings (ornament and figure, &c.) on the walls of the Palace of MINOS, in CRETE. In Greece itself all traces of internal decoration have perished. But in Rome, in Raphael's time, remains of wall-painting were discovered on the ceiling of an Imperial palace, which was doubtless the work of Greek artists. These designs were copied by Raphael in the decoration of the Stanze and Loggie of the Vatican.

In modern times, ornament of a similar style was found at the Palace of the Caesars. Pompeii and Herculaneum have shown us decoration, also by Greek artists, but of rather a declining style. Doubtless the mural adornment of the celebrated temples of old Greece was of equal merit to their architecture. Some of the scenes lately found at Pompeii are interesting; one, especially so for us numismatists, showing AMORINI busily engaged in weighing out the precious metals, and in striking medals or coins (page xxvi.).

It is a notable fact that almost every spot selected for the cities of the ancient Greeks, whether within their own native land or in their colonies, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty. The whole of the Coast Scenery of Greece and the Islands is extremely fine, and rendered doubly so by the exquisite hues of the sky and sea.

We are told that the appreciation of fine scenery is quite a modern discovery. But the Greeks, who cultivated the beautiful in their literature and in their art, seem to have keenly appreciated

"Ζά'η μοῦ, σᾶς ἀγαπῶ."

THE MAID OF ATHENS.

Portrait from Life, 1812.

landscape scenery as well, and have thus given much opportunity, by the selection of their sites, for illustrating a work such as the present volume.

The enjoyment of a pilgrimage through such lands is greatly heightened when we find at unexpected places survival of classic times. The tall, dignified carriage of the women, their regular features and fair complexion, recall the ancient type, and in some districts the very costumes still are found. We happen on religious festivals little changed from those of old, though HERA or DEMETER may be replaced by the VIRGIN MARY, in the honours paid to their ideal of what the best of womankind should be.

In Italy, in old Greece and in the Islands (at Easter especially, and on other religious festivals), the peasantry, dressed in their best costumes, and wearing jewellery handed down from mother to daughter, still join in dances which are evident survivals of the ancient classic celebrations. Among these assemblages one can recognise the fair skin and fine eyes, and often the auburn tresses of the old Hellenic race.[1] Among the upper classes also I have noticed the fair complexion and regular features of the "Maid of Athens" of to-day. When the recently discovered Delphic Ode to Apollo was performed by a society of amateurs at a concert in Athens, I was much struck with the fact, and also remarked the number of tall handsome men, of evident Greek descent.

MODERN GREECE—NATIONAL DANCES.

This and the fact of the Greek tongue being still the language of the country is

[1] In Italy one sees much of a similar survival of Hellenic types of feature. Lord Leighton, who knew all these countries well, told me that the natives of the Island of Capri, were, he considered, entirely Greek in origin, for when the Greek towns of the mainland were overrun by invaders, Capri was spared, being too poor for pillage. To this day the natives will not intermarry with the people of the mainland. Thus their Greek element is preserved.

Dancing Girl from Tanagra.

extraordinary, after the vicissitudes through which that land has passed, and the many invasions of two thousand years, showing that the people did not intermingle with their conquerors, whether Roman, Slavonic, Venetian or Moslem.

In the time of Richard Coeur de Lion, the British held Cyprus, and at a later date Malta. These islands are again British possessions, each having been an Hellenic colony, striking Greek money. Both of them now possess current silver coin, bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria. This shows how ancient numismatics bring us into touch with modern progress.[1]

The earlier Greek coins mainly exhibit heads of their deities, religious emblems and agonistic allusions, or representations of celebrated statues of antiquity long lost to the world. After the time of Alexander the coins become interesting proofs of history, bearing in many cases remarkable portraits, frequently the only ones known of important personages.

My book, treating as it does of Greek Coins and their Parent Cities, is intended more for the use of the general public than for scholars, and therefore is written in a popular style.

The Catalogue prepared at the British Museum, is arranged in the manner adopted there—*i.e.*, the countries are made to retain their ancient names, and the cities are afterwards placed in alphabetical order. This plan is not suitable for the Imaginary Ramble, which constitutes my special part of the book, and the places are therefore mentioned as we come to them on our route.

Lady of Tanagra, Indoor Costume.
(British Museum.)

I have also, in most instances, made use of the ordinary spelling of

[1] Note A.—Imitations of Greek Money found in Britain.

well-known classical names, as being more familiar to the general reader than that adopted by the scientific expert.

LADY OF TANAGRA WITH SUNSHADE.

(British Museum.

Greek coins are becoming every year more difficult to obtain, even at very high prices; their importance as adjuncts to classical studies is being recognised, and most of the private collections dispersed in recent years have found their way to the public museums. Our American friends are alive to their importance in this respect, and quite recently the entire collection of CANON GREENWELL has been purchased, it is said, for a museum in Boston. This superb cabinet, the result of the experience and travel of a lifetime, was a peculiarly interesting one, and it is to be regretted that it has left our shores.

The awakening of modern interest in Hellenic Lands was in a great measure due to the poetry of BYRON, and I have therefore selected lines of his to head many of the chapters.

No one can travel in Greece without the nervous poetry of Lord Byron coming back to recollection as each hallowed spot is visited. His descriptions are absolutely true and many were possibly written on the spot. His best and highest qualities were called forth by his genuine, unselfish enthusiasm for Greece. He virtually gave his life for her cause. His lonely death at Misolonghi was nothing short of a martyrdom for that freedom of Hellas from Turkish yoke, of which he did not live to see the realisation.[1]

LADY OF TANAGRA, OUTDOOR COSTUME.

(British Museum.)

I have to tender my warm thanks to the many friends who aided my efforts, particularly to Dr. B. V. HEAD and his brethren of the Coin Room; also to Dr. A. S. MURRAY, Mr. ARTHUR H. SMITH, and the other courteous officials of the British Museum, too numerous to name, I owe my deep gratitude.

NOTE M.—*Misolonghi*, by Sir Rennell Rodd.

Dr. MAHAFFY most kindly undertook the troublesome task of reading many of the proofs. Mr. A. H. HALLAM MURRAY gave me the benefit of his generous help and advice, and at every point his fine taste and great experience were invaluable.

WALL-PAINTING FROM POMPEII. (A NUMISMATIC WORKSHOP?)

I was never able to visit Cyprus at the proper season, and I could find few who knew the place to tell me about its present state. The RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, however, in the midst of his arduous duties, found time to put me on the proper track, and by his kindness I found all I needed at the Colonial Office.

Mr. E. C. COLLINS, of that busy Government Department, volunteered to supply me with the very interesting account of the modern aspect of the ancient isle, once before owned by the English nation in the days of our Lion-hearted King.

In offering some novel aspects of "Greek Coins and their Parent Cities" it is hoped that this work may add a new interest to the study of those minute relics of old Grecian art and the wonderful people who produced them.

It is a great advantage to give a book a good name. The title of this volume was chosen by LORD DUFFERIN, who helped me with the work and also encouraged me to publish it. To him, as to one who has indeed "done the state some service" in every land which I venture to describe (and in many more besides), I dedicate this volume.[1]

JOHN WARD.

[1] NOTE B.—Lord Dufferin's Knowledge of the East.

From the Picture by S. Phillips, R.A.] [In the Possession of Mr. John Murray.

" . . . . *thy fame*
Links a new memory to each sacred name."

LORD BYRON.

Died at Misolonghi, 19 April, 1824.

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THE APOLLO BELVEDERE.

MARBLE STATUE.

Copy of an antique bronze, possibly by Leochares, c. 350 B.C. (Vatican, Rome.)

GREEK COINS AND THEIR PARENT CITIES

PART FIRST

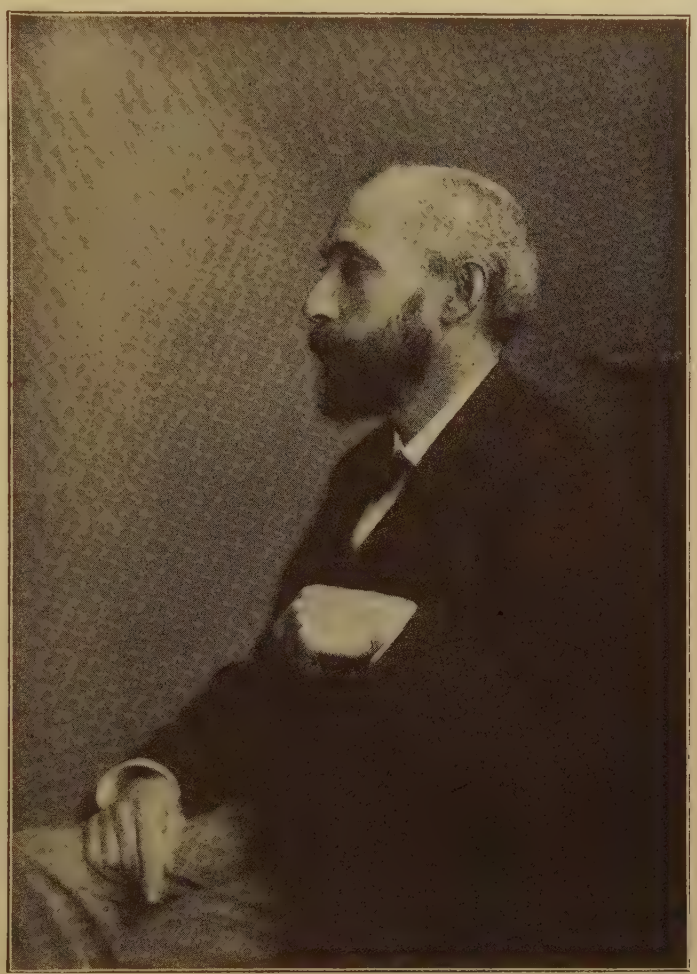
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS

BELONGING TO JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

"... Taste, whose softening hand hath power to give
Sweetness and grace to rudest things,
And trifles to distinction brings,[1]
Makes us full oft the enchanting tale receive
In Truth's disguise as Truth ..."—PINDAR.

Ode to Hieron I. of Syracuse, Victor in The Olympic Games, B.C. 470.

1 Possibly alluding to the victorious quadriga, one of the earliest forms of decoration on coins.



BARCLAY VINCENT HEAD, D.C.L.

KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS, BRITISH MUSEUM

AUTHOR OF "HISTORIA NUMORUM, A MANUAL OF GREEK NUMISMATICS"

LAURÉAT DE L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE

MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

[*p.* xxxiv.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS

MR. G. F. HILL'S PREFATORY NOTE

The collection of Greek coins belonging to Mr. Ward comprises many fine and interesting pieces, and I am grateful for the opportunity afforded me by their owner's request that I should compile a catalogue of his cabinet.

All the most important specimens are illustrated by the autotype process, with the exception of a few pieces which were excluded for want of space or acquired too late for insertion in the plates; most of these will be found engraved separately in the text.

In view of the increasing attention which is being paid to varieties of dies, I have, in nearly all cases, compared the specimens with others published elsewhere, and noted the results wherever I have established the identity of dies. In other matters, I have avoided the temptation to write notes on the coins, except where they throw new light on questions of interest.

The metals are indicated in the usual way; obliterations, or portions of type or inscription which are off the flan, are restored in square brackets. The sizes are given in millimetres; the weights first in grammes and secondly (in round brackets) in grains troy.

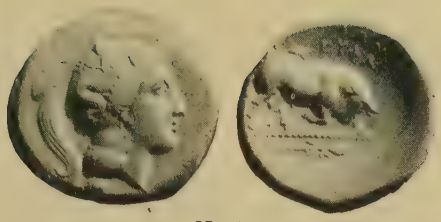
In the case of monograms, letters and signs of peculiar form, numbers are given referring to the table of drawings which will be found on p. 155. The provenance and pedigree of the specimens have been stated wherever they were likely to be of interest.

G. F. H.

October, 1901.

MAGNA GRAECIA, SICILIA, ETC.

No. 72.



No. 74.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS

THE

COLLECTION OF JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

SPAIN.—KARTHAGO NOVA?

Third Century B.C.

1 Head of king l., with slight whisker, wearing wreath and diadem entwined; border of dots.

Elephant walking r.; in ex. Phoen. letter (ℵ); plain border.

[Die of B.M. specimen, Head, Coins of the Ancients, vi. C 31.]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 6·43 grammes (99·2 grains). For the attribution, *see* Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 3. [Pl. I.]

GAUL.—MASSALIA.

Third Century B.C.

2 Head of Artemis r., wearing olive-wreath and triple-drop earring; border of dots.

MAΣΣA above; lion r.; concave field.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 3·27 grammes (50·5 grains). Phocaic drachm. Semi-barbarous work.

ITALY.—SAMNIUM.

(Italic Confederacy.)

90—89 B.C.

3 Oscan inscription (vîteliû); head of Italia l., laureate, wearing necklace; border of dots.

Warrior standing to front, looking r.; he wears crested helmet and paludamentum; r. rests on lance, l. holds sword in sheath, l. foot on uncertain object; beside him, to r., forepart of bull recumbent to front; in exergue ꟻ (d); border of dots.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 3·72 grammes (57·4 grains). Denarius. Friedländer (*die osk. Münzen*, p. 75) describes the object under the warrior's foot as "ein liegendes Feldzeichen"; Garrucci (*le Monete dell' It. ant.*, text to Pl. XCI. 7, 8) as a vase or helmet.

CAMPANIA.

ROMANO-CAMPANIAN.

Fourth Century B.C.

4 Female head r., wearing crested bonnet surmounted by eagle's head; behind, dolphin downwards; border of dots.

ROMANO l. Victory nude to waist, standing r., in l. a long palm-branch, to the top of which she with r. fastens a wreath by a long tainia; in field r., X///; plain border.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 6·51 grammes (100·4 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl. I.]

Third Century B.C.

5 Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair flowing; border of dots.

ROM[A] above; horse galloping l.; border of dots?

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 6·35 grammes (98·0 grains). Campanian stater.

6 Beardless head of Janus, laureate; border of dots.

ROMA in incuse letters on a raised tablet, below; Jupiter r. in fast quadriga with Victory as charioteer; he is nude to waist and holds in r. thunderbolt, in l. sceptre; plain border.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 6·20 grammes (95·7 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl I.]

CALES.

Circa B.C. 334—268.

7 Head of Athena r. in crested Korinthian helmet; between neck and crest, branch.

CALENO in ex.; Nike in fast biga l., in r. goad, in l. reins.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 6·18 grammes (95·3 grains). Campanian stater.

Third Century B.C.

8 Head of Athena l. in crested Korinthian helmet; border of dots.

CALENO r.; cock standing r.; in field l., star; border of dots.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 5·91 grammes (91·2 grains).

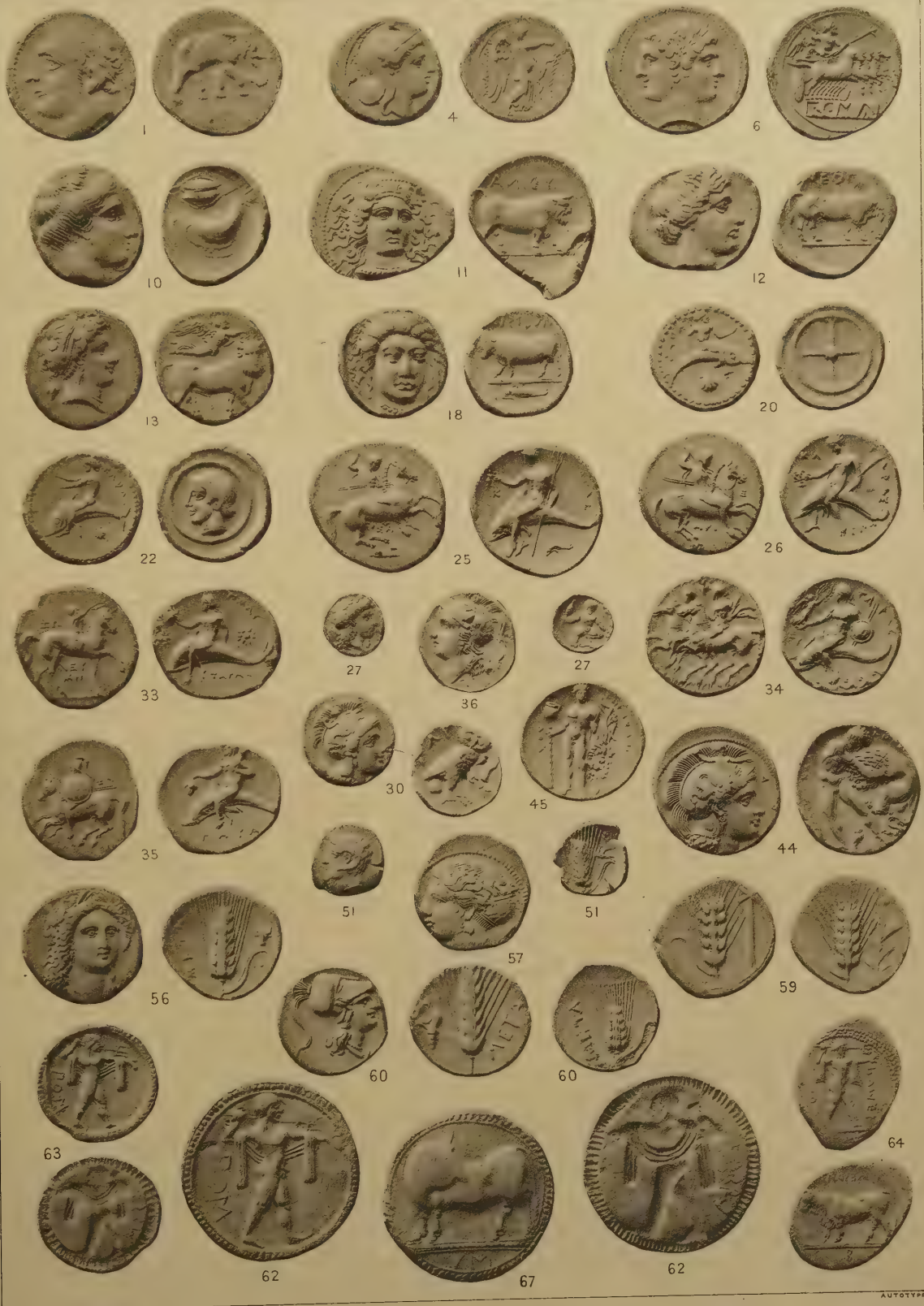
CAPUA.

Third Century B.C.

9 Head of Hera r., wearing diadem and veil, sceptre over l. shoulder; border of dots.

ΓΠΠΝΧ l.; ear of barley; in field r., traces of symbol resembling a tripod; border of dots; concave field.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 5·91 grammes (91·2 grains).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AUTOTYPE.

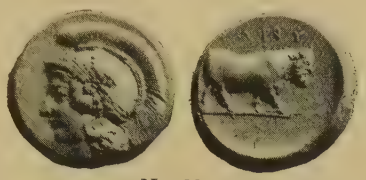
CUMAE.

Before B.C. 423.

10 Female head r., wearing earring; hair rolled. | Traces of inscription; mussel-shell, hinge r.; above, barley-corn; border of dots; concave field.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·37 grammes (113·7 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl. I.]

HYRIA.



No. 11A.

Circa B.C. 420—340.

11 Head of Hera nearly facing, inclined to r., wearing broad stephanos (decorated with palmette between fore-parts of two griffins), and necklace; border of dots. | ΑΥΙΙϽΥ above; human-headed bull r.; concave field.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 7·32 grammes (113·0 grains). Campanian stater.
Sale of Jan. 20, 1898 (3). [Pl. I.]

11A Head of Athena l., in crested Athenian helmet adorned with olive-wreath and owl. [Die of B.M. no. 7.] | [Α]ΜΙϽΥ above; human-headed bull r.; concave field.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·37 grammes (113·7 grains).
From the Sale of a "Late Collector" (1900, 10).

NEAPOLIS.

Circa 400—340 B.C.

12 Female head r., hair rolled. | ΝΕΟΠ above; human-headed bull r.; incuse circle.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 7·87 grammes (121·5 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl. I.]

Circa 340—268 B.C.

13 Female head r., wearing triple-drop earring and necklace, hair confined by diadem; behind, bunch of grapes. | Inscr. not visible; human-headed bull r. crowned by Nike flying r.; below, ο

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 7·24 grammes (111·7 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl. I.]

14 Similar head l.; behind, crane r. | [ΝΕ]ΟΠΟΛΙΤΩ[Ν] in ex.; similar type to preceding; below ΙΣ

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·03 grammes (108·5 grains). Campanian stater.

Third Century B.C.

15 [ΝΕ]ΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ l.; head of Apollo laureate l.; behind, ΗΙ | Similar type to preceding; below, ΙΣ; in ex., -ΜΑ?

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·81 grammes (89·7 grains).

NOLA.

Circa 340—268 B.C.

16 Female head r., wearing triple-drop earring and necklace, hair confined in broad diadem; border of dots.

ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ in ex.; human-headed bull r. crowned by Nike flying r.; concave field.

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 7·19 grammes (111 grains).

NUCERIA ALFATERNA.

Third Century B.C.

17 MVNIC on r. [ƎTNOЯN MVNICKƎ]VN on l. Youthful male head l. with flowing hair and ram's horn; border of dots.

Nude youth standing l.; with r. holds horse by bridle, in l. short sceptre.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·1 grammes (109·5 grains). Campanian stater.

PHISTELIA.

Circa 420—400 B.C.

18 Female head nearly facing (inclined to r.); flowing hair confined by band visible on forehead; wears necklace; plain border.

8IꟻTLVIꟻ above; human-headed bull l. on double exergual line; in ex., dolphin l.; concave field.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 7·47 grammes (115·3 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl. I.]

SUESSA AURUNCA.

Third Century B.C.

19 Head of Apollo r., laureate. Behind, kithara.

[SV]ESA[NO] in exergue. Nude horseman (*desultor*), wearing pointed cap, riding l., leading a second horse; in l. a palm-branch, tied with a tainia, over his shoulder.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·96 grammes (107·4 grains). Campanian didrachm.

CALABRIA.

TARAS.

Circa B.C. 520.

20 ƧAЯAT l.; Taras riding r. on dolphin, r. resting on its back, l. extended; below, pecten-shell. Border of dots.

Wheel with four spokes; incuse circle.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 8·04 grammes (124·0 grains). Tarentine stater. [Pl. I.]

Circa B.C. 500.

21 TARAS r.; Taras riding l. on dolphin, both hands extended; below, pecten-shell. Border of dots.

Winged sea-horse l. Concave field.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 8·29 grammes (124·4 grains). Stater.

22 TAPAS r.; type and symbol as on preceding; border of dots.

Youthful (female?) head l. (Satyra?), hair tied up behind, in thick linear circle; incuse circle.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 8·55 grammes (124·8 grains). Stater. [Pl. I.]

Circa B.C. 460—420.

23 Youthful male figure (Demos?), nude to waist, seated l. on diphros; in l. staff, in extended r. kantharos; his r. foot on a basis, on which is a garlanded altar or stele with pediment.

TAPAN l., TI N[∩]N r.; Taras riding r. on dolphin, r. resting on its back, l. extended; below, pecten-shell; incuse circle.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·97 grammes (123·9 grains). Stater.

Circa B.C. 450—430.

24 TA - - - l.; Taras riding r. on dolphin, r. resting on its back, l. extended; beneath, the field filled with curling waves; in field r., T; dotted double circle.

Nude horseman galloping r., r. resting on horse's back, l. holding the bridle; concave field.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 8·13 grammes (125·5 grains). Stater.

Circa B.C. 334—302.

25 Nude horseman on prancing horse; with r. he strikes downwards with lance, in l. shield and two lances; beneath horse, ΣA

[T]APAΣ r.; Taras riding l. on dolphin, in extended r. kantharos, in l., which rests on dolphin's back, trident; in field l. K; below, small dolphin l.; concave field.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 7·81 grammes (120·5 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, *The Horsemen of Tarentum*, p. 103, v. 12. [Pl. I.]

26 Similar type; in field r. Ξ; below horse, API

T APAΣ r.; Taras riding l. on dolphin, in extended r. kantharos, in l., which rests on dolphin's back, oar; in field l. KΛ, below ΕΠA

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·92 grammes (122·2 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 103, v. 21 (I for Ξ). [Pl. I.]

Circa B.C. 302—281.

27 Head of Aphrodite (or Persephone) r., wearing stephane and earring; in field l. K, r. [Ⱶ], M and ϕ [Die of Berlin specimen (*Beschreibung* iii. 1. No. 32, Pl. x. 161).]

[TAPAΣ] r.; infant Taras seated to front on ground, head r.; in r. distaff, in l. clew of wool; below, small dolphin r. [Die of Berlin specimen (see obv.).]

Æ 10·5 mm. Wt. 1·41 grammes (21·7 grains). Diobol. [Pl. I.]

28 Nude youthful horseman r. crowning horse which stands lifting off foreleg; above ΣA, below APE | ΟΩN

ΤΑΡΑΣ r.; Taras riding l. on dolphin; in extended r. tripod, l. resting on dolphin's back; below ΓΑΣ; concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·81 grammes (120·6 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 132, no. 1.

29 Similar.

Similar.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·76 grammes (119·8 grains). Stater.

30 Head of Athena r., wearing earring and crested Athenian helmet adorned with figure of Skylla r. hurling a rock.

ΤΑΡ l.; owl standing r., head facing; in field r. horn, point upwards, and ΙΟϽ

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 2·14 grammes (33·0 grains). Drachm. Cf. Evans, p. 126 [Pl. I.]

281–272 B.C.

31 Nude horseman to r. on prancing horse; with r. he strikes downwards with lance; in l. shield and two lances; in field l. ΓΥ, beneath horse A[PI | ΣΤΙ | Γ]

Taras riding r. on dolphin, in l. bow, in r. arrow; below, ΔΙ and elephant r.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 6·40 grammes (98·8 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 157, no. A 1.

32 Nude boy riding to l. on horse, which is received and crowned by nude male figure. In field r. ΓΥ, beneath horse APΙ | ΣΤΙ | Γ

Τ ΑΡΑΣ l. Similar type to preceding; below, elephant r.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 6·22 grammes (96 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 158, no. B 1.

33 Nude boy riding to r. on horse (which lifts near foreleg) which he crowns with his r. In field l. ΙΩ, beneath horse NEY | MH

ΤΑΡΑΣ below; Taras riding sideways on dolphin l., l. resting on its back, r. holding out horned helmet; in field, on either side, star of twelve rays; r., ΠΟΛΥ

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·49 grammes (100·2 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 158, no. C 3. [Pl. I.]

34 The two Dioskuri on horseback cantering l., with flowing mantles; in field, above, ☿; beneath, between horses' hoofs, [ΣA]Λ Ω N O Σ

ΤΑ ΡΑΣ r.; Taras riding l. on dolphin, hair bound with tainia; in r. Nike r. with wreath; in l. shield (device: hippocamp l.) and two lances; below, line of waves; in field l. ΓΥ.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·55 grammes (101·1 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 159, no. D 1. [Pl. I.]

35 Horseman to l. on cantering horse; he wears crested conical helmet and carries shield (device: star of eight rays) and two lances; in field r. ΙΩ, beneath horse ΗΙ | [ΑΠ]ΟΛΛ|....Ο

ΤΑΡΑ[Ξ] below; infant Taras, wearing anklets, riding l. on dolphin; in r. holds out bunch of grapes, in l. distaff.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·52 grammes (100·6 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 160, no. F 1. [Pl. I.]

36 Head of Athena l., wearing triple-drop earring and crested Athenian helmet, adorned with figure of Skylla l. hurling a rock; beneath, ΕΥ

Owl standing r. on thunderbolt, head facing, flapping wings; in field r. ΞΩ, below ΔΙ, above [ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙ-ΝΩΝ]

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 3·19 grammes (49·2 grains). Drachm. Cf. Evans, p. 162, no. 6. [Pl. I.]

272–235 B.C.

37 Nude boy l. on horse, which raises off foreleg; with r. he crowns its head. In field r. ΞΥ, beneath horse ΛΥΚΙ | ΝΟΞ

ΤΑ ΡΑ[Ξ] below; Taras riding l. on dolphin, chlamys on l. arm, with r. brandishes trident. In field r., owl l.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 6·47 grammes (99·8 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 177, no. A 9.

38 Nude horseman to r. on prancing horse; with r. strikes downwards with lance, in l. shield and two lances; in field l. ΔΙ, beneath horse ΑΡΙ ΞΤΟ | ΚΛ ΗΞ

ΤΑΡΑΞ below; Taras riding l. on dolphin, in r. kantharos, in l., which rests on dolphin's back, trident; in field r. head of nymph l.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·31 grammes (97·4 grains). Stater. Cf. Evans, p. 179, no. C 1.

39 Female head l. wearing earring and band in hair.

ΤΑ below, r.; nude horseman r. on horse which lifts off foreleg; with r. he crowns horse's head; in field l. dolphin r., below horse, lion passant r.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·26 grammes (112·0 grains). Stater. Cf. Brit. Mus. Catal. Italy, p. 199, no. 290.

Small denominations of various dates.[1]

40 Head of Athena r. wearing crested Athenian helmet decorated with figure of Skylla r.

Herakles standing r. strangling lion; between his legs Κ ?; in field l. club and bow.

Æ 12·5 mm. Wt. 1·09 grammes (16·8 grains).

41 Similar to preceding.

Herakles standing almost to front, weight resting on r. leg, head r., strangling lion; in field l. club.

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 1·19 grammes (18·4 grains).

[1] In the absence of any inscription, it is possible that nos. 41—43 may be coins of Herakleia in Lucania and not of Taras. No. 40 on the other hand may with certainty be given to Taras (cf. Berlin Beschreibung, iii. 1, p. 302, nos. 556 ff.).

42 Similar to preceding. | Herakles standing to l., strangling lion; in field r. fly (?)

Æ 11·0 mm. Wt. ·97 gramme (15·0 grains).

43 Similar to preceding, but winged sea-horse instead of Skylla. | Herakles kneeling r. strangling lion.

Æ 12·0 mm. Wt. 1·13 grammes (17·4 grains).

LUCANIA.

HERAKLEIA.

Circa B.C. 380—300.

44 Head of Athena r. wearing crested Athenian helmet (decorated with Skylla hurling rock), earring, [and necklace]; in front Δ | K | [Φ] Border of dots. Die of B.M. no. 28. | ϜH - - Herakles standing to r. strangling lion; in field l. KAΛ and club; between legs of Herakles, owl. Concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·79 grammes (120·2 grains). Tarentine stater. [Pl. I.]

45 [ϜHPAK] ΛHIΩN r. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Korinthian helmet (decorated with Skylla hurling rock), earring, and necklace. Die of B.M. no. 36. | ϜHPAKΛHIΩN r. Herakles standing to front, quiver-strap passing across breast from r. shoulder downwards; he rests r. on club, and holds in l. lion's skin, bow and arrow; in field l. oinochoe and AΘA; concave field.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 7·83 grammes (120·8 grains). Tarentine stater. [Pl. I.]

Circa B.C. 300—268.

46 Head of Athena r. in crested Korinthian helmet; above AΛE, behind EY, below I | Inscription off the flan; Herakles standing to front, r. resting on club, in l. lion's skin and bow; in field l. owl flying r. Concave field.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 6·29 grammes (97·0 grains). Tarentine stater. Cf. B.M. no. 39.

47 [ϜHP]AKΛE[IΩN] Head of Athena l. in crested Korinthian helmet decorated with griffin. | Herakles standing to front, head r., r. resting on club, l. holding lion's skin; in field r. Nike flying towards him with wreath, l. ΦIΛO

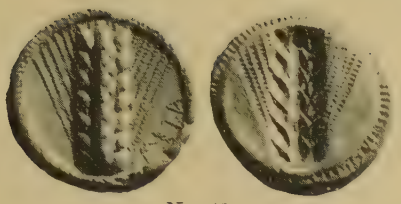
Æ 20 mm. Wt. 6·71 grammes (103·5 grains). Tarentine stater. Φ has the form no. 1.

METAPONTION.

Circa B.C. 550—480.

48 MƎTA r.; ear of barley in high relief; guilloche border, raised. | Ear of corn and radiating border, all incuse.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 7·75 grammes (119·6 grains) Italic stater. Inscr. has the form no. 2.



No. 48.

No. 52.

Circa B.C. 480—400.

49 ΜΕΤΑ l.; ear of barley; traces of plain border. [Die of B.M. no. 51].

Young Herakles standing l., wearing lion's skin over head and hanging behind him; in l. phiale with which he pours libation over altar before him, r. rests on club; in field l. uncertain object; guilloche border; incuse circle. [Die of B.M. no. 51.]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·35 grammes (113·4 grains). Italic stater. The symbol in the field of the rev. has been described as a bucranium or a ram's head. Μ has the form no. 3.

Circa B.C. 400—350.

50 Female head r., wearing earring, hair bound with double fillet, crossed. Plain border.

ΜΕΤ[Α] r., ear of barley with leaf on l. Concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·43 grammes (114·6 grains). Italic stater.

51 Beardless male head l. with ram's horn (Libyan Dionysos ?).

Ear of barley, with leaf on r.; in field r., plough. Concave field.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. 1·04 grammes (16·0 grains). Italic diobol? The hair of the head is treated in a peculiar fashion, suggesting the skin of an animal; cf. B.M. no. 156. [Pl. I.]

Circa B.C. 350—300.

52 Head of Leukippos r. bearded, in Korinthian helmet; behind, dog sitting l.; below, ϶

ΜΕΤΑ l.; ear of barley with leaf to r.; on the leaf, dove r., flapping wings; beneath it, ΑΜ Concave field.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·73 grammes (119·3 grains). Italic stater. Cf. B.M. nos. 79, 80. The inscription ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟϹ is off the flan of this specimen.

53 Head of Demeter r., wearing wreath of barley, earring, necklace and transparent veil; in field l. Α r. Π Border of dots.

ΜΕΤΑ r.; ear of barley, with leaf to l.; above leaf, tripod; in field r. ΠΡΟ

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·89 grammes (121·8 grains). Cf. B.M. no. 121.

54 Head of Demeter l., wearing wreath of barley, triple-drop earring and necklace. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 106.]

ΜΕΤΑ r.; ear of barley with leaf to l.; above leaf, tongs; below it, [Α]⊙Α Concave field.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 7·74 grammes (119·5 grains) Italic stater.

55 Similar to preceding (border of dots not visible).

ΜΕΤΑ r.; ear of barley with leaf to l.; above leaf, griffin running r., below it ΑΥ Slightly concave field.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 7·91 grammes (122·1 grains). Italic stater. Cf. B.M. no. 109.

56 Head of Demeter nearly facing, inclined to r., wearing wreath of barley and necklace.

ΜΕΤΑ l.; ear of barley with leaf to r.; above the leaf, bull's head facing, below A⊙A Slightly concave field

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7 grammes (108 grains). Italic stater. Cf. B.M. no. 117. [Pl. I.]

57 Head of Nike l., wearing earring, hair in sphendone decorated at back with stars. Border of dots.

ΜΕΤΑ r.; ear of barley; in field l., shell of gasteropod (*Aporrhais*).

[Die of Loebbecke specimen (Imhoof-Blumer and Keller, *Tier- u. Pflanzenbilder* Pl. viii. 28)].

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 7·81 grammes (120·5 grains). Italic stater. [Pl. I.]

58 Female head r., wearing earring, and necklace; hair in net.

ΜΕΤΑ l.; ear of barley with leaf to r.; above leaf, pomegranate (?)

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·74 grammes (119·5 grains). Italic stater.

59 Ear of barley, with leaf on l.; in field r., cross-headed torch. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 58].

[Α]ΤΞ[Μ] ? l.; ear of barley with leaf to l.; in field r., poppy-plant in seed.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·81 grammes (120·6 grains). Italic stater. The symbol on the obverse somewhat resembles a *groma* (see *Arch. Anzeiger* 1899 p. 132); but what is undoubtedly a torch of similar design is often carried by Persephone and Hekate on S. Italian vases. *See* Walters, B.M. Catal. of Vases, vol. iv., nos. F 174, 277, 278, 332, 436. The same symbol occurs on a coin of Lokris Epizeph. in the B.M. (T. Jones—1878-5-2-4). [Pl. I.]

After 300 B.C.

60 Head of Athena r. in crested Korinthian helmet, wearing necklace.

ΜΕΤΑ l.; ear of barley, with leaf to r. Slightly concave field.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·95 grammes (61·0 grains). Italic half-stater. [Pl. I.]

61 Head of Demeter r., wreathed with barley.

ΜΕΤΑ l.; two ears of barley with leaves; in field r. Λ/ ?

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 1·96 grammes (30·3 grains). Italic quarter-stater.

POSEIDONIA.

Circa B.C. 550—480.

62 ΠΟΜ l. Poseidon, nude, to r., hair in long plaits, l. outstretched, with r. wields trident; chlamys hangs over both arms and passes behind back. Border of dots between two lines.

ΜϞϞ[Ϟ] r. in relief. Incuse type similar to that of obv., but seen from behind and turned to l. Radiating border also incuse.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 7·19 grammes (111 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl. I.]

63 Similar to preceding.

ΜϞϞϞ r. Similar to preceding.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 3·5 grammes (54 grains). Campanian drachm. [Pl. I.]

Circa B.C. 480—400.

64 ϤƎMO⌐ r. Poseidon, nude, to r., l. outstretched, with r. wields trident; chlamys hangs over both arms and passes behind back; in field l. B Triple border of dots.

ϤAD ϤƎMO[⌐] above; bull standing l. on double exergual line. In exergue, B

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·74 grammes (119·5 grains). Achaian stater. [Pl. I.]

Circa B.C. 480—400.

65 MO⌐ r. Poseidon, as on preceding; behind, sprig of olive with leaf and fruit. Border of dots.

ƎMO⌐ above; bull standing l. on exergual line. In exergue, grain of corn. Incuse circle.

Æ 12·5 mm. Wt. 1·28 grammes (19·7 grains). Achaian sixth.

Circa B.C. 480—400.

66 [⌐]OϾEIΔA[N] l. Poseidon, as on preceding; in field r. dolphin, r., head downwards.

[⌐]OϾEIΔ - - above; bull standing l. on single exergual line; in exergue, dolphin l. Slightly concave field.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·17 grammes (110·7 grains). Achaian stater.

SYBARIS.

Before B.C. 510.

67 VM in exergue. Bull l., head reverted, standing on exergual line; exergual line and border made by series of dots between two parallel lines (approximating to guilloche).

Incuse type similar to that of obverse, but to r.; exergual line and border hatched.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 7·52 grammes (116 grains). Achaian stater. [Pl. I.]

68 [V]M in exergue. Similar to preceding. [Die of B.M. no. 11.]

Similar to preceding. [Die of B.M. no. 11.]

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 1·99 grammes (30·7 grains). Achaian third.

THURIOI.

Circa B.C. 420—390.

Head of Athena r. wearing crested Athenian helmet adorned with wreath of olive.

Bull standing on exergual line, head lowered; above, inscription; in exergue, fish.

69 In front of helmet ϕ ?

ʘOYPIΩ[N]; exergual line dotted; type and symbol to l.; traces of incuse circle.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 7·66 grammes (118·2 grains). Italic stater.

70 In olive-wreath, one ivy-leaf. | ⊙OYPIΩN; exergual line plain; type and symbol to r.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 7·75 grammes (119·6 grains). Stater. [Pl. II.]

71 In front of helmet ∨ | ⊙OYPIΩ[N]; exergual line plain; type and symbol to r., bull butting; below, artist's signature ϕ PY

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·81 grammes (120·5 grains). Stater.

Circa B.C. 390—350.

72 Head of Athena l. in crested Athenian helmet, adorned with Skylla, whose r. hand is raised. [Die of B.M. no. 32, and 1889–8–5–3.] | ⊙OYPIΩ∧∨ above; bull butting r., on exergual line (plain). In exergue, fish r. [Die of B.M. specimen 1889–8–5–3.]

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 15·44 grammes (238·2 grains). Italic distater.

73 Similar to preceding, but type r. (Skylla's l. hand raised), and behind neck Δ | ⊙OYPIΩN above. Similar to preceding.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 15·75 grammes (243·0 grains). Italic distater. [Pl. II.]

74 Similar to preceding, but no Δ, and Skylla holds trident in r. | [⊙OYP]IΩN | EYϕA above; bull butting r. on dotted exergual line. In exergue, thyrsos tied with fillets. [Die of Montagu specimen (I 56) now in B.M.]

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 15·75 grammes (243·1 grains). Italic distater.
From the Montagu Sale of Dec. 11, 1894 (24).

75 Head of Athena r. in crested Athenian helmet adorned with figure of Skylla, whose l. hand is raised. | ⊙OYPIΩN above; bull butting r. In exergue, fish r. Concave field.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·91 grammes (122 grains). Italic stater.

76 Another, similar, but in front of helmet, E, and exergue of reverse is marked by a double line. Same dies as B.M. no. 52.

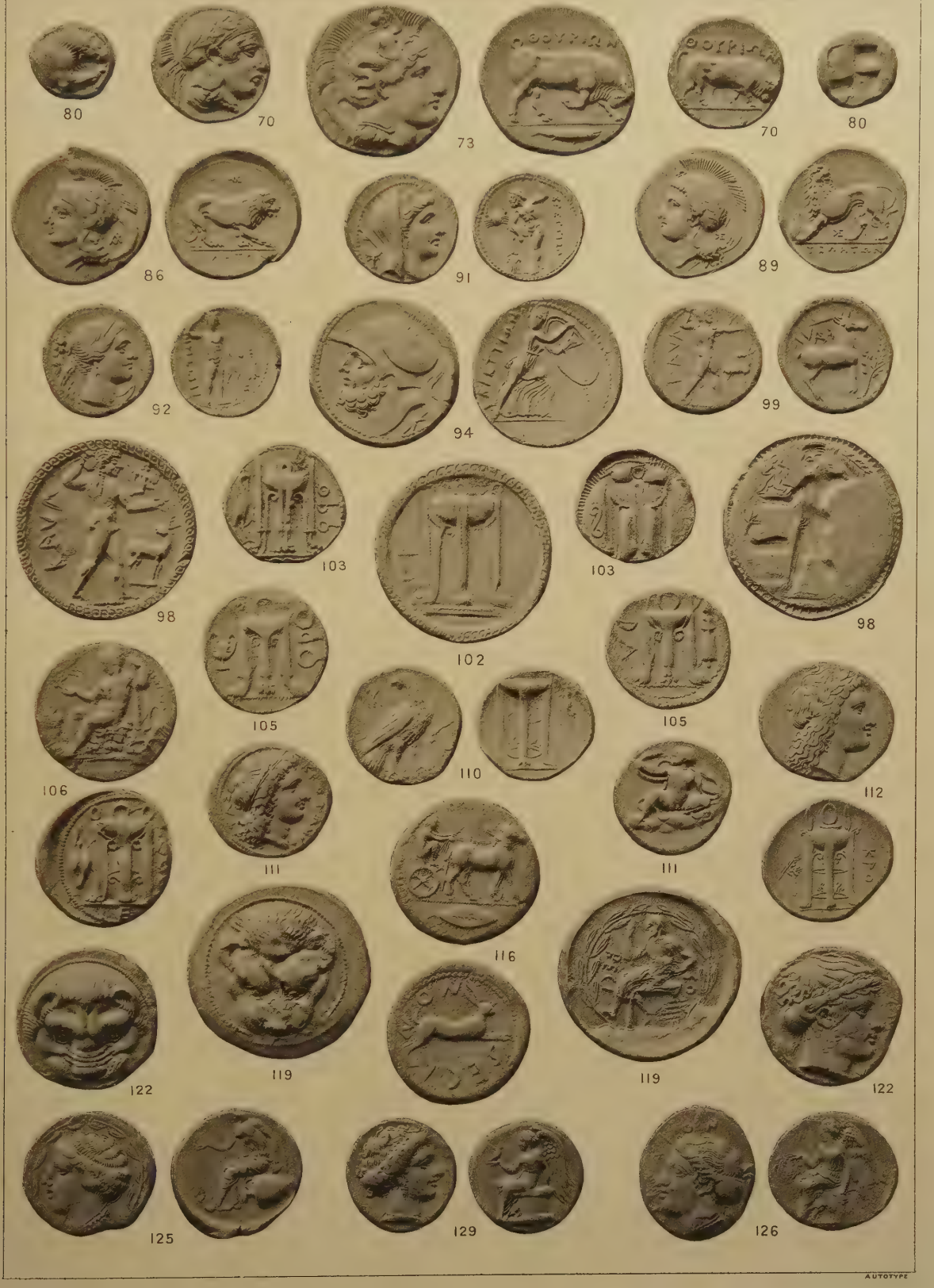
Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 7·42 grammes (114·5 grains). Italic stater.

77 Head of Athena r. in crested Athenian helmet adorned with figure of Skylla, whose l. hand is raised. [Die of B.M. no. 61.] | ⊙O∨PIΩN above; bull butting r. On exergual line, [M]O∧ OΣΣOΣ; in exergue, fish r. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 61.]

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 7·71 grammes (119 grains). Italic stater.

78 Another, from same dies as preceding.

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 7·8 grammes (120·3 grains). Italic stater.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AUTOTYPE

79 Head of Athena r. in crested Athenian helmet adorned with figure of Skylla, who extends l. hand and hurls rock with r.
[Die of B.M. no. 83.]

ΘΟΥΡ[ΙΩΝ]|ΣΙΜ above; bull butting r. In exergue, fish r.
[Die of B.M. no. 83.]

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 7·91 grammes (122·1 grains). Italic stater.

VELIA.

Circa B.C. 540—500.

80 Forepart of lion r. devouring prey.

Quadripartite incuse square.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 3·8 grammes (58·6 grains). Phocaic drachm. Attributed to Velia "not only on account of their type, but because they have been found in that district on more than one occasion" (Head, *Hist. Num.* 74). But fabric and style suggest that they were brought from Asia Minor by the founders of Velia, and not actually struck in Italy. [Pl. II.]

Circa B.C. 500—450.

81 Female head, hair taken up behind and fastened with tainia, wearing necklace.

VΕΛΗ l. Owl standing to r. on olive-branch. Incuse circle.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 3·89 grammes (60 grains). Campanian drachm.

Circa B.C. 350.

82 Head of Athena, nearly facing, inclined to l.; she has flowing hair, and wears necklace and crested helmet with wings at sides; on front of helmet, ΚΛΕΥΔΩΡΟΥ

[Υ]ΕΛΗΤΩΝ in ex.; lion l. devouring prey; between hind legs mon. no. 4. [Plain border.]

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 7·52 grammes (116 grains). Campanian stater. Same dies as B.M. no. 70.

Circa B.C. 350—268.

83 Head of Athena l., wearing crested Athenian helmet decorated with wreath of olive.

VΕΛ ΗΤΩΝ l.; lion bringing down stag to l.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·54 grammes (116·4 grains). Campanian stater.

84 Head of Athena l. wearing crested Athenian helmet, decorated with pegasos; on neck-piece, palmette; in front, Α; behind, ΙΕ in square frame.

ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ r.; similar type to preceding. Concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 6·64 grammes (102·4 grains). Campanian stater.

85 Head of Athena l., wearing crested Athenian helmet decorated with pegasos; on neck-piece Φ, behind mon. no. 5.
[Die of B.M. no. 107.]

YEΛHTΩN in ex.; lion walking r. Above, caduceus. Plain border.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 7·52 grammes (116 grains). Campanian stater.

86 Another, similar, but field of rev. concave.
[Dies of B.M. no. 106.]

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·52 grammes (116 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl. II.]

87 Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet decorated with griffin with curved wing; in front Δ

YEΛHTΩN in ex.; lion walking r.; above, pentagram between Φ I

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·18 grammes (110·8 grains). Campanian stater.

88 Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet decorated with olive-wreath and curved wing; in front Γ, behind Φ
[Die of B.M. no. 98.]

YEΛHTΩN in ex.; lion walking r.; above, bunch of grapes between Φ I
[Die of B.M. no. 98.]

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·31 grammes (112·8 grains). Campanian stater.

89 Head of Athena l., wearing crested Athenian helmet decorated with olive-wreath with fruit; behind, mon. no. 4.
[Die of B.M. no. 68.]

YEΛHTΩN in ex.; lion standing l., head reverted, holding ram's head in fore-paws; in field below, mon. no. 4. Plain border.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·37 grammes (113·8 grains). Campanian stater. [Pl. II.]

90 Head of young Herakles r. wearing lion's skin.

YEΛH r.; owl standing l. on olive-branch. Border of dots. Slight incuse circle.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·72 grammes (42·0 grains).

BRUTTIUM.

BRETTIOI.

Circa B.C. 282—203.

91 Head of Amphitrite r. wearing stephane, veil, earring and necklace, sceptre behind shoulder; behind, bucranium. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 10.]

BPETTIΩN r.; Poseidon, nude, standing to l., r. foot on top of fluted Ionic column, l. resting on long sceptre, r. elbow on r. knee; in field l. crab, at his feet r. Γ Border of dots.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·03 grammes (77·7 grains). Attic octobol? [Pl. II.]

92 Bust of winged Nike r., wearing diadem, earring and necklace, hair tied in bunch at back; behind, lock of hair? Border of dots.

ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ l.; youthful male figure with bull's horns on head (Dionysos?) standing to front, nude, chlamys hanging over l. arm; in l. long sceptre, right raised to head (crowning himself?); in field r. thymiaterion and uncertain symbol or letter. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 23?]

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 4·76 grammes (73·5 grains). Attic octobol? [Pl. II.]

93 Head of Apollo r. laureate; behind, anvil; below Γ Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 33.]

No. 93.

ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ Artemis huntress wearing short chiton, hunting boots, and quiver at shoulder, standing l.; in r. arrow, in l. flaming torch; beside her, hound l., looking up at her; in field l., star. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 33.]

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 2·12 grammes (32·7 grains). Attic tetrobol?

94 Head of Ares l., wearing crested helmet decorated with griffin running; below, thunderbolt. Border of dots.

ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ l.; Athena, wearing crested helmet and long chiton, advancing to r., head facing, holding shield in both hands and spear under l. arm; in field r., race torch. Border of dots.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·63 grammes (256·7 grains). [Pl. II.]

95 Similar to preceding, but no thunderbolt.

ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ r.; Nike standing to l., in l. palm-branch, r. crowning trophy; in field, caduceus. Border of dots.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 13·30 grammes (205·3 grains).

96 Head of Zeus r. laureate; behind, thunderbolt. Border of dots.

ΒΡ ΕΤΤΙΩΝ l.; nude helmeted warrior charging r., with spear in r., shield in l., in field, at his feet, bucranium.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 9·05 grammes (139·7 grains).

97 ΝΙΚΑ l.; head of Nike l., wearing earring and necklace, hair tied with fillet with falling ends. Border of dots.

ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ l.; Zeus, nude, advancing r., in r. thunderbolt, in l. short sceptre. Border of dots.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 4·60 grammes (71·0 grains).

KAULONIA.

Circa B.C. 550—480.

98 KAVA l.; Apollo nude, hair in long plaits on shoulder, walking r. on dotted exergual line, r. raised holding branch; on extended l. small running figure r., raised branch in r., l. raised; in field r. stag standing r. on dotted line, head reverted. Guilloche border. [Die of B.M. no. 9.]

Incuse type: Apollo holding figure as on obverse, but to l. (his branch in relief); in field l. stag to l. Hatched border.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 8·07 grammes (124·6 grains). Achaian stater. A has the form no. 6. *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 80). [Pl. II.]

Circa B.C. 480—388.

99 KAVA Apollo, nude, walking r. on dotted exergual line, r. raised holding branch; on extended l. small running figure l.; in field l. stag standing r. on dotted line, head reverted. Plain border. [Die of B.M. no. 20.]

AVAK Stag standing r. on exergual line; in field r., branch. Shallow incuse circle. [Die of B.M. no. 20.]

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·92 grammes (122·2 grains). Achaian stater. [Pl. II.]

100 [KAVA]o[ΛSATAΛ] l.; Apollo, nude, walking r., r. raised [holding branch], l. extended; in field r., stag standing r.; l., below r. elbow, ϕ; [plain border].
[Die of B.M. no. 31.]

[KA]VAoΛ[ATAΛ] l.; stag standing r. on exergual line of single cable pattern; beneath, ϕ; [in field r., crab; plain border].
[Die of B.M. nos. 30, 31.]

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 7·81 grammes (120·5 grains). Achaian stater.

101 Apollo, nude, standing r., r. raised [holding branch], over extended l. hanging fillet; in field l. fibula ⊰. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. nos. 27, 28.]

AYAK r. ΣATAIИΩ l.; stag standing r. on dotted exergual line. Shallow incuse circle. [Die of B.M. no. 28.]

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 7·43 grains (114·7 grains). Achaian stater. For the form of the fibula, cf. the coin of Herakleia, Garrucci, Pl. CII., no. 16.

KROTON.

Circa B.C. 550—480.

102 ϘPo l. Tripod-lebes with lion's feet standing on double dotted exergual line. Guilloche border.

Similar type to obverse, but incuse. Hatched border.

Æ 31·5 mm. Wt. 8·05 grammes (124·3 grains). Achaian stater. [Pl. II.]

103 ϘϤo r. Tripod-lebes with lion's legs, standing on plain exergual line; in field l., crane standing r. on one leg; above, ivy-leaf; in exergue, uncertain object (bow ?). Border of dots.

Incuse type; tripod-lebes; on either side ϩ in relief. Hatched border.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 8·08 grammes (124·7 grains). Achaian stater. [Pl. II.]

104 oϷϘ l. Tripod-lebes with lion's legs standing on exergual line. Border of dots between two linear circles.

Incuse type: eagle flying l.; pellet in centre of type. Hatched border.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 7·55 grammes (116·5 grains). Achaian stater.

Circa B.C. 480—420.

105 ϘPo r. Tripod-lebes with lion's legs standing on dotted exergual line; in field l. kantharos. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. no. 47.]

DA Similar type to obverse. In field r., thymiaterion. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. no. 47.]

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·40 grammes (114·2 grains). Achaian stater. The letters DA may represent Zankle, but perhaps we should expect them to be accompanied by an appropriate type. [Pl. II.]

Circa B.C. 420—390.

106 oϛKϛMTAM r. Youthful Herakles, nude, laureate, seated l. on rock covered with lion's skin; holds in r. laurel-branch filleted, l. rests on club; before him, flaming garlanded altar, behind him, bow and quiver; exergue marked by plain and dotted line.
[Die of B.M. no. 87.]

ϘPoT r. Tripod-lebes with lion's legs standing on plain exergual line; in field l. grain of barley; in exergue E Border of dots. Incuse circle.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 7·58 grammes (117·0 grains). Stater. *Bunbury Sale* (211). [Pl. II.]

107 Head of Hera Lakinia, nearly facing, inclined to r., wearing necklace and tall stephane decorated with honeysuckle ornament and foreparts of griffins; in field r. Δ Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. nos. 90, 91.]

KPoTᑎ l. Youthful Herakles, nude, laureate, seated l. on rock covered with lion's skin; holds in r. wine-cup, l. elbow rests on rock; in field l., tripod; above, bow and club crossed and M Δ Concave field.
[Die of B.M. no. 90.]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·65 grammes (118·0 grains). Stater. *Bunbury Sale* (218).

108 Eagle standing l. on olive-branch, flapping wings. Plain border.
[Die of B.M. nos. 80, 81, and a third specimen Chester 1880-6-3-6.]

KPo l. Tripod-lebes with neck; in field r. Δ
[Die of B.M. no. 80 (where the lebes is wrongly described as having only one handle instead of three).]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·52 grammes (116·0 grains). Stater.

109 Inscription off the flan. Eagle standing l. on olive-branch, flapping wings. Plain border.

Tripod-lebes on basis, with round cover and fillets hanging at sides; in field l. ear of barley with leaf, r. serpent. Plain border. Shallow incuse circle.
[Die of B.M. no. 83?]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·89 grammes (121·7 grains).

110 Eagle standing r., head l.; in field l. mon. no. 7., r. uncertain symbol.

Tripod-lebes with lion's feet; in field r. Nike flying l. to crown it.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 6·26 grammes (96·6 grains). [Pl. II.]

Circa B.C. 390.

111 KPOTΩNIA r. TAΣ l. Head of Apollo r., laureate, with flowing hair. Border of dots.

Infant Herakles, nude, [crepundia over l. shoulder and breast?] seated to front on bed, head l., strangling a serpent in each hand.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·46 grammes (115·2 grains). [Pl. II.]

Circa B.C. 370—330.

112 Head of Apollo r. laureate, with flowing hair.
[Die of B.M. no. 98 and a second specimen (Rollin 1889–11–6–2).]

Tripod-lebes with lion's feet. In field r. KPO, l. laurel-branch with pendent fillets. Concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·32 grammes (112·9 grains). [Pl. II.]

113 As preceding, but on rev. KPO on l., branch with fillets on r.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 6·35 grammes (98·0 grains).

HIPPONIUM (VIBO).

B.C. 269—189.

114 Head of Jupiter r. laureate. Border of dots.

ROMA in ex.; Victory r. crowning a trophy; at her feet, Ⅴ. Plain border.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 2·97 grammes (45·8 grains). Half-Victoriatus. Cf. Babelon, *Monn. de la Rép. Rom.* i. p. 57.

LOKROI EPIZEPHYRIOI.

Circa B.C. 300—280.

115 Eagle to l. devouring hare. [Border of dots.] [Die of B.M. no. 3.]

ΛOKPΩN r.; thunderbolt; in field l., caduceus. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 3.]

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·14 grammes (110·2 grains). Restruck on a coin of Korinth.

RHEGION.

Circa B.C. 480—466.

116 Biga of mules (apene) walking r., driven by charioteer; in exergue, laurel-leaf. Border of dots.

ꟻ ○ꟻ above, ꟻƆƎЯ below; hare springing r. Border of dots. Shallow incuse circle.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·4 grammes (268·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From the Balmanno Sale (29). [Pl. II.]

117 Similar.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·72 grammes (258 grains). Attic tetradrachm.

118 Similar type, without symbol. [Border of dots.] [Die of B.M. no. 6.]

ꟻECI ꟻ○ꟻ around. Hare springing r. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 6.]

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 4·24 grammes (65·5 grains). Attic drachm.

Circa B.C. 466—415.

119 Lion's scalp. Border of dots.

ꟻECI l. ꟻ○S r. Male figure, bearded, nude to waist, himation over lower limbs, seated l. on diphros, l. on hip, r. on sceptre. The whole in olive-wreath. Incuse circle.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 17·28 grammes (266·7 grains). [Pl. II.]

120 Similar, but ꟻECI l. ꟻ○ꟻ r.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·91 grammes (60·3 grains).

121 Similar type; pellet in field r. Border of dots.

ꟻECI in olive-wreath. Shallow incuse circle.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. ·73 gramme (11·3 grains).

Circa B.C. 415—387.

122 Lion's scalp. Border of dots.

PH[ΓIN○]N r. Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair taken up behind; behind, spray of olive.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 16·7 grammes (257·6 grains). *From the Carfrae Sale* (36). [Pl. II.]

123 Similar type and border.

PH between two olive-leaves with berries. Border of dots.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. ·49 gramme (7·5 grains).

Circa B.C. 203—89.

124 Heads of Apollo, laureate, and Artemis, wearing stephane and necklace, jugate r. Behind, arrow-head. Border of dots.

PHΓINΩN l. Tripod-lebes; in field r. [●] ● ● ● and mon. no. 8. Border of dots.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 9·81 grammes (151·4 grains). Triens.

TERINA.

Circa B.C. 440—400.

125 Head of nymph Terina l., wearing ampyx and necklace, in olive-wreath. [Die closely resembling B.M. nos. 5, 6.]

ΤΕΡΙ [ΝΑΙΟΝ] l. Nike seated l. on hydria lying on its side; in r. wreath, in l. caduceus. Incuse circle. [Die of B.M. no. 6.]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·43 grammes (114·6 grains). [Pl. II.]

126 [Τ]ΕΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ l. Head of the nymph Terina l., wearing ampyx, sphendone, necklace and earring; behind, Γ [Die of B.M. no. 25.]

Nike seated l. on bomos, l. resting on seat, r. holding wreath; in field l. Γ Concave field.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·54 grammes (116·4 grains). *From the Boyne Sale* (75). [Pl. II.]

127 Head of nymph Terina r. in olive-wreath.
[Die of B.M. no. 4.]

Inscr. obliterated. Nike seated l. on diphros, l. resting on seat, r. holding wreath. Concave field.
[Die of B.M. no. 4.]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·59 grammes (117·1 grains).

128 [Τ]Ε[ΡΙ] l. Head of nymph Terina r., wearing sphendone.

Nike seated l. on bomos, r. resting on seat, on extended r. [bird ?].

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·24 grammes (34·5 grains).

128A Head of nymph Terina r.

[Τ]ΕΡ Ι l. Nike seated l. on bomos, l. resting on seat, r. extended holding uncertain object.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. 1·07 grammes (16·5 grains).

Circa B.C. 400—388.

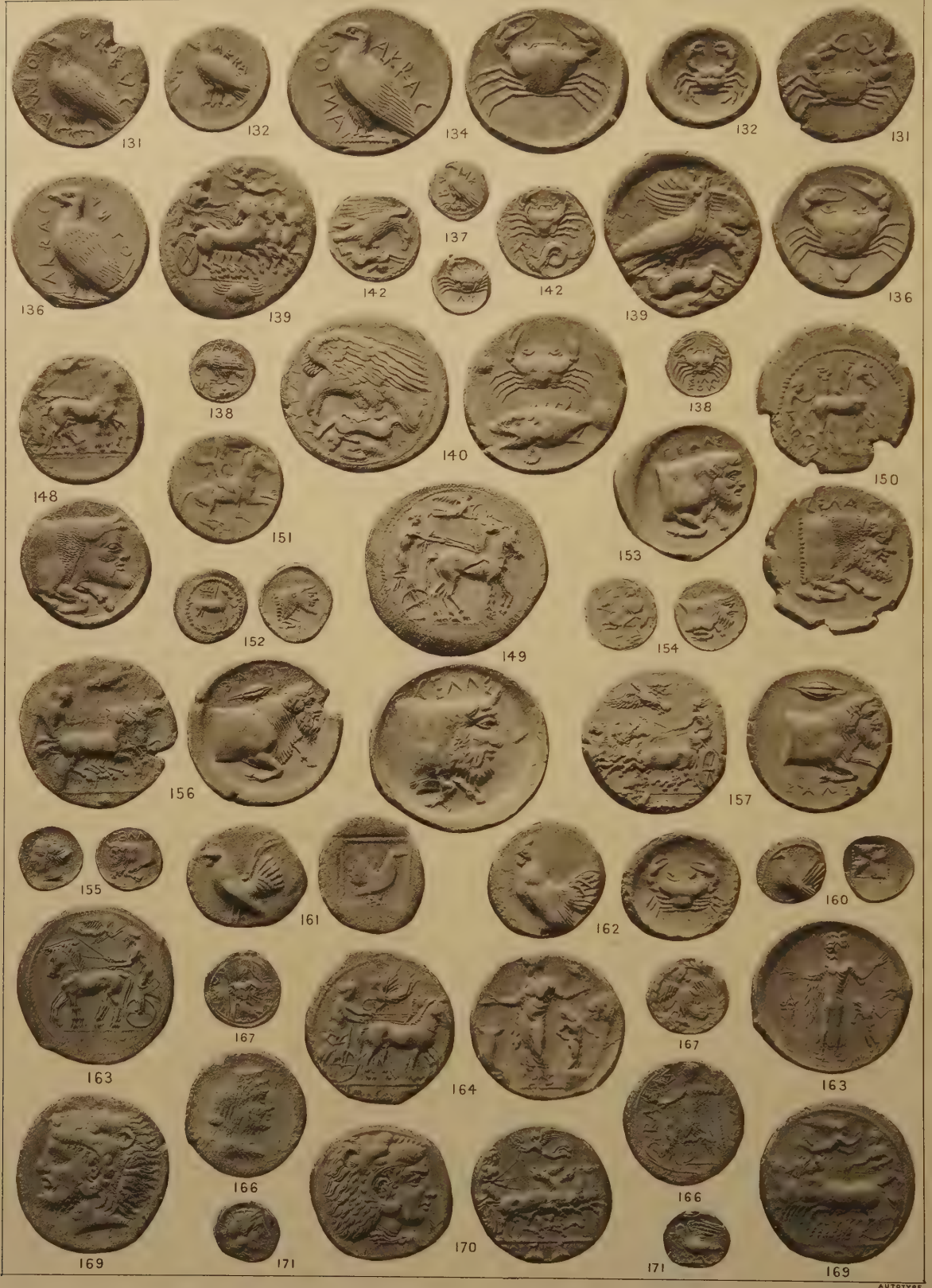
129 [Τ]Ε[ΡΙΝΑΙΩ]Ν r. Head of nymph Terina r., wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled. Plain border.
[Die of B.M. no. 41 and a second specimen (Bank collection 6).]

Nike seated l. on bomos, l. resting on seat, on extended r., dove r. Plain border.
[Die of B.M. specimen, Bank coll. no. 6.]

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 7·65 grammes (118·1 grains). [Pl. II.]

No. 107.

No. 109.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AUTOTYPE

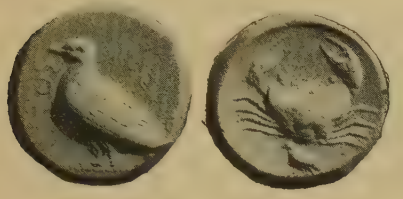
SICILY.

AITNE-INESSA.

Second Century B.C.

130 Head of Persephone r., wearing wreath of corn and necklace. Border of dots. | [AI]TNA l. [IΩN] r. Cornucopiae with pendent fillet; in field r. ⁘ Plain border; concave field.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·53 grammes (39·0 grains). Hexas.



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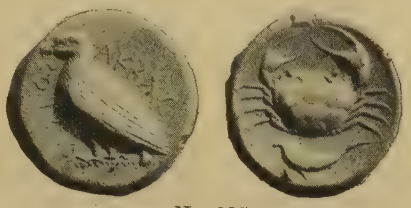


No. 135A.

AKRAGAS.

Circa B.C. 550—472.

131 ƷOTИA l. ƆAЯKA r.; eagle standing l. | Fresh-water crab (*Telphusa fluviatilis*).

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 8·31 grammes (128·2 grains). Flat fabric. Obverse closely resembling B.M. no. 7. [Pl. III.]

132 AKRA above. Eagle standing l. Plain border. | Fresh-water crab. Incuse circle.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 8·96 grammes (138·2 grains). [Pl. III.]

133 As preceding, but no border. | Crab; below, helmet l. Incuse circle.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 8·75 grammes (135·0 grains).

Circa B.C. 472—415.

134 AKRAC r. ƷOTИA l. Eagle standing l. on dotted line. | Fresh-water crab; incuse circle.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 17·42 grammes (268·8 grains). Same obv. die as B.M. no. 38. A on this and the two following has the form no. 11. [Pl. III.]

135 AKRAC r. ƷOTИA l.; similar type. | Fresh-water crab; below, eagle standing l.; incuse circle.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·37 grammes (268·0 grains). Same obv. die as B.M. no. 40. Ʒ has the form no. 9. *From the Balmanno Sale* (25).

135A Similar to preceding. | Fresh-water crab; below, dolphin l. on its back. Concave field.

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 17·03 grammes (262·9 grains). Tetradrachm. *Sale of* 20 *Jan.* 1898, 36.

136 AKRAC l. AИTOƐ r. Eagle standing l. on dotted line. | Fresh-water crab; below, rose with volute on each side. Concave field.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 17·33 grammes (267·4 grains). Same obv. die as B.M. no. 43 Ɛ has the form no. 10. [Pl. III.]

137 AK r., AR (*the last letter retrograde*) l.; eagle standing l. on capital of Ionic column. Border of dots.

Fresh-water crab; below, ΛΙ Concave field.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. ·67 grammes (10·3 grains). Litra. [Pl. III.]

Circa B.C. 415—406.

138 AKPA above; eagle standing l. on rock, fighting serpent; on the rock, •• Plain border.

ΣΙΛΑ below; fresh-water crab. Plain ϽΟΛ border.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. 1·35 grammes (20·8 grains). *From the Bunbury Sale* (I. 259). [Pl. III.]

139 Galloping quadriga r. the charioteer crowned by Nike flying l.; in exergue, fresh-water crab. Border of dots.

[Ч ⌐Ч] ΙΤЧΑ Ⅎ[ΑϘЯΑ] around; two eagles standing r. on hare on rock. Incuse circle.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 17·33 grammes (267·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 57. *From the Sale of Jan.* 20, 1898 (43). [Pl. III].

140 AKRAΓ AΛTIΛ O Λ around. Eagle standing l. on hare on rock. Border of dots.

Fresh-water crab and sea-fish l. (*Polyprion cernium*); beside the crab, to l. pecten-shell, to r. conch.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 17·04 grammes (263·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. nos. 59, 60. *From same Sale as preceding* (42). [Pl. III.]

141 Eagle standing l. on hare. Border of dots.

[AK] R A above; fresh-water crab; below, sea-fish r. (*mugil* ?)

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·04 grammes (31·5 grains).

142 Eagle standing r. on hare. Border of dots.

A - - - around; fresh-water crab; below, pistrix l., holding fish in jaws.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 1·9 grammes (29·3 grains). [Pl. III.]

143 Inscription obliterated. Eagle standing r., flapping wings, on sea-fish (*mugil* ?) r. [Border of dots.]

Fresh-water crab, holding eel (?) in l. claw; below, sepia and shell (*Tritonium* ?); in field • [•] Incuse circle. [•] [•] • [•]

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 23·89 grammes (368·7 grains).

Circa B.C. 340—287.

144 [A]K[P]AΓAΣ l. Head of young river-god Akragas l., horned, hair bound with tainia. Border of dots.

Eagle with closed wings standing l. on Ionic capital, head reverted; in field l. fresh-water crab, r. ⁘ Traces of incuse circle.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·56 grammes (271·0 grains).

PHINTIAS. Circa B.C. 287—279.

145 Head of Artemis l., wearing earring and necklace, quiver at shoulder. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ above, [ΦΙΝΤΙΑ] in ex. Wild boar standing at bay l. Plain border.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 6·03 grammes (93·0 grains). Same rev. die as B.M. no. 138

Circa B.C. 279—241.

146 Head of Apollo r., laureate, with flowing hair; behind, Λ, [in front mon. no. 12; serpent partly hidden behind the face]. Border of dots.

Λ above; two eagles standing l. on hare.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·95 grammes (122·7 grains).

147 Head of Apollo r., laureate, with flowing hair. Border of dots.

ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝ l., | [ΤΙΝΩ] Ν r. Nude warrior fighting r., chlamys wrapped round l. arm, thrusting with lance in r. Border of dots.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 8·99 grammes (138·7 grains).

GELA.

Circa B.C. 500—461 or later.

148 Slow quadriga r.; above, Nike flying r. crowning horses. Border of dots.

[C]ΕΛΑϚ above. Forepart of human-faced bull (river-god Gelas) swimming r. Traces of incuse circle.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 17·46 grammes (269·4 grains). [Pl. III.]

149 Slow quadriga r., above, Nike flying r. crowning horses. Border of dots.

ΣΕΛΛϚ (*sic*) above. Forepart of human-faced bull (river-god Gelas) swimming r. Incuse circle.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 17·45 grammes (269·3 grains). Tetradrachm. Restruck on a coin of Selinus similar to no. 235. The upper part of the altar and the phiale held by the god are plainly visible by the shoulder of the bull. [Pl. III.]

150 Similar type to preceding, but no Nike, and behind, meta (Ionic column). Border of dots.

ΣΕΛΑϚ above. Similar type to preceding. Incuse circle.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·22 grammes (265·8 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. III.]

151 Warrior, nude, with pointed helmet, r. on prancing horse, in raised r. spear. [Border of dots.]

ΣΕΛΑϚ below. Similar type to preceding. Slight incuse circle.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 8·38 grammes (129·3 grains). Same obv. die as B.M. no. 24. [Pl. III.]

152 Horse standing r., with hanging bridle; above, wreath. Border of dots.

ΣΕΛΑ above. Similar type to preceding. Concave field.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. ·76 gramme (11·8 grains). [Pl. III.]

Circa B.C. 461—430.

153 Slow quadriga r.; above, Nike flying r. crowning horses; in exergue, crane r. [Plain border.] | ΓΕΛΑΣ above. Similar type to preceding, but of more advanced style. Incuse circle.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·04 grammes (263·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. nos. 50, 51; same rev. die as B.M. nos. 48, 50. [Pl. III.]

154 Warrior, wearing crested helmet, riding l. on cantering horse; on l. arm, shield. Plain border. | ϹΕΛΑΣ above. Similar type to preceding. Shallow incuse circle.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. ·56 gramme (8·7 grains). [Pl. III.]

Circa B.C. 430—405.

155 ΣΩΣΙΠΟΛΙΣ l. Female head l., wearing sphendone with ampyx, and necklace. Plain border. | ΓΕΛΑ[Σ] above. Similar type to preceding, but to l.; plain border.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. 1·15 grammes (17·8 grains). Same dies as B.M. no. 2; same rev. die as Montagu specimen (*Sale Catalogue II.* 47). [Pl. III.]

156 Γ[ΕΛΩΙΩ] Ν above and r. Fast quadriga r., driven by Nike; above, eagle flying r.; in exergue, uncertain object. | ϽΑΛΕ⅂ above. Similar type to preceding, but to r.; in field above, barley-corn. Incuse circle.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·96 grammes (261·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 57. [Pl. III.]

157 ΓΕ [ΛΩΙΩ]Ν r. Fast quadriga l.; above, eagle flying l. In exergue, ear of barley (?). Plain border. | ϽΑΛΞ[⅂] below. Similar type to preceding; above, barley-corn.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·15 grammes (264·7 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 59; same rev. die as B.M. no. 58.
From the Sale of Jan. 20, 1898 (53). [Pl. III.]

HALAISA.

After B.C. 241.

158 Head of Artemis l. wearing stephane. Border of dots. | ΑΛΑΙΣΑΣ r. APX l. Bow and quiver; in field l., cornucopiae.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·33 grammes (36·0 grains).

HIMERA.[1]

Before 489 B.C.

159 Cock standing l. Border of large dots. | Mill-sail incuse, with hatched border.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 5·44 grammes (84·0 grains). Aiginetic drachm.

160 Cock standing l. Plain border. | Mill-sail incuse, with hatched border.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. ·96 gramme (14·8 grains). *Montagu Sale* II. 44. [Pl. III.]

[1] E. Gabrici, *Topografia e Numismatica dell' antica Imera* (e *di Terme*). Napoli, 1894.

161 Cock standing l. Border of dots. | Hen walking r. in plain square border in incuse square.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·35 grammes (82·6 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. III.]

B.C. 489—472.

UNDER THERON OF AKRAGAS.

162 HIMERA l. Cock standing l. | Crab. Incuse circle.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 8·33 grammes (128·6 grains). Attic didrachm. [Pl. III.]

B.C. 472—circa 430.

163 IMERAIO⋀ in ex. Slow quadriga to l.; above, Nike flying r. crowning charioteer. Border of dots. | Nymph Himera, wearing chiton and peplos, standing to front, head l., sacrificing with phiale in r. over altar raised on steps; to r., small Seilenos standing in stream of water proceeding from lion's head fountain. Shallow incuse circle. [Slightly double-struck].

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·22 grammes (265·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. and probably same rev. die as Gabrici, Pl. IV. no. 8; obv. closely resembles B.M. no. 23. [Pl. III.]

164 IMERAI[O⋀] in ex. Slow quadriga r.; above, Nike flying l., crowning the charioteer. Border of dots. | Type similar to preceding; in field, above l. arm of nymph, grain of barley. In exergue, fish? Concave field.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 17·06 grammes (263·2 grains). Tetradrachm. Rev. closely resembling B.M. no. 34 (Gabrici, Pl. VI. no. 12) and probably from the same die. [Pl. III.]

165 Inscription obliterated. Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 15·26 grammes (235·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Much corroded. Probably from same dies as preceding.

HYBLA MEGALA.

Circa 200 B.C.

166 Veiled female bust (the goddess Hyblaia) r., wearing kalathos and necklace; behind, bee. Border of dots. | YBA AΣ l. [MEΓAAAΣ] r. Dionysos (?) wearing chiton falling as far as knees and himation, standing to l.; in r. holds amphora by the foot, l. rests on thyrsos; at his feet, panther (?) leaping up to him. Plain border.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·69 grammes (118·6 grains). [Pl. III.]

KAMARINA.

Circa B.C. 495—485.

167 ΚΑΜΑRΙ l., ΛΑΙΟΛ r. Athena, wearing crested helmet, long chiton with apoptygma, and aigis, standing l., r. resting on spear, at foot of which shield. Plain border.

Nike flying l.; below, swan l. The whole in olive-wreath.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. ·55 gramme (8·5 grains). [Pl. III.]

168 ΚΑΜΑ l. RΙΛΑΙΟΛ r. Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. ·62 gramme (9·5 grains).

Circa B.C. 430—360.

169 ΚΑΜΑ[ΡΙΛΑ]ΙΟΛ l. Bearded head of Herakles l. wearing lion's skin.

Quadriga l., driven by Athena, who is crowned by Nike flying r.; horses cantering in step; in exergue, crane flying l. Border of dots.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·54 grammes (255·2 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 9. *From the Bunbury Sale* (275). [Pl. III.]

170 Beardless head of Herakles r., wearing lion's skin. Plain border?

Quadriga r., driven by Athena, who is crowned by Nike flying l.; horses prancing; in exergue [ΚΑ]ΜΑΡ ΙΝ ΑΙ[ΩΝ], the inscription divided by two amphorae.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·45 grammes (269·3 grains). Tetradrachm. *From the Sale of Jan.* 20, 1898 (46). [Pl. III.]

171 Head of Athena r. in crested Athenian helmet decorated with wreath of olive; in front, grain of barley. Plain border?

Swan to l., flapping wings; below, conventional waves.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. ·64 gramme (9·8 grains). *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 44). [Pl. III.]

KATANE.

Circa B.C. 461—430.

172 Slow quadriga to r., charioteer holding long goad. Border of dots.

ΚΑΤΑΛ r. ΑΙΟΛ l. Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair taken up behind. Concave field.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·17 grammes (265·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as Evans specimen (Holm, Pl. II. 7). [Pl. IV.]

173 Similar to preceding. | KATAИAI r. O И l. Similar to preceding.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·33 grammes (263·4 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 18. [Pl. IV.]

174 Head of bald and bearded Seilenos r. Border of dots. | KAT l. A r. Thunderbolt with straight wings. In field, uncertain object (mussel-shell?). Incuse circle.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. ·86 gramme (13·3 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 44). [Pl. IV.]

175 Similar. | KAT A l. NAIΩN r. Thunderbolt with curled wings between two disks. Concave field.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. ·69 gramme (10·6 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 44). [Pl. IV.]

Circa B.C. 430—404.

176 Slow quadriga r.; above, Nike flying r. crowning the horses. Border of dots. | [KATANAIO] Ɛ r. Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair rolled. Slightly concave field.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·33 grammes (267·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 21. [Pl. IV.]

177 Similar type to preceding. In exergue, uncertain marks. Border of dots. | KATAИAIOИ r. Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair rolled. Slightly concave field.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 17·06 grammes (263·2 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 23. [Pl. IV.]

177A. KATAИAIΩ | N in ex. Fast quadriga r.; above, Nike flying l. crowning charioteer. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. nos. 37–39.] | AMEИAИO above. Head of young river-god l., horned, wearing tainia; below, artist's signature EYAI; around, two fish and cray-fish.
[Die of B.M. no. 38.]

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·08 grammes (63 grains).
Sale of 18–20 *Mar.* 1901 (*Paris*), 374. [Pl. IV.]

Second Century B.C.

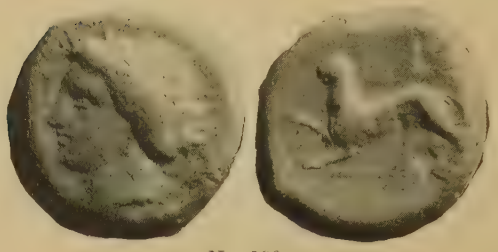
178 River-god reclining l., in r. horn, in l. reed; his l. elbow on overturned amphora. | KATANAIΩN below. Caps of the Dioskuroi, surmounted by stars; between them, mon. no. 13, above which owl r. Border of dots.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·99 grammes (92·4 grains).

179 Head of Zeus Sarapis r., laureate, [radiate], with crown of disk and horns. | KATANAIΩN r. Isis standing to front, l. on hip, r. holding sceptre; beside her, on l., figure of Harpokrates. In field l., two uncertain monograms; r., sistrum. Border of dots.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 9·98 grammes (154·0 grains).

KENTORIPA.



B.C. 345.

No. 180.

180 Head of Persephone l. crowned with barley; [around, four dolphins. Border of dots].

ΚΕΝΤΡΙΠΙΟΝ[ΩΝ] in ex. Leopard passant l. Border of dots.

Æ 32 mm. Wt. 27·57 grammes (425·4 grains).
Restruck on a coin of Syrakuse.

Circa B.C. 241—200.

181 Head of Apollo r. laureate, with flowing hair. [Border of dots.]

[• • •] | ΚΕΝΤΟ r., ΡΙΠΙΝΩΝ | • • • l. Kithara. Plain border. Slightly concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·58 grammes (117·0 grains). Hemilitron.

182 Bust of Artemis r., wearing stephane; bow and quiver at shoulder. Border of dots.

ΚΕΝΤΟ r., ΡΙΠΙΝΩΝ | [• • •] l. Tripod-lebes. Plain border.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 3·53 grammes (54·4 grains). Trias.

183 Bust of Persephone r., wearing wreath of barley; behind, stalk of barley. [Border of dots.]

ΚΕΝΤΟ above, [ΡΙΠΙΝΩΝ] below. Plough r.; on the share, bird r.; in field l. [•]. Plain border; concave field.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 3·25 grammes (50·2 grains). Hexas.

LEONTINOI.

Circa B.C. 500—461.

184 Slow quadriga to r., the horses crowned by Nike flying r. Border of dots.

Λ ΕΟ ΛΤΙΛ Ο Λ around. Lion's head r., jaws open; around, four grains of corn. Concave field.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 16·74 grammes (258·4 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. IV.]

185 Nude rider cantering r., r. on hip, l. holding reins. Border of dots.

ΟΛΙΤΛΟΞΛ around. Similar to preceding.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 8·85 grammes (136·6 grains). Didrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. nos. 13–15; same rev. die as B.M. no. 15. [Pl. IV.]

186 Lion's head facing. Border of dots.

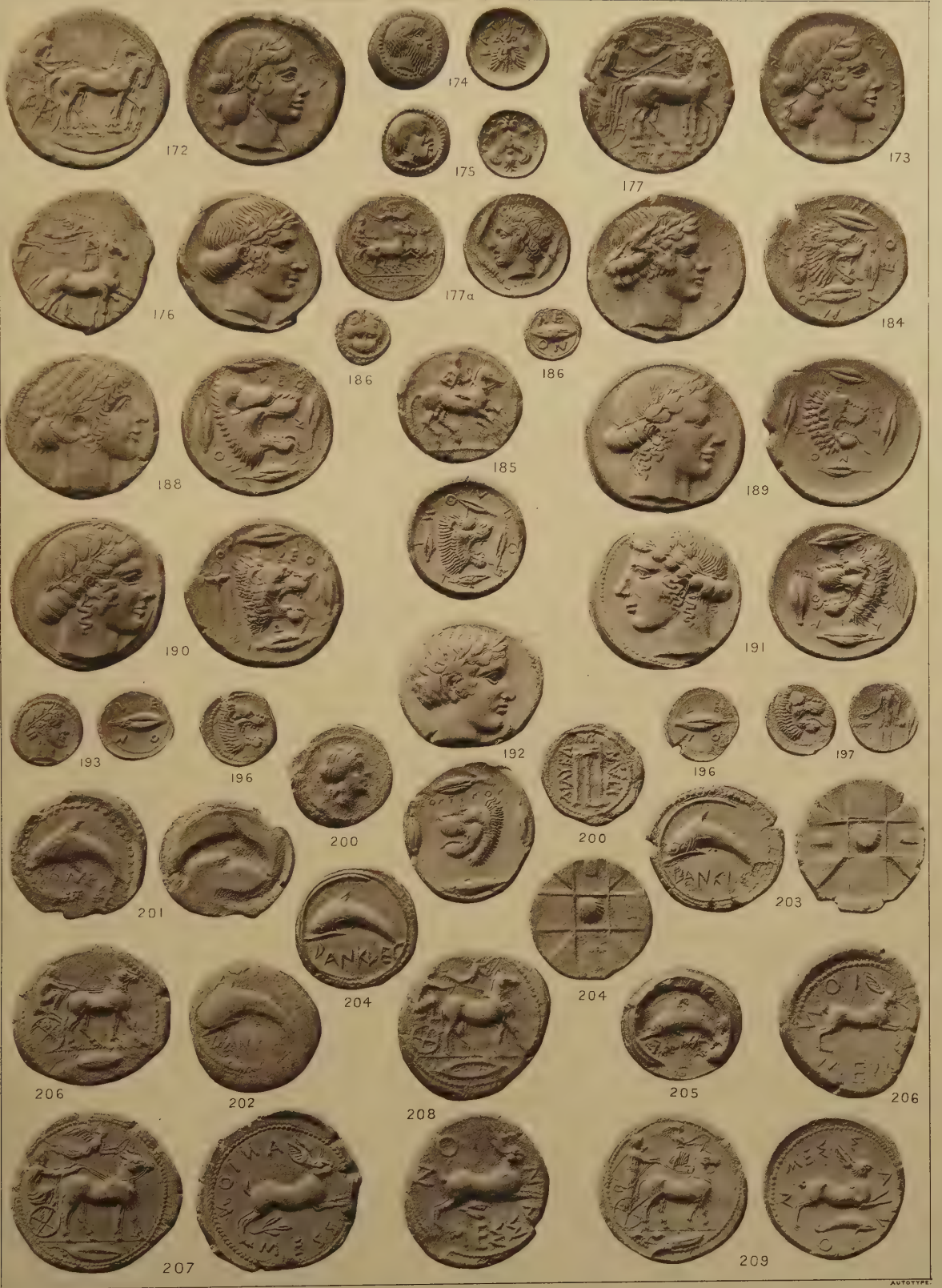
ΛΕ above, ΟΛ below. Grain of corn. Plain border.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. ·52 gramme (8·0 grains). [Pl. IV.]

187 Similar.

Λ Ε below, ΟΛ above. Grain of corn. Plain (?) border.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. 38 gramme (5·8 grains).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AUTOTYPE.

Circa B.C. 466—422.

188 Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair taken up behind; locks of hair on forehead, temple, and neck. Border of dots.

| ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ around. Lion's head r., jaws open. Around, four grains of corn.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 16·83 grammes (259·7 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 30. [Pl. IV.]

189 Similar to preceding.

| ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ Similar to preceding. Concave field.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·84 grammes (259·9 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. nos. 34, 35; same rev. die as B.M. no. 38. [Pl. IV.]

190 Similar to preceding.

| ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ around. Similar to preceding, but behind head tripod instead of grain of corn, and field flatter.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·13 grammes (264·3 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 41. *From the Bunbury Sale* (332). [Pl. IV.]

191 Similar, but type l.

| ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ around. Head of lion l., jaws open; around, three grains of corn and laurel-leaf with berry. Slightly concave field.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·52 grammes (270·3 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. IV.]

192 Similar, but type r., and of finer style.

| ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ above; lion's head l., jaws open; around, three grains of corn and fish l.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·16 grammes (264·8 grains). Tetradrachm. The style of the head approaches that of the coins of Chalkidike. *From the Bunbury Sale* (334). [Pl. IV.]

193 Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair plaited behind, locks on forehead, temple and neck. Border of dots.

| ΛΕ above, ΟΝ below. Grain of corn. Plain border. Concave field.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. ·76 gramme (11·7 grains). *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 44), with nos. 194–197. [Pl IV.]

194 Similar.

| Similar.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. ·68 gramme (10·5 grains).

195 Similar.

| ∃ above ΟΝ below. Similar.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. ·65 gramme (10·1 grains).

196 Head of lion r., jaws open. Border of dots.

| ΛΕ above, ΟΝ below. Grain of corn. Plain border.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. ·77 gramme (11·9 grains). [Pl. IV.]

197 Similar, but traces of inscription ⊥EO⋀ above.

Apollo, nude, standing l., sacrificing with phiale in r. over altar; in l. laurel-branch and chelys; in field r., grain of corn.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. ·76 gramme (11·7 grains). The chelys proves the figure to be Apollo, and not, as has usually been supposed, a river-god. [Pl IV.]

B.C. 357. (Time of Dion).

198 ΛEONT IN[ON] above and r.; head of Athena r. in Korinthian helmet; behind, grain of corn.

Pegasos flying l.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 8·45 grammes (130·4 grains). Didrachm or Korinthian stater. See A. J. Evans, *Syr. Med.* p. 158 and A. Holm, *Gesch. Sic.* iii. p. 652; B.M. Catal. *Corinth*, &c., p. 98, Pl. XXV. 1.

199 ΛEON r. Head of Apollo r. laureate; behind, laurel-leaf. Plain border.

Tripod-lebes between two grains of corn; between legs, lyre [and plectrum ?]; in ex. ⁘ Border of dots.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 1·83 grammes (28·2 grains). Trias.

LILYBAION.

After B.C. 241.

200 Head of Apollo r. Border of dots.

ΛIΛYBA l. | ITAN r. Tripod. Border of dots. ⁘

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 2·07 grammes (32·0 grains). [Pl. IV.]

ZANKLE-MESSANA.

Circa B.C. 550.

201 DA⋀⋁K⊥E below. Dolphin l., the whole within raised penannular band with row of pellets on each side.

Dolphin r. within penannular band the whole incuse.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 5·29 grammes (81·7 grains). Aiginetic drachm. From the Messina find. Cf. A. J. Evans, *Num. Chron.* 1896, p. 101, no. 2. Same obv. die as B.M. specimen (Wroth, *Num. Chron.* 1900, Pl. I. 1). [Pl. IV.]

Circa B.C. 550—493.

202 DA⋀K⊥E below. Dolphin l., the whole in raised penannular band, outside which a row of pellets ?

Incuse key-pattern, with square in centre containing shell (pecten).

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 9·48 grammes (146·3 grains). Aiginetic didrachm. *A badly worn specimen, but the only known didrachm.* [Pl. IV.]

203 DA⋀K⊥E below. Dolphin l. in raised penannular band, outside which row of pellets between two plain circles.

Incuse key-pattern, with square in centre containing shell (pecten).

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 5·81 grammes (89·6 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. IV.

204 Similar. | Similar.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt 5·52 grammes (85·3 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. IV.]

205 DAMK below. Dolphin l., the whole in broad penannular band with four rectangular protuberances. | Similar to preceding.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·45 grammes (84·1 grains). Aiginetic drachm. From the Messina find. Cf. A. J. Evans, *loc. cit.* no. 3. [Pl. IV.]

Circa B.C. 493—476.

206 Biga of mules (apene) r., driven by crouching charioteer holding goad; in ex. olive-leaf. Border of dots. | MEIIE below, M r. IO M above. Hare springing r. The whole in dotted incuse circle.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·10 grammes (263·9 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. IV.]

207 Similar, but no goad, and above, Nike flying r. crowning mules. | MESS below, MOIMA above. Similar, but under hare, olive-spray.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 17·27 grammes (266·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 18. *From the Bunbury Sale* (I. 347). [Pl. IV.]

Circa B.C. 476—420.

208 Similar to preceding. | MEƐƐA below, N r., ION above. Similar to preceding.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·84 grammes (259·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 25. [Pl. IV.]

From the Balmanno Sale (1898), (29).

209 Biga of mules r., driven by draped female charioteer (Messana); above, Nike stepping r. on reins, crowning mules; in exergue, olive-leaf with two fruits. Border of dots. | MEƐ Ɛ A M IO M around. Hare springing r., below, dolphin r. Border of dots. Concave field.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·31 grammes (267·1 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. IV.]

210 [M]EƐƐANA above. Biga of mules r. driven by draped female charioteer (Messana) with goad; in exergue two dolphins opposed. Border of dots. | MEƐ ƐA MI O M around. Hare springing r.; below, dolphin r. Border of dots.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 16·98 grammes (262·1 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. V.]

211 Similar, but type to l., and inscription [MEƐƐAM A] off the flan. [Die of B.M. no. 43.] | MEƐ Ɛ AM IO M around. Hare springing r.; below, cicada r. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 43.]

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·00 grammes (262·4 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. V.]

212 MEƐƐAM[A] above. Same die as preceding. | MEƐƐA [M I]O M around. Hare springing l. Below, stalk of barley l. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 42.]

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·24 grammes (266·0 grains). Tetradrachm. A has the form no. 14. *From the Bunbury Sale* (354). [Pl. V.]

213 Biga of high-stepping mules l., driven by female charioteer (Messana) with goad; above, Nike flying r. to crown Messana. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. nos. 53, 54.]

ΜΕΣΣΑ[ΝΙΟΝ l. and above. Hare springing r. Below, sea-horse l. Border of dots. Incuse circle. [Die of B.M. nos. 52, 53.]

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 17·21 grammes (265·6 grains). Tetradrachm. *From the Boyne Sale* (118). [Pl. V.]

214 Same die as preceding.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ below (between two parallel lines) Hare springing r.; beyond, barley-plant with three ears. Border of dots. Incuse circle. [Die of B.M. no. 54.]

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 17·02 grammes (262·7 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. V.]

215 Biga of mules l. driven by female charioteer (Messana) with goad; above, Nike flying r. to crown charioteer; in exergue, two dolphins opposed. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 55.]

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ above. Hare springing r.; below, dolphin r. over formal waves. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 55.]

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 15·66 grammes (241·7 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. V.]

216 Hare springing r.; below, pecten-shell. Border of dots.

ΜΕΣ in olive-wreath.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. ·62 gramme (9·5 grains). Litra. Same dies as B.M. no. 63. [Pl. V.]

Circa B.C. 357—317.

217 ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ r. Head of nymph Pelorias l., wearing wreath of corn, earring and necklace; in front, two dolphins up and down opposed; border of dots.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ r. Nude warrior (Pheraimon) fighting l.; he wears crested Korinthian helmet, and holds in r. spear, in l. shield and chlamys. Border of dots.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 7·74 grammes (119·4 grains). Same rev. die as B.M. no. 81. [Pl. V.]

MESSANA-MAMERTINOI.

Circa B.C. 288—210.

218 Traces of ΑΡΕΟΣ r. Head of Ares r., beardless, laureate; behind, spear-head downwards. Border of dots.

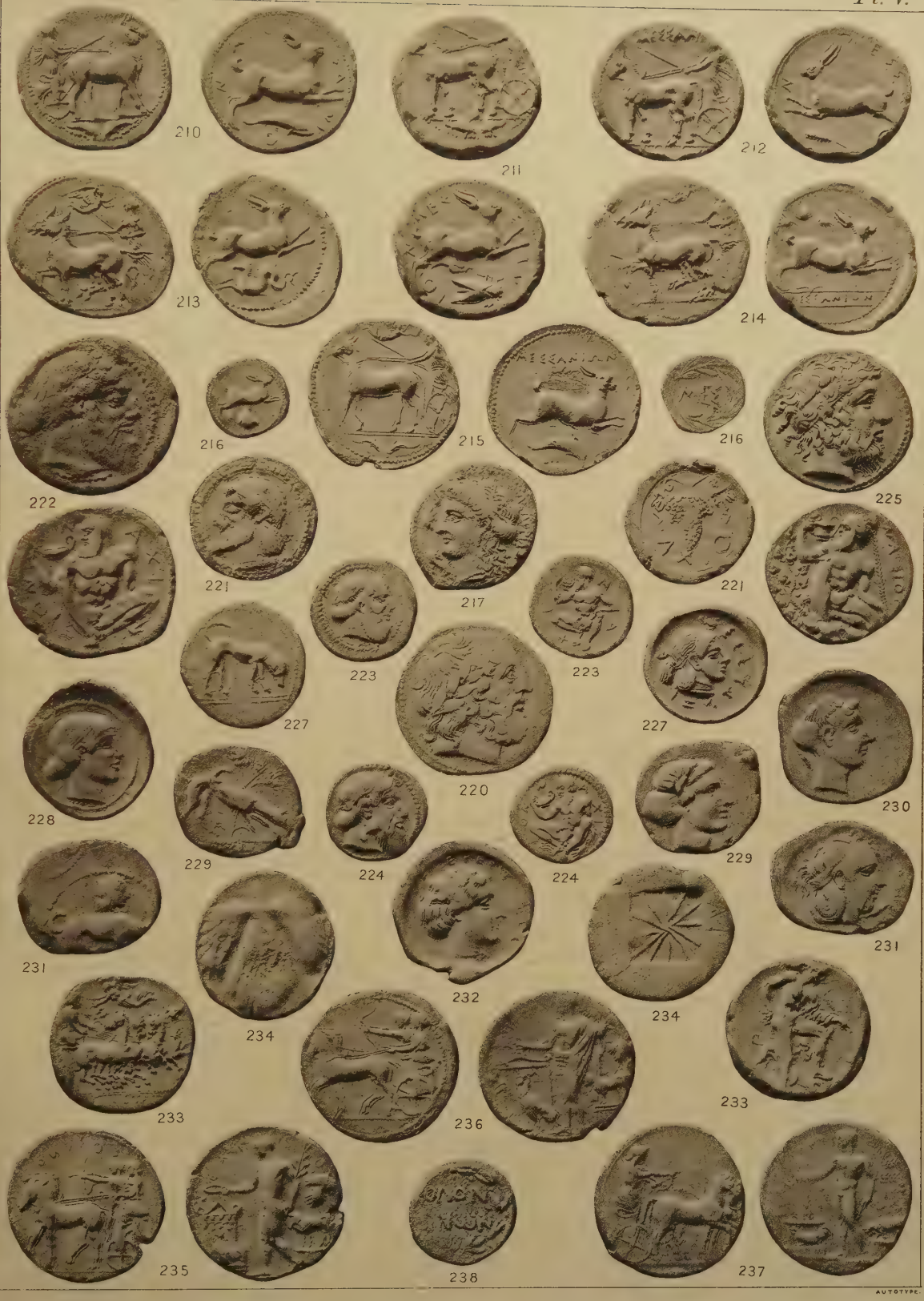
[ΜΑ]ΜΕΡ l., [Τ]ΙΝΩ[Ν] r. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, flapping wings.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 18·52 grammes (285·8 grains).

219 [ΑΔΡΑΝΟΥ] l. Bearded head of Hadranos l. in crested helmet. [Border of dots.]

[ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ] in ex. Hound standing r.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·59 grammes (86·3 grains).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AUTOTYPE.

220 Head of Zeus r., bearded, laureate. Border of dots.

ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ l. Nude warrior, fighting r. He wears crested helmet, and holds in r. spear, in l. shield; in field r. Π Border of dots.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 12·07 grammes (186·3 grains). Pentonkion. Ω has the form no. 15. [Pl. V.]

NAXOS.

Circa B.C. 550—490.

221 Head of Dionysos l. of archaic style, wearing pointed beard, long hair, and ivy-wreath. Border of dots between two plain circles.

ΝΑΧΙΟΝ below. Bunch of grapes on stalk with two leaves; plain border; shallow incuse circle.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 5·70 grammes (88·0 grains). Aiginetic drachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 3. [From the Messina find (cf. no. 201). Sale of 20 Jan. 1898, (70).] [Pl. V.]

Circa B.C. 461—415.

222 Head of Dionysos r. of careful style, bearded, hair in bunch behind, wearing ivy-wreath. Border of dots.

Ν ΑΧΙ ΟΝ around; ithyphallic Seilenos squatting to front, head l., r. hand bringing kantharos to his mouth, l. resting on ground. Concave field.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·85 grammes (260·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. nos. 7, 8, and Holm, *Gesch. Sic.* iii., Pl. II. 9. [Pl. V.]

223 Similar to preceding, but hair rolled.

ΝΑΧΙ around. Similar to preceding, but Seilenos is turned more to l.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·19 grammes (64·7 grains). Attic drachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 10. [Pl. V.]

224 Similar to preceding.

Ν Α ΧΙ ΟΝ around. Similar to preceding. Border of dots.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·10 grammes (63·3 grains). Attic drachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 9. [Pl. V.]

Circa B.C. 415—404.

225 Head of Dionysos r., bearded, wearing broad stephane decorated with ivy. Border of dots.

ΝΑΞΙΟΝ r. Seilenos squatting to front, looking l., r. raising kantharos to his mouth, l. holding thyrsos; in field l., ivy growing. Plain border. Concave field.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·25 grammes (266·2 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 19; same obv. die as B.M. no. 18. [Pl. V.]

PANORMOS.

AUGUSTUS; Cn. Domitius Proculus and A. Laetorius duumviri.

226 [PANHORMITANORVM] around; head of Augustus l., wearing radiate crown.

[CN·DOM·PROC·] A·LAETO· HVIR around. Capricorn r.; below, triskeles with gorgoneion in middle.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 8·16 grammes (125·9 grains).

[For earlier coins of Panormos, *see* under Siculo-Punic Series.]

SEGESTA.

Circa B.C. 479—430.

227 Hound standing r., head to ground on double exergual line. Border of dots.

Ꟈ ꟾꟻA T⋗ƎƆƎ⋗ around. Head of nymph Segesta r., of archaic style, wearing circular earring and necklace, hair taken up in band behind. Concave field.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 8·45 grammes (130·4 grains). Didrachm. The form of the second Ɛ is obscure. [Pl. V.]

228 Hound standing l.

Ꟈ ꟾ ꟻAT⋗Ǝ ⅂Ǝ⋗ around. Head of nymph Segesta r., of more advanced style, hair in bunch behind. Plain border. Concave field.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 7·58 grammes (117·0 grains). Didrachm. [Pl. V.]

229 [ꟈꟾꟻA]T⋗ƎꞱ[Ǝ⋗] between two lines in ex. Hound r., head to ground; behind, barley-plant with three ears.

Head of nymph Segesta r., hair in net.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 8·16 grammes (126·0 grains). Didrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 38; same rev. die as nos. 30, 31 (tetradrachm). [Pl. V.]

230 Hound standing r. Border of dots.

Head of nymph Segesta r., hair rolled. Concave field.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 8·41 grammes (129·8 grains). Didrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 40. [Pl. V.]

231 Hound standing r.; above, head (of nymph Segesta?) r.

Ɛ∧ΓE[ƐTAꟻ]ꟾB r. over which ƐEC Head of nymph Segesta r., hair taken up behind in broad band.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 7·83 grammes (120·8 grains). Didrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 25; same rev. die as B.M. nos. 26, 27. This coin and B.M. no. 25 both show the apparent over-striking on the reverse and on the obverse part of the border of dots produced by another die. These features cannot have been produced by over-striking of the usual kind; see a similar case in a Lykian coin, *Num. Chr.* 1895, p. 15, no. 13. (B.M. Catal. p. 8, no. 40). The same peculiarity is found on a coin of Alex. Jannaeus (B.M., 62—7—21—12). M. de Villenoisy's statement (*Procès Verb. et Mém. du Congr. de Numism.* 1900, p. 52) therefore requires modification. The coin described by Mionnet (i. p. 281, no. 635) was in the Payne Knight (not in the Northwick) Collection, and is now B.M. no. 25. [Pl. V.]

232 [ƐΓ]EƐTAꟻꟾB between two lines in ex. Hound to r.; behind, barley-plant with three ears. [Plain border.]

ƐΓEƐTAꟻꟾB above and r. Head of nymph Segesta r., hair rolled. Concave field.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 8·28 grammes (127·8 grains). Didrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 39. [Pl. V.]

Circa B.C. 430—409.

233 [ϟEL]E ϟTAI[IA] in exergue. Fast quadriga to r.; above, Nike flying l. to crown charioteer, who holds three ears of barley. In exergue, traces of grasshopper r. [Border of dots.]

Youthful hunter r., standing with l. foot on rock; in l., two hunting spears, elbow resting on l. knee, chlamys wrapped round arm; conical pilos slung round neck; r. hand on hip; at his feet, hound r.; before him, term l.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·30 grammes (267·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 34. [Pl. V.]

SELINUS.[1]

Before circa B.C. 461.

234 Leaf of wild celery (*σέλινον*, *apium graveolens*).

Incuse square divided by twelve lines starting from the centre.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 6·80 grammes (105·0 grains). Didrachm. [Pl. V.]

Circa B.C. 461—430.

235 [ΛO ITW] l. OΛIAƎƧ above. Apollo and Artemis in slow quadriga to l.; Artemis, wearing long chiton, holds reins; Apollo, with chlamys over l. arm and shoulders, shoots with bow and arrow. Border of dots.

ϟEAI ΛO [ϟ] around, above. River-god Selinos, horned, nude, standing l., sacrificing; in l., laurel-branch, in r., phiale, which he holds over altar decorated with wreath (of wild celery?); before the altar, cock standing l.; behind Selinos, bull standing l. on pedestal; above it, leaf of wild celery.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·78 grammes (259.0 grains). Tetradrachm. Obv. die closely resembles that of B.M. nos. 24–26. [Pl. V.]

236 Similar to preceding, but Apollo does not wear chlamys, and inscription (if any) obliterated.

[ϟE]ΛIΛOΛTI O [Λ] around, above. Similar to preceding, but Selinos wears himation over l. shoulder and from waist downwards; altar not wreathed.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·95 grammes (261·6 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 29 (where bull is described as human-headed). [Pl. V.]

237 Apollo and Artemis in slow quadriga to r.; Artemis, wearing long chiton, holds goad and reins; Apollo, draped from waist downwards, shoots with bow and arrow; in exergue, grain of barley. Plain border.

ϟEΛ INONTI l. ON r. River-god Selinos, nude, standing l., sacrificing; in l., laurel-branch, in r. phiale, which he holds over blazing altar; before the altar, cock standing l.; behind Selinos, bull standing l. on pedestal; above it, leaf of wild celery.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·34 grammes (267·6 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 32. [Pl. V.]

SOLUS.

[For earlier coin of Solus, see Siculo-Punic series.]

Second or First Century B.C.

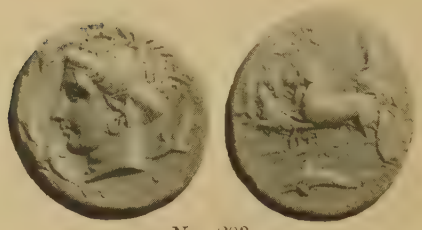
238 Nude warrior advancing r., in l. shield, in r. spear. Border of dots.

[C]OΛON | [T]INΩN in laurel-wreath.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 6·46 grammes (99·7 grains). Same rev. die as B.M. no. 7. [Pl. V.]

[1] For No. 237A, Selinus, see p. 151.

No. 304.



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No. 347B.

SYRAKUSE.

Before B.C. 485.

239 ΣVRA above. Slow quardiga r. Border of dots.

Granulated incuse square, approaching mill-sail pattern; in centre, incuse circle, containing female head l., with long hair (dotted).

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 16·58 grammes (255·8 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VI.]

Time of Gelon 485—478 B.C.

240 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike r., alighting on the yoke, wings spread, holding wreath in r., placing l. on forelock of the third horse. Border of dots.

ΣVR AQ OΣI O/V around; fine linear circle, within which female head r., wearing necklace, long hair (dotted) confined by cord; around, four dolphins with heads to the linear circle. Concave field.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 16·99 grammes (262·2 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 4. *From the Boyne Sale* (1896, 149). [Pl. VI.]

241 Nude horseman riding slowly to r., leading a second horse. Border of dots.

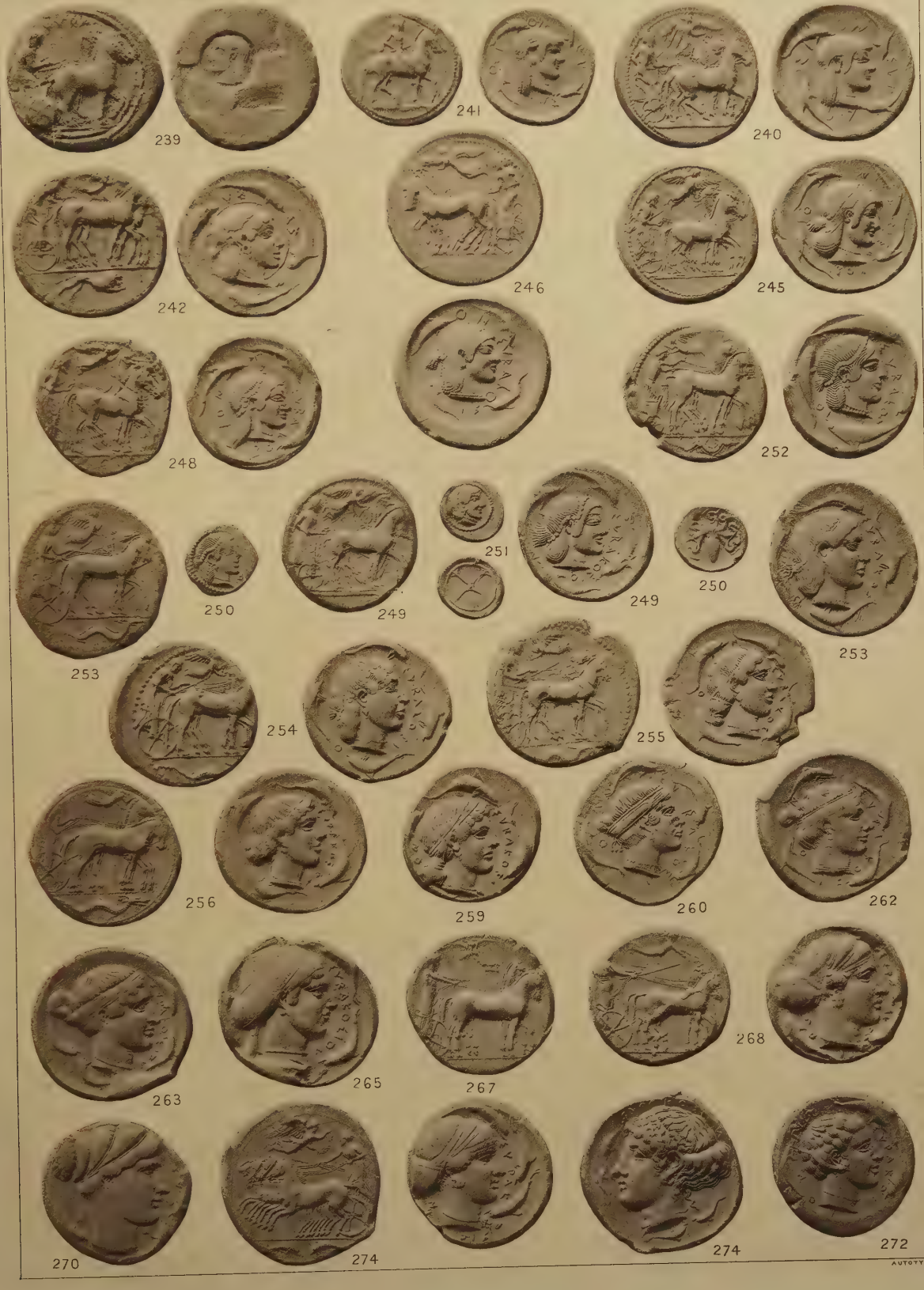
ΣV RAQ OΣI O/V around. Similar to preceding.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 8·46 grammes (130·5 grains). Didrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 5; same obv. die as B.M. no. 6. [Pl. VI.]

242 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad in l., reins in both hands; above, Nike flying r., crowning horses; in exergue, lion running r. Border of dots.

ΣV RA KOΣI O /V around. Fine linear circle, within which female head r., laureate, hair waved in front and taken up behind, with one loose lock hanging on neck, wearing earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Slightly concave field.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·14 grammes (264·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Demareteion type. *From the Sale of "a late Collector,"* (28 *May*, 1900, 124). [Pl. VI.]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AUTOTYPE.

243 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r., placing both hands on horses' heads. Border of dots.

ΣVRAQOΣIOM: around; female head r., wearing necklace, hair dotted and confined by cord; around, four dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·11 grammes (264 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. specimen 89-8-5-4=du Chastel, Pl. 1, 2; same obv. die as B.M. no. 11.

244 Similar to preceding (same die).

ΣVR AK OΣI O/V around; female head l., wearing necklace, hair dotted, confined by cord, and tied at end; around, four dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 16·95 grammes (261·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as preceding; same rev. die as B.M. nos. 10, 11.

245 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r., wings spread. Border of dots.

ΣVRA KOΣ IO /V around; female head r., wearing broad diadem and necklace, hair (dotted) caught up behind; around, four dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·11 grammes (264·0 grains). Tetradrachm. K has the form no. 16. [Pl. VI.]

246 Similar type l. (Nike flies l.).

ΣVRAKO ΣI O/V r., and above; female head r., wearing necklace, hair (dotted) confined by dotted cord and caught up behind: around, four dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·24 grammes (266·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 16; obv. die closely resembling that of B.M. no. 26. [Pl. VI.]

247 Nude rider r., leading a second horse. Border of dots.

ΣVRA KOΣ IO/V Female head r., wearing diadem and necklace, hair (dotted) confined by cord and caught up behind; around, three dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 8·33 grammes (128·5 grains). Didrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 20.

248 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r., crowning the horses. Border of dots.

ΣVRA K OΣ IO/V around; female head r., wearing necklace, hair (in lines) long and confined by cord (dotted); around, four dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 17·24 grammes (266 grains). Tetradrachm. K has the form no. 16. [Pl. VI.]

249 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r., wings spread, with wreath; double exergual line. Border of dots.

ΣVRAKOΣIO /V r. and l.; female head r., wearing necklace, hair (in lines) confined by cord (dotted) and caught up behind; around, four dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·17 grammes (265·0 grains). Tetradrachm. K has the form no. 16. [Pl. VI.]

250 [ΣVR]A Female head r., wearing earring and plain necklace, hair (in lines) confined by cord (dotted) and caught up behind. Border of dots. | Sepia. Concave field.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. ·78 gramme (12·0 grains). Litra. [Pl. VI.]

251 Female head r., wearing necklace, hair confined by cord and caught up behind. Border of dots. | Four-spoked wheel. Concave field.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. ·57 gramme (8·8 grains). Obol. [Pl. VI.]

Time of Hieron.

Circa B.C. 478—466.

[Some of these coins may belong to the next period.]

252 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying l. crowning him; in exergue, pistrix r. Border of dots. | ΣVRAKOΣ IO N around; female head r., wearing single-drop earring and necklace, hair confined by cord (dotted) and caught up behind; around, four dolphins.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·21 grammes (265·6 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. nos. 68, 69 and 86-5-8-1; same rev. die as B.M. nos. 69, 70. [Pl. VI.]

253 Similar, but Nike flies r. with wreath, and charioteer holds goad as well as reins. | ΣVRAKOΣI O N around; similar, but no earring.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·53 grammes (255·1 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VI.]

254 Similar to preceding (Nike crowns horses). | ΣVRAKOΣI O N around; female head r., wearing diadem, single-drop earring, and necklace; hair confined by cord (dotted) and caught up behind; around, four dolphins.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·19 grammes (265·3 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 73. [Pl. VI.]

255 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying l. with wreath; in exergue, pistrix r.; border of dots. | ΣVRAKOΣ I O N around; female head r., hair confined by cord passing round head and three times round back hair; wearing single-drop earring and necklace; around, four dolphins.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·24 grammes (266·0 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VI.]

256 Similar, but Nike flies r. crowning horses. | ΣVRAKOΣIO N r.; female head r., wearing single-drop earring and necklace, hair waved, confined by cord and in bunch behind; around, four dolphins.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·29 grammes (266·9 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 93. [Pl. VI.]

257 Similar to preceding. | ΣVRAKOΣION r.; female head r., wearing single-drop earring and necklace, and broad diadem passing twice round back of head so as to form opisthosphendone; around, four dolphins.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·21 grammes (265·6 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as Holm, Pl. III. no. 10.

258 Similar to preceding. | ΣVRAKOΣI ON around; female head r., wearing single-drop earring and necklace, hair confined by cord passing three times round head and twice round back hair; around, four dolphins.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·18 grammes (265·2 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 95, rev. as B.M. no. 94.

259 Similar to preceding. | ΣVRAKOΣI ON around; similar to preceding, but cord passes three times round back hair as well as front.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·48 grammes (269·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 95 and preceding. *Bunbury Sale* (434). [Pl. VI.]

260 Similar to preceding. | ΣV RAKOΣ I O N around. Female head r., wearing single-drop earring, necklace with pendants, and broad diadem passing twice round head and fastened with cord, the hair tucked through behind and protruding in bunch; around, four dolphins.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·04 grammes (263·0 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VI.]

261 Similar to preceding (same die). | Similar to preceding (same die).

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 17·17 grammes (265·0 grains). Tetradrachm.

262 Similar to preceding. | ΣVPA KO ΣI O N around. Similar to preceding, but necklace represented by row of dots between two lines, and plain circular earring.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·25 grammes (266·2 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 100. [Pl. VI.]

Circa B.C. 466—430.

263 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; on front of car, crane; above, Nike flying r. crowning horses. Border of dots. | ΣVPAKOΣION r. Female head r., wearing coiled earring and necklace, hair dressed as on preceding; around, four dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·16 grammes (264·8 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VI.[

264 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying l. crowning him. Border of dots.

[ΛΟΙΣ] O ⋊ A ꟻ V ≥ around; female head r., wearing coiled earring, necklace, coif decorated with line of maeander and ampyx decorated with wreath; around, four dolphins.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·07 grammes (263·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 117.

265 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding reins; above, Nike flying r. crowning horses. [Border of dots?]

ΣYRAKOΣION r. Female head r., wearing coiled earring, necklace, coif decorated with lines of maeander and zigzag patterns, and ampyx decorated with wreath; around, four dolphins.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·07 grammes (263·5 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VI.]

266 Similar to preceding, but in exergue, branch.

Similar to preceding.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·24 grammes (266·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 118?

267 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins, on front of car A; above, Nike flying l. (wings spread) to crown charioteer. Border of dots.

ΣVPAK OΣIO N r. and l. Female head r., wearing coiled earring, necklace with lion's head ornament in front, and sphendone, long ends of which pass three times round front of head; around, four dolphins. Concave field.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·23 grammes (265·9 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 109. *From the Bunbury Sale*, 440. [Pl. VI.]

268 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r. crowning horses; in exergue, traces of symbol?

ΣVP AK O ΣI O N r. and l. Similar to preceding.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·05 grammes (263·1 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 108. [Pl. VI.]

269 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Border of dots.

ΣYPAKOΣION r. Similar to preceding, but necklace plain.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·2 grammes (265·4 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 110.

270 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; [on front of car, crane]; above, Nike flying r. crowning horses. [Border of dots.]

ΣY P A K[O] Σ I around; female head r. wearing coiled earring and necklace, hair confined by cord passing four times round head; around, four dolphins.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·13 grammes (264·3 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. nos. 120, 121, 123; rev. die closely resembling that of B.M. no. 121. [Pl. VI.]

271 Slow quadriga r., charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. [Border of dots.]

ΣYPAKOΣION r. and below. Female head r., wearing coiled earring, necklace [with circular ornament at side], and hair dressed as on preceding; around, four dolphins.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·41 grammes (268·6 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. no. 119; same rev. die as B.M. no. 120.

272 Quadriga l., horses prancing; charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him; [in exergue, pistrix l.]. Border of dots.

ΣYPAKOΣI O N around; female head r., hair gathered together and tied on the crown, wears coiled earring and necklace; around, four dolphins.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·21 grammes (265·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Same obv. die as B.M. nos. 103, 104; same rev. die as B.M. no. 104. For the occurrence of the pistrix on coins later than the time of Hieron, *see* Holm, p. 572. [Pl. VI.]

Circa B.C. 440—412.

Soson? and Eumenes?

273 Fast quadriga l., horses prancing, charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him; in exergue, two dolphins opposed. Border of dots.

[ΣYPA KOΣIO] N r. and below. Female head l., hair rolled and confined by ampyx, wearing coiled earring and necklace; around, four dolphins.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·27 grammes (266·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 155; same obv. die as B.M. no. 154; Weil, Pl. I. 4; and specimen at Aberdeen. On the last, the name of the artist on the reverse is clearly ΣΩΣΩN.

Circa B.C. 440—412.

Eumenes.

274 Fast quadriga l., horses prancing, charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him; in exergue two dolphins opposed. Border of dots.

ΣYPAKOΣION above; female head l., wearing hair rolled and confined in front with ampyx, coiled earring and necklace; on ampyx EVMH / NOV; around, four dolphins.

Æ 28·5 mm. Wt. 17·27 grammes (266·6 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. no. 140 (= *Coins of the Ancients* II. C 40).
Bunbury Sale (446). [Pl. VI.]

275 Similar to preceding, but no symbols in exergue.

ΣVPAKOΣIO N above; female head l., hair rolled, wearing coiled earring and necklace; below EVMHNOV; around, four dolphins.

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 16·56 grammes (255·5 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 141, Weil, Pl. I. 1; same rev. die as B.M. no. 142.

276 Similar to preceding, but in exergue E[ϒMHNOϒ].

ΣϒPAKOΣION above; female head l., hair confined by crossed diadem, wears coiled earring; behind EϒMHN Oϒ; around, four dolphins; concave field.

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 16·81 grammes (259·4 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 144; Weil, Pl. I. 2. *Bunbury Sale I.* (446).

277 Similar to No. 274, but under horses Eϒ

ΣϒPAKOΣION above. Female head l., hair rolled, wearing coiled earring and necklace; below, Eϒ; around, four dolphins; concave field.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 17·22 grammes (265·7 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VII.]

278 ΛEϒKAΣΠIΣ around. Leukaspis, nude, charging to r.; he wears crested helmet with plume at side, and scabbard at l. side suspended by strap passing over r. shoulder; in l. shield, in r. sword. Border of dots.

Σϒ P A KOΣION around. Female head r., hair confined by crossed diadem, wearing coiled earring and necklace; below, EϒMENOϒ; around, four dolphins; concave field.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 3·97 grammes (61·3 grains). Drachm. Same obv. die as B.M. nos. 162 and 163 (?). *Montagu Sale II.* (75).

Euainetos—Eumenes.

279 Fast quadriga r., horses cantering; charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying l. holding wreath and tablet on which EϒAIN ETO; in exergue, two dolphins opposed; border of dots.

[ΣϒPA KOΣIΩN] above and r. Female head l., as on no. 277; below EϒMENOϒ; around, four dolphins.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 17·13 grammes (264·3 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. nos. 148 (=Head, *Syr.* Pl. III. 13), 149; same obv. die as B.M. nos. 150, 188 (=Evans, *Syr. Med.* Pl. I. 3). *Bunbury Sale* (445). [Pl. VII.]

Euainetos.

280 Similar to preceding, but name obliterated from tablet.

ΣϒPAKOΣIΩN above. Female head l., hair confined by ampyx, [on which dolphin l. above waves] and sphendone [on which stars], coiled earring, and necklace; around, four dolphins; [on belly of that before the mouth, EϒAI].

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 16·96 grammes (261·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Dies of B.M. no. 188; obv. die of B.M. no. 150. [Pl. VII.]

Euth...—Phrygillos.

281 Fast quadriga r. driven by Nike, horses prancing; above, Nike flying l. to crown charioteer; in exergue ΕΥ⊙ and Skylla r. holding trident in l. over l. shoulder, extending r. towards fish swimming r.; above her tail, dolphin r.; border of dots.

ΣΥ ΡΑΚ ΟΣ Ι Ο⋁ around; head of Kora l., hair rolled, and confined with cord with ear of barley and poppy head in front; coiled earring and necklace with drop in front; below, [Φ]ΡΥΓΙΛΛ; around, four dolphins.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·04 grammes (263·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. nos. 156, 157; same obv. die as B.M. nos. 152, 153.
Sale of 20 *Jan.* 1898 (86). [Pl. VII.]

Euainetos—Eukleidas.

282 Fast quadriga r., horses prancing, driven by female figure; above, Nike flying l. to crown her; in exergue, chariot-wheel; on exergual line, traces of ΕΥΑΙΝΕΤΟ; border of dots.

[ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ] above. Female head l., wearing coiled earring and necklace; the hair confined with ampyx (on which swan flying l.) and sphendone (on which stars and ΕVΚΛΕΙ)

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·17 grammes (265·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 190; same rev. die as B.M. no. 191. [Pl. VII.]

Style of Eukleidas.

283 Fast quadriga l., horses cantering; above, Nike flying r. to crown charioteer, who holds goad and reins; in exergue, dolphin l., dorsal fin breaking exergual line; border of dots.

[ΣΥ] ΡΑ ΚΟΣΙΩΝ r. and below. Female head l., hair bound with ampyx and sphendone, tresses flying loose, wearing coiled earring, and necklace with pendant in front; around, four dolphins; plain border.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·74 grammes (258·4 grains). Tetradrachm. Obv. die of B.M. 194.

284 Fast quadriga l., horses cantering, charioteer holding goad and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him; double exergual line; in exergue, ear of barley; border of dots.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ Ω Ν r. Female head l., hair bound with sphendone, on which stars; wears coiled earring and necklace; around, four dolphins; plain border; incuse circle.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·12 grammes (264·2 grains). Tetradrachm. Obv. die closely resembling B.M. 217, 218; rev. die of the same coins. [Pl. VII.]

285 ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ l. Female head l., wearing sphendone, coiled earring, and necklace; behind, dolphin; border of dots.

Sepia.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. ·75 gramme (11·6 grains). Litra. Dies of B.M. 236.

Circa B.C. 412—360.

286 Head of young Herakles l. in lion's skin.

Y ⋛ / A ϥ in quarters of mill-sail incuse square, in centre of which, in circular incuse, female head l. wearing ampyx and sphendone.

AV 9·5 mm. Wt. 1·24 grammes (19·2 grains). The legend ΣYPA possibly also occurred on the obv. *Boyne Sale* (1896, 137).

287 [Σ]YPA l. Similar type to preceding.

Σ Y / P A Similar to preceding.

AV 6·5 mm. Wt. 1·17 grammes (18·0 grains). *Boyne Sale* (1896, 137). [Pl. VII.]

288 AϥY⋛ l. Head of Athena l. in crested Athenian helmet; she wears necklace and has hair tied at end; plain border.

Gorgoneion on aigis with fringe of intertwined snakes; plain border; concave field.

AV 10·0 mm. Wt. ·69 gramme (10·6 grains). *Montagu Sale I.* (139). [Pl. VII.]

Style of Kimon.

289 ΣYPAKO[ΣIΩN] l. Female head l., wearing triple-drop earring and necklace, hair in ampyx and sphendone (decorated with stars); behind, barley-corn; border of dots.

ΣYPAKOΣIΩN above; young Herakles, nude, kneeling r. on ground, strangling lion.

AV 9·5 mm. Wt. 5·75 grammes (88·7 grains). Hekatontalitron. [Pl. VII.]
Bought in Catania, and supposed to be from the Sta. Maria di Licodia hoard.

Kimon.

290 [ΣYPAK]OΣIΩN above, r. Head of Arethusa l., wearing drop earring in shape of flower, and necklace, hair in ampyx (on which K I / M) and net; around, four dolphins; border of dots.

Fast quadriga l., horses prancing; above, Nike flying r. to crown charioteer, who holds goad in r., reins in l.; in exergue, on two steps, shield, cuirass between two greaves, and crested helmet; below these [AΘAA]; on upper side of exergual line KIMΩN; border of dots.

AR 37 mm. Wt. 42·61 grammes (657·5 grains). Dekadrachm. Obv. die of B.M. 200, Evans, Pl. I. 5; rev. of B.M. 200–203, (Evans, Pl. I. 5).
From Sta. Maria di Licodia hoard. [Pl. VII.]

291 [ΣYP]AKOΣIΩ above, r. Head of Arethusa l. wearing drop earring and necklace, hair in ampyx (on which K) and net; around, four dolphins, on side of the lowest KIMΩN); border of dots.

As preceding (same die), inscr. AΘAA also visible.

AR 35·5 mm. Wt. 43·21 grammes (666·8 grains). Dekadrachm. Same dies as B.M. 202, 203. *Ashburnham Sale* (52). [Pl. VII.]

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AUTOTYPE.

292 ΣΥΡΑΚ ΟΣΙΩ above, r. Head of Arethusa l. wearing drop earring and necklace, hair in ampyx and net; around, four dolphins; border of dots.

Similar to preceding, inscr. ΑΘΛΑ visible, slight traces of the artist's signature on exergual line, and above nearest horse ΙΚ / Μ

Æ 36·5 mm. Wt. 42·25 grammes (652·0 grains). Dekadrachm. Obv. die of Evans, Pl. II. 1a, rev. die of B.M. 204, Evans, Pl. II. 1b.
From Sta. Maria di Licodia hoard. Sale of Jan. 20, 1898 (105). [Pl. VII.]

Euainetos.

293 ΣΥ Ρ Α Κ ΟΣΙΩΝ above and r.; head of Kora l., wearing wreath of barley leaves, triple-drop earring, and necklace; behind neck, pecten-shell; around, four dolphins; [border of dots].

Fast quadriga l., horses prancing; above, Nike flying r. to crown charioteer, who holds goad in r., reins in l.; in exergue, on two steps, armour as on preceding coins [below which ΑΘΛΑ; border of dots].

Æ 36·5 mm. Wt. 43·03 grammes (664·1 grains). Dekadrachm. Same dies as B.M. no. 86; same rev. die as specimen from Montagu Sale I, lot 151.
From the Santa Maria hoard. [Pl. VII.]

294 ΣΥ ΡΑ Κ ΟΣ ΙΩΝ above and r.; similar to preceding, but instead of symbol behind neck, Δ in front; [beneath lowest dolphin, ΕΥΑΙΝΕ]; border of dots visible.

Similar to preceding.

Æ 36 mm. Wt. 42·37 grammes (653·9 grains). Dekadrachm. Same dies as B.M no. 173, Evans, Pl. V. 11. *From the S. Maria hoard.* [Pl. VII.]

295 ΣΥ ΡΑ Κο ΣΙΩΝ above and r.; similar to preceding, but no symbol or letter; below lowest dolphin, ΕΥ ΑΙΝΕ.

Similar to preceding.

Æ 34·5 mm. Wt. 41·64 grammes (642·6 grains). Dekadrachm. Dies of B.M. 177; rev. die of B.M. 178. *From the S. Maria hoard.* [Pl. VII.]

Kimon.

296 Head of Arethusa, nearly facing, inclined l., hair flowing in loose tresses; wears ampyx, on which Κ[ΙΜΩ]Ν, and necklace; four dolphins swimming among the tresses; border of dots, [outside which, above, ΑΡΕΘΟΣΑ].

ΣΥΡΑΚ Ο[ΣΙΩΝ] above and r.; fast buadriga l., horses prancing, charioteer holding reins in both hands, goad in r.; above, Nike advancing r., stepping on heads of the two near horses, holding wreath; below horses' feet, fallen meta; in exergue, ear of barley; plain border.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·84 grammes (259·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Dies of B.M. no. 208 (Head, *Coins of the Ancients* iii. C 30; Evans, *Syr. Med.* iii. 4); obv. die of B.M. no. 209. *Montagu Sale II.* (73). [Pl. VII.]

Parme . . . .

297 Fast quadriga l., horses prancing; above, Nike flying r. to crown charioteer, who holds goad and reins in l., r. raised; under horses' feet, loose trace; in exergue, ear of barley; border of dots.

ΣYPAKOΣIΩN above; female head l., hair in sphendone ornamented with stars, wearing triple-drop earring and necklace; below, ΠAPME; around, four dolphins; plain border.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 16·85 grammes (260·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Dies of B.M. 212 (Evans, *Syr. Med.* Pl. I. 6), 213. *Bunbury Sale* (467). [Pl. VII.]

Style of Eukleidas.

298 [ΣV P A K OΣI Ω N] around. Head of Athena nearly facing, inclined to l., wearing triple-crested helmet and necklace; around, four dolphins; [plain border].

[ΣYPAK]OΣI l., ΩN r. Leukaspis, nude, fighting to r.; he wears crested Athenian helmet, and holds in r. spear, in l. large oval shield; behind him, flaming altar; in front, forepart of sacrificial ram lying on its back; in exergue [ΛEYKAΣΠIΣ]; plain border.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 3·53 grammes (54·5 grains). Drachm. Dies of B.M. nos. 228–230; obv. die of nos. 226, 227.

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299 [ΣY]PA l. Head of Athena l., wearing Korinthian helmet [bound with wreath of olive]; plain border.

Star-fish (*i.e.* conventional star of 8 rays, the points joined by webbing) between two dolphins; [plain border].

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 27·29 grammes (421·1 grains). Litra.

300 ΣYPA l. Similar to preceding, but in front and behind, a dolphin; plain border.

Bridled sea-horse l., rein loose, curved wing; plain border.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 6·56 grammes (101·3 grains). Dies of B.M. 289.

301 ΣY[PA] l. Similar to preceding, but without dolphins.

Similar to preceding.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 6·57 grammes (101·4 grains).

302 ΣVPAΣΩΣIA l. Head of Athena l. wearing Korinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent; plain border.

Sea-horse l. with curved wing; plain border.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·90 grammes (91·1 grains). Cf. Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zt.* xviii. (1886) p. 277, no. 5.

B.C. 360–317.

303 [ΣYPAKOΣI]ΩN l. Head of Apollo l. laureate, long hair; behind, cornucopiae; border of dots.

ΣΩTEIPA r. Head of Artemis r., wearing stephane, triple-drop earring, and necklace, quiver at shoulder; behind, cornucopiae; below, A; border of dots.

EL 20 mm. Wt. 6·58 grammes (101·6 grains). A has the form no. 14. [Pl. VII.]

304 Similar, but without legend, and with symbol, Korinthian helmet l. | ΣΥΡΑΚ r. ΟΣΙΩΝ l. Tripod-lebes; [plain border].

EL 15 mm. Wt. 3·54 grammes (54·6 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 259.

305 [ΙΕΥ]ΣΕΛΕΥ l. ΘΕΡ[ΙΟΣ] r. Head of Zeus Eleutherios l. laureate. | ΣΥΡ Α [ΚΟ]ΣΙΩΝ around; Pegasos flying l.; in front mon. no. 17, below ∴

AV 13 mm. Wt. 2·11 grammes (32·6 grains). 30-litra piece=3 Korinthian staters. Dies of B.M. 265 (Holm, iii. p. 655, no. 309). [Pl. VII.]

306 [Σ]ΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ r. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Korinthian helmet, with cap underneath. | Pegasos flying l.

AR 23 mm. Wt. 8·43 grammes (130·1 grains). Korinthian stater. Rev. die of B.M. (Catal. *Cor.* p. 98, no. 5). [Pl. VIII.]

307 Female head l., wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled and in bunch over forehead; behind, lion's head l.; below, ΕΥ | ΣΥΡΑΚ [ΟΣΙ] ΩΝ around; forepart of Pegasos l. with curved wing.

AR 13 mm. Wt. 1·24 grammes (19·1 grains). Dies of B.M. no. 274; obv. die of 275?

308 ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣ l. ΙΩΝ r. Beardless janiform head, laureate, wearing kalathos, hair in long plait; in field r., dolphin; border of dots. | Free horse cantering l.; above, star; plain border.

AR 14 mm. Wt. 1·56 grammes (24·1 grains). Dies of B.M. no. 285. [Pl. VIII.]

309 [ΣΥΡΑΚΟ l. ΣΙΩΝ r.] Head of Kora l., wearing triple-drop earring and necklace, hair rolled and bound with barley-wreath; border of dots. | Pegasos flying l.; below, Σ: border of dots.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 9·38 grammes (144·7 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 309 (Head, *Syr.* Pl. VII. 5).

310 [Ι]ΕΥΣΕΛ l. Ε[Υ]ΘΕΡΙΟΣ r. Head of Zeus Eleutherios l., laureate, hair long. | ΣΥΡΑ Κ ΟΣΙΩ [Ν] around; free horse prancing l.; plain border.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 18·87 grammes (291·2 grains).

311 ΙΕΥΣΕΛ ΕΥ ΘΕΡΙΟΣ around; head of Zeus Eleutherios r., laureate, hair short; plain border. | [ΣΥΡ]ΑΚΟ r. ΣΙΩΝ l. Thunderbolt; in field r., eagle standing r.; plain border.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 14·07 grammes (217·1 grains).

312 ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ l. Head of Apollo l. laureate, long hair; behind, pentagram; border of dots. | Pegasos flying l.; below ΑΓ; plain border.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·29 grammes (81·7 grains).

313 Similar, but no symbol; [border of dots]. | Similar, but Δ

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·82 grammes (74·4 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 334.

AGATHOKLES

First Series B.C. 317—310.

314 Head of Apollo or Ares l., laureate; behind, kantharos.

[ΣΥΡΑ]ΚΟ ΣΙΩΝ r. and below; biga of galloping horses r., charioteer holding goad in r., reins in l.; below horses, triskeles r.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 4·28 grammes (66·0 grains). [Pl. VIII.]

315 Head of Kora l., wearing wreath of barley, single earring and necklace.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟ above, ΣΙΩΝ below in ex. Bull walking l., head lowered.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. 1·39 grammes (21·5 grains). [Pl. VIII.]

316 Head of Kora l., hair rolled and wreathed with barley, wearing triple-drop earring and necklace; around, three dolphins; below, traces of ΝΙ; [border of dots ?].

[ΣΥ]ΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ[Ν] mon. no. 18 in exergue. Fast quadriga l., horses prancing, charioteer holding goad in r., reins in l.; above, triskeles l.; border of dots.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 17·12 grammes (264·2 grains). Tetradrachm. Obv. die of B.M. 350. [Pl. VIII.]

317 ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ l. Head of Apollo or Ares l., laureate; [behind, uncertain symbol; below, uncertain letters, ΑΙ ?]; border of dots.

Triskeles l., the feet winged; in centre, gorgoneion; plain border.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·86 grammes (90·4 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 354.

318 ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ l. Head of Kora l., wearing wreath of barley and necklace; behind, barley-corn; border of dots.

Bull butting l.; above, dolphin l. and ΝΙ, below, dolphin l.; plain border.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 8·78 grammes (135·5 grains).

319 Inscr. obliterated. Head of Kora l., wearing wreath of barley and single earring; border of dots.

Bull butting l.; above, club and Μ; in exergue ΝΓ; plain border.

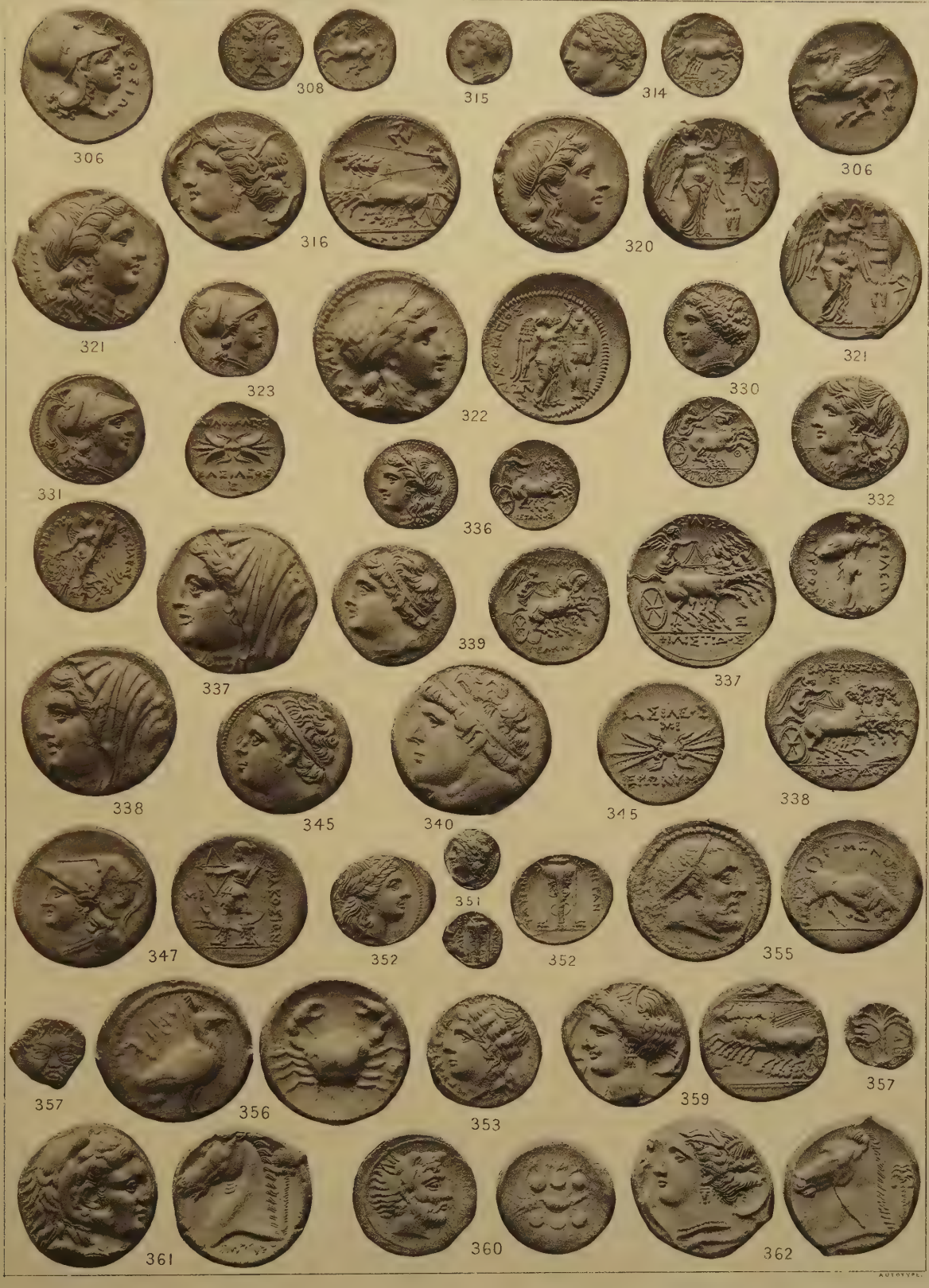
Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·53 grammes (85·4 grains).

Second Series B.C. 310—307.

320 [Κ]ΟΡΑΣ l. Head of Kora r., long hair, wearing wreath of barley, single earring [and necklace]; border of dots.

[ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ] Nike, nude to waist, standing r., erecting trophy; in lowered r. hammer, in l. nail which she is about to drive into helmet; in field r. triskeles r., l. mon. no. 18; [plain border ?].

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 17·0 grammes (262·3 grains). Tetradrachm. *Hobart Smith Sale* (1897), (58). [Pl. VIII.]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321 ΚΟΡΑΣ l. Similar to preceding, necklace visible. | As preceding, but without monogram; border visible.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·66 grammes (257·1 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VIII.]

322 ΚΟΡΑΣ l. Head of Kora as on preceding; border of dots. | ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ l. Nike erecting trophy as on preceding; in field l. triskeles r.; border of dots.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·9 grammes (260·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Style somewhat rude. [Pl. VIII.]

Third Series B.C. 306—289.

323 Head of Athena r. in crested Korinthian helmet decorated with griffin r.; she wears single earring and necklace. | ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ | mon. no. 19; winged thunderbolt.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 5·64 grammes (87·1 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 419. [Pl. VIII.]

324 ΣΩΤΕ[ΙΡΑ] r. Head of Artemis r. wearing earring and necklace, hair tied in bunch behind; quiver behind shoulder; border of dots. | ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ winged thunderbolt; plain border.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 9·36 grammes (144·5 grains).

325 [ΣΩΤ]Ε[ΙΡΑ] r. Similar to preceding; border off the flan. | [ΑΓ]ΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ | [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ Similar to preceding; border off the flan.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 7.52 grammes (116·0 grains).

326 Head of Kora l., long hair, wearing wreath of barley, earring and necklace; behind, bee; [border of dots]. | ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ (in ex.) Fast quadriga l., horses prancing, driven by Nike with goad in r., reins in l.; above, star.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 11·98 grammes (184·9 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 436; rev. die of B.M. 437. For the attribution of these coins and the following to Agathokles, *see* Holm, *Gesch. Sic.* iii. 685.

327 Traces of legend ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ r. Similar head of Kora r.; behind, flaming torch; border of dots. | Similar type to preceding, but to r.; above, star; in exergue, mon. no. 19 and X; plain border.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 9·28 grammes (143·2 grains).

B.C. 289—278.

328 ΔΙΟ[ΣΕ]ΛΛΑΝ[ΙΟ]Υ l. Beardless head of Zeus Hellanios l., laureate, with long hair; behind, symbol obliterated?; border of dots. | ΣΥΡΑΚ r. ΟΣΙΩΝ l. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, flapping wings; plain border.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 10·06 grammes (155·2 grains). For the date of this and the following coin, *see* Holm, *loc. cit.*

329 ΔΙΟΣ[ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ] r. Similar type r.; no symbol; border of dots.

ΣΥΡΑΚ r. ΟΣΙΩΝ l. Similar type; in field l. A and star of six points; plain border.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 8·42 grammes (129·9 grains).

HIKETAS, B.C. 287—278.

330 [Σ]ΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ l. Head of Kora l., hair rolled, wearing wreath of barley, earring and necklace; behind, cornucopiae; border of dots.

ΕΠΙΚΕΤΑ (in exergue). Biga r., horses prancing, driven by Nike; above O, below ⊙

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 4·24 grammes (65·5 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 433–435 and Bank Coll. 15. After the latter and no. 434 were struck, this die became corroded; after which it was used for the other coins. Rev. die of B.M. 430.
From the Boyne Sale (1896, 145). [Pl. VIII.]

PYRRHOS, B.C. 278—276.

331 Head of Athena r., in crested Korinthian helmet, decorated with griffin; she wears earring and necklace; behind, owl standing to front; below, A; border of dots.

ΠΥΡΡΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Nike advancing l., in r. oak-wreath, in l. trophy; in field l. bucranium (?) and thunderbolt; border of dots.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 8·5 grammes (131·1 grains). Obv. die of B.M. Catal. *Thessaly*, &c. p. 111, no. 1. *From the Montagu Sale I.* (326). [Pl. VIII.]

332 Head of Kora l., hair long, wearing wreath of barley, earring and necklace; behind, flaming torch and A; border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΠΥΡΡΟΥ l. Athena, wearing crested helmet, aigis, chlaina and long chiton, standing to l., in raised r. spear, on l., shield decorated with gorgoneion; border of dots.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·61 grammes (86·5 grains). *From the Carfrae Sale* (146). [Pl. VIII.]

333 Similar type; to r., behind, uncertain symbol; border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. ΠΥΡΡΟΥ l. Similar type, but Athena's chlaina flies behind: in field l., thunderbolt; plain border.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 5·45 grammes (84·1 grains). Rev. die of B.M. Catal. *Thessaly*, &c., p. 112, no. 9.

334 Head of beardless Herakles l., in lion's skin; [border of dots].

ΣΥΡΑ r. ΚΟΣΙΩΝ l. Athena, wearing crested helmet, chlaina and long chiton, standing r., in r. thunderbolt, in l. shield.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 10·02 grammes (154·6 grains).

335 [ΣΥΡΑΚ]ΟΣΙΩΝ r. Similar type to preceding; [border of dots].

Similar type to preceding; in field r., owl standing r.; plain border.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 11·31 grammes (174·6 grains).

HIERON II., AND HIS HOUSE, B.C. 276—215.

336 Head of Kora l., with long hair, wearing wreath of barley, earring and necklace; behind, ear of barley; border of dots.

ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ below. Biga r., horses prancing, driven by female charioteer with goad in r., reins in l.; in field r. ΚΙ; [plain border].

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 4·24 grammes (65·4 grains). Dies of B.M. 507. *From the Boyne Sale* (1896, 146). [Pl. VIII.]

337 Veiled head of Philistis l., wearing diadem; behind, torch.

[ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΙΣΣ[ΑΣ] above, | ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙ-ΔΟΣ in ex. Fast quadriga r., horses prancing, driven by Nike, who holds reins in both hands; in field, below, Ε; plain border.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 13·47 grammes (207·9 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 546. Φ has the form no. 20. [Pl. VIII.]

338 Similar type; behind, ear of barley; border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ above, | ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙ-ΔΟΣ in ex. Quadriga as on previous coin; above, ΚΙ, below, ear of barley; plain border.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 13·22 grammes (204·0 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 548. Φ as on preceding. [Pl. VIII.]

339 Beardless diademed head l. (Gelon the younger); border of dots.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ above, | ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ below, and in field r. ΒΑ Fast biga r., horses prancing, driven by Nike, who holds reins in both hands; below horses' legs, Κ; plain border.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·71 grammes (103·5 grains). *From the Montagu Sale of* 1894, *Dec.* 11 (67). [Pl. VIII.]

340 Diademed head of Hieron l.; border of dots.

[ΙΕ]ΡΩΝΟΣ (in ex.) Horseman, wearing helmet, chlamys and cuirass, riding r., horse cantering; he holds couched spear in r.; plain border.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·94 grammes (276·9 grains). [Pl. VIII.]

341 Similar; [but uncertain symbol behind ?].

Similar to preceding, but horse prancing; [under horse, letter obliterated ?]

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 18·40 grammes (284·0 grains). Purchased at Syrakuse.

342 Head of Poseidon l. wearing tainia; border of dots.

[Ι]ΕΡ ΩΝΟΣ across field. Trident, on either side of which dolphin downwards; in field l. below, Ψ; [plain border].

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 8·59 grammes (132·5 grains).

343 Similar to preceding. | ΙΕΡΩ ΝΟΣ across field; similar type and symbols; in field below, Δ Τ; plain border.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 4·85 grammes (74·9 grains).

344 Head of Apollo l. laureate, with long hair; behind, kithara. | ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ below; free horse prancing r.; above, ΛΥ.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 3·91 grammes (60·3 grains). Dies of B.M. 634.

HIERONYMOS, B.C. 215—214.

345 Head of Hieronymos l., diademed; border of dots. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ | ΜΙ | ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ Winged thunderbolt.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 8·44 grammes (130·3 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 641.
From the Montagu Sale of Dec. 11, 1894 (68). [Pl. VIII.]

346 Similar type; [border of dots]. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ | Φ | Ο | ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜ[ΟΥ] Winged thunderbolt.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 8·17 grammes (126·1 grains). Φ has the form no. 20.

B.C. 214—212.[1]

347 Head of Athena l. in crested Korinthian helmet adorned with serpent; she wears earring and necklace; border of dots. | ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ r. Artemis standing l. wearing short chiton and hunting boots, quiver slung at back, discharging arrow from bow; at her feet hound running l.; in field l. ΜΙ; plain border.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 10·14 grammes (156·5 grains). [Pl. VIII.]

347B. Head of Artemis l., wearing earring and necklace, quiver at shoulder. Border of dots. | ΣΥΡΑΚ•Σ•Ι r.; owl standing to front; in field l. Α Plain border. [Die of B.M. no. 665.]

Æ 11 mm. Wt. 1·01 grammes (17 grains). 1¼ litra.
Sale of 18–20 *Mar.* 1901 (*Paris*), 389.

348 Head of Poseidon l., wearing tainia; [border of dots]. | [ΣΥΡΑ] ΚΟΣ[ΙΩΝ] across field. Trident, [on either side of which dolphin downwards; in field beneath, uncertain letters; plain border].

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 6·31 grammes (97·4 grains).

After B.C. 212.

349 Head of Zeus r., laureate; border of dots. | ΣΥΡΑΚΟ above, | ΣΙΩΝ in ex. Agalma of Isis holding flaming torch in slow quadriga r.; border of dots.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 13·29 grammes (205·1 grains).

[1] For Syrakuse, No. 347A, see p. 151.

350 Head of Sarapis r. wearing tainia [and head-dress of disk and horns]; border of dots. | [ΣΥΡΑΚ Ο CΙΩΝ] around. Isis standing l., [wearing headdress of disk and horns, in r. sistrum], leaning with l. on sceptre; border of dots.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 6·96 grammes (107·4 grains). Both forms Σ, C are clear on the British Museum specimens 701–703.

TAUROMENION.[1]

Third Century B.C.

351 Head of Apollo l. laureate, long hair; behind, club. Border of dots. | TAYPOME l. | NITAN r. Tripod-lebes; in field r., monogram (mostly off the flan). Plain border.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. 1·09 grammes (16·8 grains). [Pl. VIII.]

352 Head of Apollo r., laureate, long hair; behind, star. Border of dots. | TAYPOME l. NITAN r. Tripod-lebes. Plain border.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·13 grammes (48·3 grains). Dies of B.M. 10. [Pl. VIII.]

353 ΑΡΧΑΓΕΤΑ l. Head of Apollo l. laureate, long hair. Border of dots. | TAYPOM l. [E]NITAN r. Tripod-lebes. Plain border.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 5·77 grammes (89·1 grains). [Pl. VIII.]

354 Head of Apollo l. laureate, long hair; behind, mon. no. 21 ? | [TAYPO r. M]ENITAN l. Tripod. Border of dots.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 11·58 grammes (178·7 grains).

355 Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing tainia; behind, mon. no. 4. Border of dots. | TAY l. POMENITAN above. Bull butting r. Plain border.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 10·94 grammes (168·8 grains). Obv. die of B.M. 34. [Pl. VIII.]

SICULO-PUNIC COINS.

(*A*) Motye.

Before B.C. 430.

356 Punic inscription *hmtva* (No. 22) above. Eagle standing r. Border of dots. | Crab; slightly concave field.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·04 grammes (263·0 grains). Tetradrachm. Obv. die of B.M. p. 243, no. 1. *From the Sale of "a late Collector"* (1900, 28 *May*), *lot* 110. [Pl. VIII.]

[1] For Tauromenion, No. 351A, see p. 151.

Circa B.C. 430—397.

357 Gorgoneion. | Punic inscription *m t v a* r. and l. Date-palm.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. ·67 gramme (10·4 grains). Obol. [Pl. VIII.]

(*B*) Ras Melkart (*i.e.* Herakleia Minoa or Kephaloidion).

Circa B.C. 409—360.

358 Head of Persephone r. wreathed with corn and wearing earring and necklace; around, three dolphins. Border of dots. | Fast quadriga r.; above, Nike flying l., crowning the charioteer; in exergue Phoenician inscription *r s m l k r t*. Border of dots.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 16·84 grammes (259·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. p. 251, no. 6.

359 Head of Persephone l. wreathed with corn and wearing earring; around, three dolphins. | Fast quadriga l.; above, Nike flying r., crowning the charioteer; in exergue [Phoenician inscription *r s m l k r t*]. Double exergual line.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 16·69 grammes (257·6 grains). Tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. p. 252, nos. 14, 16. [Pl. VIII.]

(*C*) Solus (Kafara).

Circa B.C. 409—360.

360 ΣΟΛΟΝ[ΤΙΝΟΝ] r. Head of Herakles r., bearded, in lion's skin. Plain border. | Phoenician inscr. *k f r a* above (left to right). Crayfish l. on its back, between • • • • • •

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·07 grammes (109·7 grains). Hemilitron. [Pl. VIII.]

(*D*) With Inscription *amhmchnt*.

361 Head of young Herakles r. in lion's skin. | Phoenician inscr. (No. 23) below. Horse's head l.; behind, date-palm with fruit; in front, traces of uncertain symbol.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 16·89 grammes (260·6 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. VIII.]

With Inscription *ammchnt*.

362 Head of Persephone l., wearing wreath of corn, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. | Traces of Phoenician inscription, below. Horse's head l.; behind, date-palm with fruit; in front, [triskeles].

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·12 grammes (264·1 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. specimen (T. Combe, p. 74, no. 37). [Pl. VIII.]

363 Similar to preceding. Border of dots. | Similar to preceding. but inscription (No. 24) clear, no triskeles. Plain border.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·85 grammes (260·1 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. IX.]

(*E*) WITH INSCRIPTION *ziz*. Circa B.C. 409—310.[1]

364 Female head r. wearing ampyx and plain necklace with leaf in front; around, four dolphins (one off the flan) and the forepart of a fifth projecting from under the neck. Concave field.

Phoenician inscription *ziz* (No. 25) in exergue. Slow quadriga l.; above, Nike flying r., crowning the charioteer; in exergue, mussel-shell. [Border of dots.]

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·31 grammes (267·2 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Same rev. die as B.M. p. 247, no. 6. [Pl. IX.]

365 Head of Persephone l. wearing wreath of corn, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins; behind neck, swastika (No. 26).

[Phoenician inscription *ziz* (in exergue).] Fast quadriga l.; above, Nike flying r. crowning the charioteer; above horses' heads, star of eight rays.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 16·84 grammes (259·9 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. p. 248, no. 13; same rev. die as B.M. p. 248, nos. 14–16. [Pl. IX.]

366 Head of young river god? r., hair bound with tainia. Border of dots.

Phoenician inscr. *ziz* r.; forepart of human-headed bull r.

Æ 10·5 mm. Wt. ·78 gramme (12·0 grains). Litra. *From the Montagu Collection* (*II.* 460). [Pl. IX.]

367 Similar type l., without tainia; behind, swastika (No. 26). Border of dots.

[Die of B.M. p. 249, no. 29.]

Phoenician inscr. *sh baal ziz* above; human-headed bull standing l. Plain border.

[Die of B.M. p. 249, no. 29.]

Æ 10·5 mm. Wt. ·55 gramme (8·5 grains). Litra. *From the Montagu Collection* (*II.* 460).

(*F*) UNCERTAIN MINTS. Circa B.C. 409—310.

368 Head of Persephone l. wearing wreath of corn (?), earring, and necklace. Border of dots.

Free horse cantering r.; above, sign no. 27. Border of dots.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. 1·48 grammes (22·8 grains). Same dies as B.M. specimen (Carthage, 76–9–2–1). [Pl. IX.]

369 Date-palm with fruit. Border of dots.

Horse's head r. Border of dots.

Æ 7 mm. Wt. 1·03 grammes (15·9 grains). [Pl. IX.]

370 Head of Persephone l., wearing wreath of corn, earring, and necklace. Border of dots.

Free horse galloping r. before date-palm with fruit.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 16·26 grammes (250·1 grains). Tetradrachm. Same dies as B.M. specimen (Carthage, 41–7–26–236). [Pl. IX.]

ISLAND OFF SICILY.—LIPARA.

Circa B.C. 300—252.

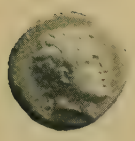
371 Hephaistos seated r., in r. hammer, l. holding kantharos on anvil. In field on either side, star. Border of dots.

ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙ above, ΩΝ in ex. Dolphin l. over conventional waves. Border of dots.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 5·38 grammes (83·0 grains).

[1] For Siculo-Punic, No. 364A, see p. 152.

OLD GREECE AND THE ARCHIPELAGO.



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No. 388.

No. 407.

MAKEDON.

GENERAL COINAGE.

UNDER PHILIP V.

Circa B.C. 185—179.

372 MA | ⊧E and club (handle to l.) in centre of Makedonian shield.

Makedonian helmet with cheek-pieces; in field l. above, mon. no. 28, below, mon. no. 29; r. above, mon. no. 30, below, star.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·46 grammes (38·0 grains). Attic tetrobol. For the date, *see* Gaebler, *Z. f. N.* xx. p. 171 foll. [Pl. IX.]

UNDER THE ROMANS.

After B.C. 146.

373 Makedonian shield, in centre of which bust of Artemis r., wearing stephane; bow and quiver at shoulder.

MAKEΔONΩN | ΠPΩTHΣ Club (handle to l.); above, mon. no. 31, below, mons. nos. 32, 33; the whole in oak-wreath, outside which to l. thunderbolt.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·84 grammes (259·9 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. IX.]

AS A PROVINCE.

374 MAKEΔO[NΩN] below. Head of Alexander the Great r., with long flowing hair and ram's horn.

AESILLAS | Q Club (handle upwards), between chest with cover and handle (*fiscus*) on l. and quaestorial seat (*subsellium*) on r.; the whole in laurel-wreath, at top of which A

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·39 grammes (253·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. IX.]

AKANTHOS.

Circa B.C. 500—424.

375 Lion r., bringing down bull kneeling l., head r.; above, ⊙; exergual line marked by row of dots between parallel lines; in exergue, flower. Border of dots.

Quadripartite incuse square, the middle of each quarter raised.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·49 grammes (269·9 grains). Euboic tetradrachm. [Pl. IX.]

AMPHIPOLIS.

Circa B.C. 424—358.

376 Head of Apollo, laureate, nearly facing, inclined to r. Border of dots.

Raised square frame on which AMΦ IΠO ΛIT EΩN; within it race-torch, and below, on l., tripod. The whole in shallow incuse square.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 14·30 grammes (220·7 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm.
From the Bowen (1868, 433) *and Bunbury* (*I.* 660) *Sales.* [Pl. IX.]

LETE ?

Circa B.C. 500—480.

377 Naked Satyr, with long hair (dotted), bearded, ithyphallic, with horse's feet, to r., holding nymph by her r. wrist; she has long hair (dotted), wears circular earring, and long chiton with kolpos, and runs to r., looking l. In field, ⁘ [⁘].

Incuse square, quadripartite diagonally.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 9·69 grammes (149·5 grains). Babylonic stater.
From the Carfrae Sale (93). [Pl. IX.]

NEAPOLIS.

Circa B.C. 500—411.

378 Gorgoneion.

Incuse square, quadripartite, approximating to mill-sail pattern.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 9·77 grammes (150·7 grains). Babylonic stater. [Pl. IX.]

OLYNTHOS.

(Chalkidian League).

Circa B.C. 392—379 or later.

379 Head of Apollo l. laureate.

[X]AA above, KIΔ r., EΩN l. Seven-stringed kithara, with strap to r.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 14·33 grammes (221·2 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. IX.]

380 Similar type r. Plain border.

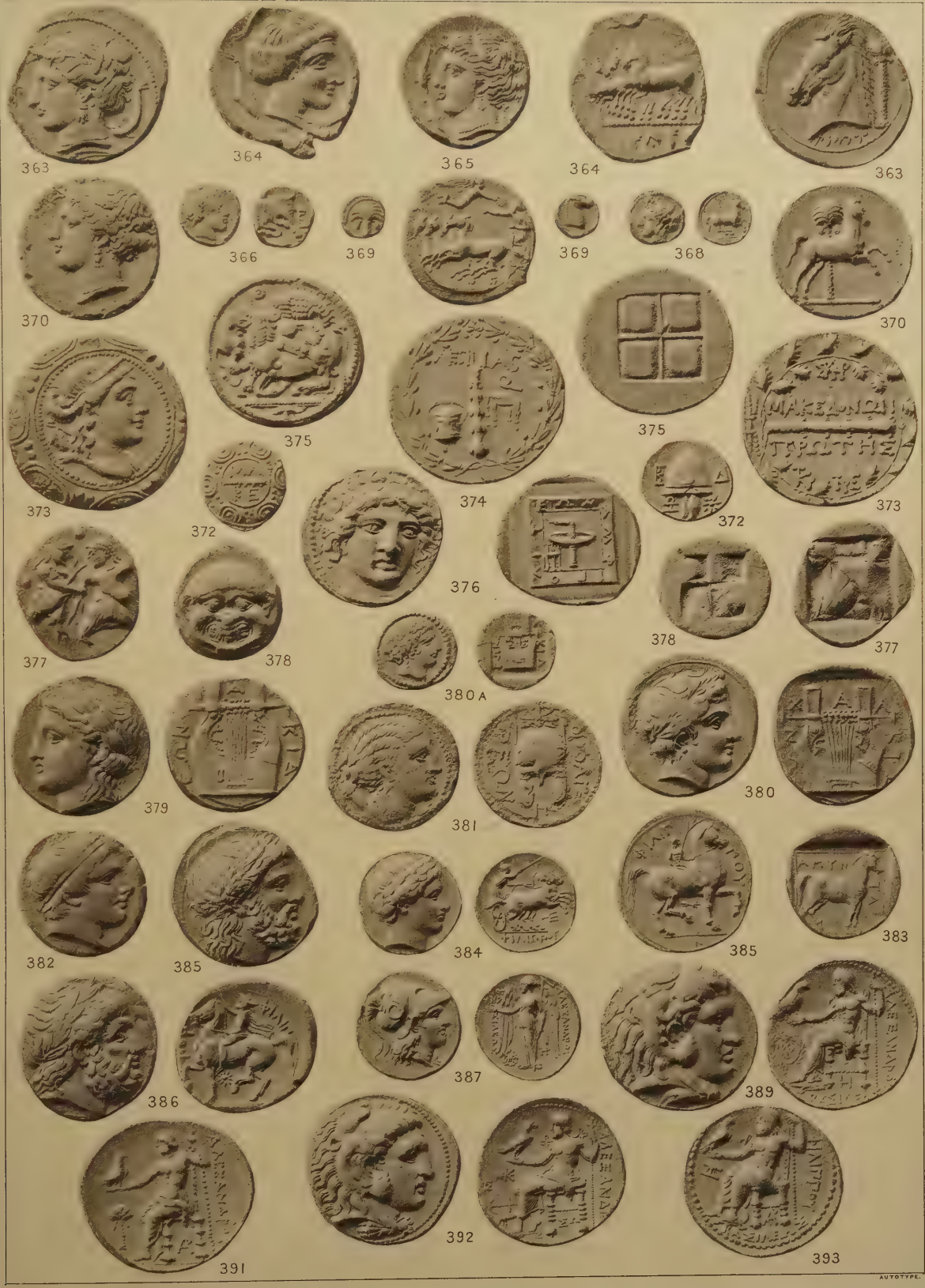
X A Λ KIΔ [E]ΩN Similar type; traces of incuse square.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 13·13 grammes (202·6 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. IX.]

380A Similar to preceding, but border of dots.

[X]AA above, KIΔ r., EΩN l. Seven-stringed kithara, without strap. Incuse square.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·36 grammes (36·5 grains). Phoenician tetrobol. [Pl. IX.]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AUTOTYPE.

ORTHAGOREIA.

Circa B.C. 400—350.

381 Head of Artemis r., wearing earring and necklace, quiver behind shoulder; border of dots.

ΟΡΘΑΓΟ r. | ΡΕΩΝ l. Helmet adorned with volutes to front, with side plumes and cheek-pieces; above, star, below, mon. no. 34. Border of dots.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 9·87 grammes (152·1 grains). Babylonic stater. [Pl. IX.]

KINGS OF MAKEDON.

ARCHELAOS I.

B.C. 413—399.

382 Beardless male head r., wearing tainia. Border of dots.

AP[X]E above, ΛΑ Ο r. Horse walking r., with loose rein trailing; square linear border, in incuse square.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 10·44 grammes (161·1 grains). Babylonic stater. *From the Bunbury Collection* (*I.* 689). [Pl. IX.]

AMYNTAS III.

B.C. 389—383, 381—369.

383 Head of bearded Herakles r., in lion's skin.

AMYN above, TA r. Horse standing r.; square linear border, in incuse square.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 9·32 grammes (143·9 grains). Babylonic stater. Head (*H.N.* p. 195) gives this class of coins to the first reign of Amyntas III. [Pl. IX.]

PHILIP II.

B.C. 359—336

384 Head of Apollo or Ares r., laureate, with short hair, in unusually high relief.

ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in ex. Fast biga r., horses prancing, charioteer holding goad in r., reins in l.; below horses, head of trident.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 8·57 grammes (132·2 grains). Stater. Cf. Mueller, 59 (Amphipolis). Φ has the form no. 35. [Pl. IX.]

385 Head of Zeus r., laureate. Border of dots. (Restruck.)

ΦΙΛΙΠ l. ΠΟΥ r. Nude jockey on horse walking r.; he holds in r. palm-branch, in l. rein; below horse, thunderbolt; in ex. N Plain border.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 14·49 grammes (223·6 grains). Phoenician stater. Cf. Mueller, 11 (Pella). [Pl. IX.]

386 Similar. (Restruck.)

ΦΙΛΙΠ r., ΠΟΥ l. Rider, wearing chlamys and kausia, on saddled horse walking l., his r. hand raised, reins in l.; below horse, star of 10 rays. Plain border.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 14·33 grammes (221·1 grains). Phoenician stater. Cf. Mueller, 92 (Akroathon). [Pl. IX.]

ALEXANDER THE GREAT (AND SUCCESSORS).

387 Head of Athena r. in crested Korinthian helmet, adorned with coiled serpent; she wears earring and necklace.

[Die of B.M. specimens (Payne Knight, p. 78, B. 36 and Lang 71-11-7-42).]

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ r. | ΒΑ ΣΙΛΕΩΣ l. Nike, wearing long chiton, standing l., in extended r. wreath, in l. trophy-stand; in field l. mon. no. 36 in wreath, r. mon. no. 37.

[Die of B.M. specimens (as reff. for obv.).]

AV 19 mm. Wt. 8·52 grammes (131·5 grains). Stater. Cf. Mueller, 723. These coins are probably of Syrian origin. [Pl. IX.]

388 Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin. Border of dots.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ r. Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on throne with back; on extended r., eagle r., l. leaning on sceptre; in field l. thunderbolt; under throne Σ Border of dots.

AR 27 mm. Wt. 17·07 grammes (263·4 grains). Attic tetradrachm. (Pella?)

389 Similar, but border (if any) off the flan.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below. Similar type; in field l. mon. no. 36 in wreath, under throne H Border of dots.

AR 27 mm. Wt. 16·98 grammes (262·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Cf. Mueller, 714. Probably Syrian. P has the form 38. [Pl. IX.]

390 Similar type to preceding. Border of dots.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ] r. Similar type, but no back to throne; in field l. mon. no. 39, below throne, bipennis. Border of dots.

AR 28 mm. Wt. 16·58 grammes (255·8 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Cf. Mueller, 1136. (Karia.)

391 As preceding.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ r. Similar type, back to throne; in field l. date-palm, under throne mon. no. 40.

AR 29 mm. Wt. 17·12 grammes (264·2 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Cf. Mueller, 1380. (Arados.) [Pl. IX.]

392 As preceding.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ] Similar type to preceding; in field l. mons. nos. 41, 42, anchor with stem to r., and forepart of grazing horse; below throne, Σ∩ Border of dots.

AR 26 mm. Wt. 17·07 grammes (263·4 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Cf. Mueller, 1335. Struck in Babylon. *See* Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zt.* xxvii. p. 15. [Pl. IX.]

PHILIP III.

B.C. 323—316.

393 Head of young Herakles r. in lion's skin. Border of dots.

ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below. Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on throne with back; on extended r., eagle r., l. resting on sceptre; in field l. mon. no. 43; under throne mon. no. 44. Border of dots.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 17·31 grammes (267·1 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Cf. Mueller, 113. [Pl. IX.]

KASSANDROS.

First Series; circa B.C. 316—306.

394 Head of young Herakles r. in lion's skin. Border of dots.

[K]ΑΣΣΑΝ above, | and in ex. ΔΡΟΥ Lion couchant r.; in ex., star of eight points. Border of dots.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·56 grammes (70·3 grains).

Second Series; circa B.C. 306—297.

395 Similar to preceding.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, | ΚΑΣΣΑΝ-- below. Jockey on horse walking r., r. raised, l. holding reins; in field r. Δ ? below mon. no. 45. Border of dots.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 7·04 grammes (108·7 grains).

396 Similar to preceding.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, | ΚΑΣΣΑΝ ΔΡ •Υ below. Similar to preceding, but in field r. ΔΙ, below mon. no. 46.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 5·53 grammes (85·3 grains).

397 Head of Apollo r. laureate. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡ•Υ l. Tripod-lebes; in field l. mon. no. 47, r. caduceus. Border of dots.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 6·35 grammes (98·0 grains).

ANTIGONOS, KING OF ASIA.

B.C. 306—301.

398 Head of young Herakles r. in lion's skin. Border of dots.

Β Α above, mon. no. 48, and another letter or symbol (off the flan) below; jockey on horse walking r.; his r. raised, l. holding rein.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 4·79 grammes (74·0 grains).

DEMETRIOS POLIORKETES.

B.C. 306—283.

399 Nike standing l. on prow, blowing salpinx; in l. she holds spear? Border of dots.

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ r., ΒΑΣ ΙΛΕΩ Σ across lower field; Poseidon, nude, seen from behind, advancing l.; with r. wields trident, chlamys wrapped round l. arm; in field l. bipennis (no. 49), between legs mon. no. 37. Border of dots.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·65 grammes (256·9 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

400 Head of Demetrios r., diademed, with bull's horn. Border of dots.

[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ l. Poseidon, nude, standing l., r. foot on rock, r. arm resting on r. knee, l. resting on trident; in field l. trident (no. 50), r. monogram (off the flan). Border of dots.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·98 grammes (262·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

401 Similar to preceding.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ l. Similar type to preceding; in field l. trident (no. 50), r. mon. no. 51. Border of dots.

Æ 32 mm. Wt. 17·03 grammes (262·8 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

ANTIGONOS GONATAS.

B.C. 277—239.

OR *DOSON*, B.C. 229—220.

402 Head of Poseidon r., wearing wreath of marine plant Border of dots.

[Die of Bunbury specimen I. 822 now in B.M.]

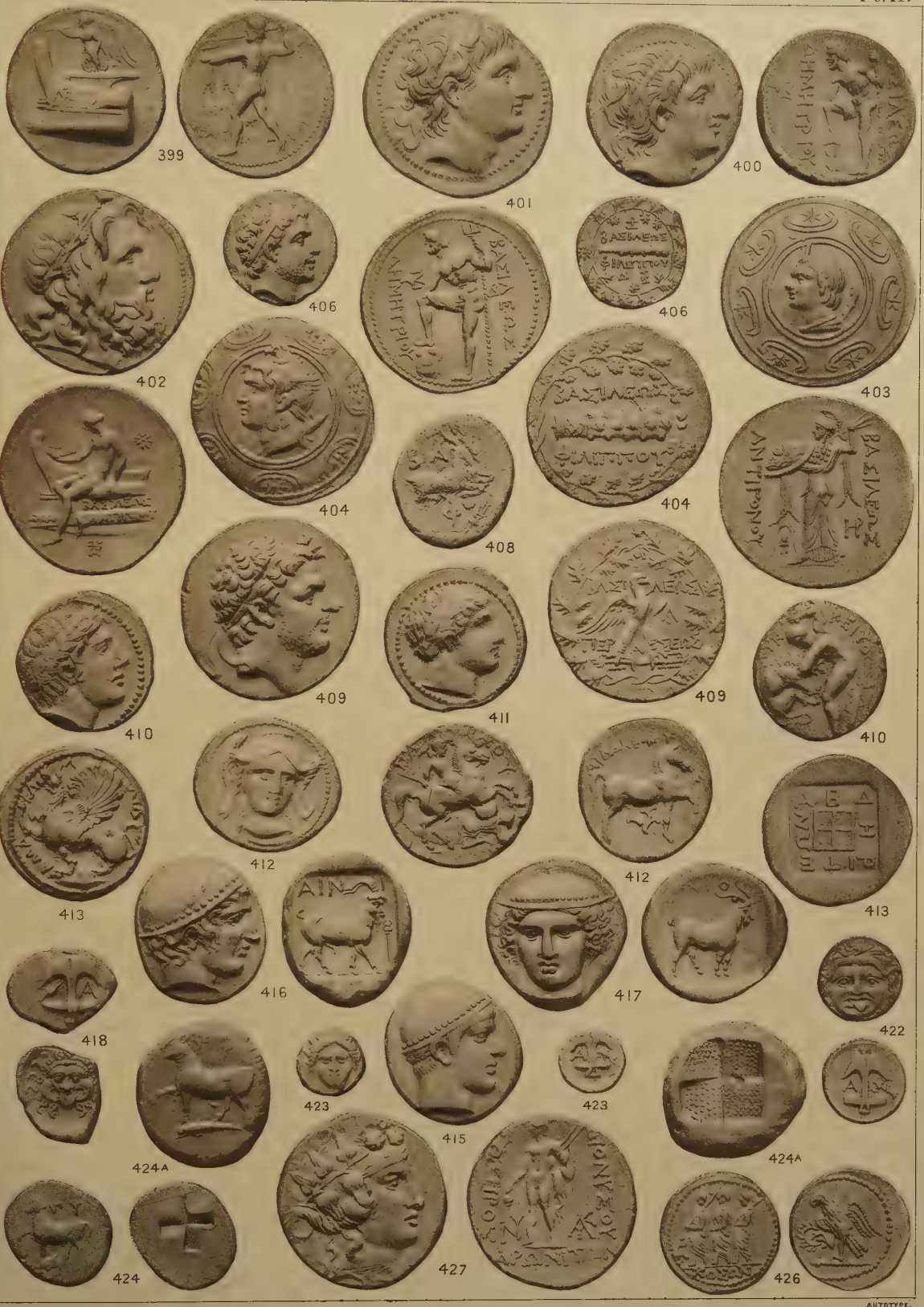
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ on prow of galley l., on which is seated Apollo nude l., l. resting on his seat, r. holding bow; in field r. star; below, mons. nos. 52, 53.

Æ 32 mm. Wt. 17·02 grammes (262·6 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

403 Makedonian shield, in centre of which head of young Pan l., lagobolon behind shoulder.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ l. Athena standing l., wearing crested helmet, aigis, chlaina and long chiton; in r. thunderbolt, in l. shield adorned with gorgoneion in middle of aigis; in field l. crested helmet to front, r. mon. no. 37.

Æ 33 mm. Wt. 17·09 grammes (263·7 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]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AUTOTYPE.

PHILIP V.

B.C. 220—179.

404 Makedonian shield; in centre, head of hero Perseus, beardless, l., wearing bonnet winged and adorned with griffin's head; harpe over shoulder.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club, with handle l.; the whole in oak-wreath, outside which, on l., uncertain letter.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 16·58 grammes (255·9 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

405 Head of Philip V. r., slightly bearded, wearing diadem.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and above, mon. no. 54, below, mons. nos. 55, 56. Similar type to preceding; outside wreath, on l., trident.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 7·88 grammes (121·6 grains). Attic didrachm. Cf. Gaebler, *Z. f. N.* xx., p. 171, no. vi., Pl. VI. 6.
From the Montagu Sale II. 142.

406 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding, but above, mon. no. 54, below, mons. nos. 30, 57, and outside wreath on l., star.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 3·86 grammes (59·5 grains). Attic drachm. Cf. Gaebler, *ibid.* no. vii. *From the Montagu Sale II.* 142. [Pl. X.]

407 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding, but above, mon. no. 5, below, mons. nos. 13, 58, and outside wreath on l., caduceus.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 1·97 grammes (30·4 grains). Attic hemidrachm. Cf. Gaebler, *ibid.* no. x. *From the Montagu Sale II.* 142.

408 Head of young Herakles r. in lion's skin.

ΒΑ above, | Φ below. Two goats couchant r.; in field below, crescent and ear of barley.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 6·97 grammes (107·6 grains). [Pl. X.]

PERSEUS.

B.C. 178—168.

409 Head of Perseus r., slightly bearded, wearing diadem.

ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ | above, ΠΕΡ ΣΕΩΣ below. Eagle, flapping wings, standing astride to r. on thunderbolt; above mon. no. 59, to r. mon. no. 60, between legs mon. no. 61; the whole in wreath, outside which, below, plough.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 15·51 grammes (239·3 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From the Montagu Sale of Dec. 11, 1894, 132. [Pl. X.]

KINGS OF PAIONIA.

LYKKEIOS.

Circa B.C. 359—340.

410 Head of Apollo (Derronaios) r. laureate, hair short. Border of dots.

ΛΥΚ ΚΕΙΥΟ (*sic*) above. Herakles, nude, l. strangling lion; in field r., bow and quiver with strap.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 12·61 grammes (194·6 grains). Debased Phoenician tetradrachm. For the name of Apollo, *see* Th. Reinach, *Rev. Num.* 1897, p. 123. [Pl. X.]

PATRAOS.

Circa B.C. 340—315.

411 Head of Apollo (Derronaios) r., laureate, hair short. Border of dots.

ΠΑ ΤΡΑΟΥ above. Horseman, wearing crested helmet and cuirass, riding r. over prostrate enemy, at whose shield he strikes with spear held in r.; the enemy wears kausia and holds in l. Makedonian shield.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 12·67 grammes (195·6 grains). Debased Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

AUDOLEON.

Circa B.C. 315—286.

412 Head of Athena, nearly facing, inclined to r., wearing low triple-crested helmet, and necklace, hair in two long plaits falling on neck. Border of dots [Die of B.M. 4–6.]

ΑΥΔΟΛΕΟΝΤ above, • Ξ r. Free horse walking r.; below mon. no. 62.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 12·33 grammes (190·3 grains). Debased Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

No. 414.

THRACE.

ABDERA.

Circa B.C. 450—430.

No. 426A.

413 ΚΑ Α ΛΙΔ ΑΜΑ Ξ around. Griffin with curved wing seated l. on small fish, r. fore-leg raised. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 19.]

ΑΒΔ ΗΡ ΙΤΕ Ω/V in shallow incuse square; in the centre, quadripartite square.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 14·96 grammes (230·8 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. *From the Bunbury Sale I.* 563. [Pl. X.]

Circa B.C. 408—350.

414 ΑΒΔΗ above, [and in ex. ΡΙΤΕΩΝ] Griffin with straight wing seated l., r. fore-leg raised. Border of dots. | [Ε]ΠΙ ΑΙΓ ΙΑ[Λ] ΕΩ[Ξ] around linear square, in which head of Apollo r. laureate.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·49 grammes (38·5 grains). Babylonic triobol?

AINOS.

Circa B.C. 450—400.[1]

415 Head of Hermes r., wearing close fitting petasos with narrow brim, adorned with row of dots. | AIN [Ι ?] above. Goat standing r.; in field r. terminal figure of Hermes r. on throne; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 15·66 grammes (241·7 grains). Light Euboic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

416 Similar, but of freer style; hair curly. | AIN Ι above. Similar, but symbol in field r. caduceus.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 16·30 grammes (251·6 grains). Light Euboic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

Circa B.C. 400—350.

417 Head of Hermes nearly facing, inclined to l., in similar petasos. | [Α]ΙΝΙ Ο Ν above. Goat walking r. The whole in incuse square.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 16·18 grammes (249·7 grains). Light Euboic tetradrachm. *From the Carfrae Sale* 128. [Pl. X.]

APOLLONIA PONTIKE.

Circa B.C. 450—330.

418 Anchor, stem downwards; in field r. Α, l. cray-fish. | Gorgoneion with fringe of serpents. Concave field.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 3·25 grammes (50·1 grains). Phoenician drachm. [Pl. X.]

419 Similar. | Gorgoneion with fringe of serpents.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·20 grammes (49·4 grains). Phoenician drachm. *From the Montagu Sale II.* 246, with the four following coins.

420 Similar, but in field r. cray-fish, l. Α | Gorgoneion with fringe of serpents. Field slightly concave.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 3·24 grammes (50·0 grains). Phoenician drachm.

421 Similar to preceding, but letter on l. uncertain. | Gorgoneion with fringe of serpents.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. 3·27 grammes (50·4 grains). Phoenician drachm.

422 Similar to preceding, but letter on l. Α | Gorgoneion of less grotesque style.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·82 grammes (43·5 grains). Phoenician drachm. [Pl. X.]

[1] For Ainos, No. 416A, see p 152.

423 Head of Apollo facing, laureate. | Anchor, stem downwards; in field r. cray-fish, l. A Concave field.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. 1·28 grammes (19·8 grains). Phoenician diobol. [Pl. X.]

BYZANTION.

Circa B.C. 400—350.

424 ϒΥ above. Bull standing l. on dolphin, r. fore-leg raised. | Mill-sail incuse, surfaces granulated.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·30 grammes (81·8 grains). Babylonian drachm. [Pl. X.]

Circa B.C. 350—280.

424A Above ϒΥ Bull standing l. on dolphin, r. fore-leg raised; in field l. P | Incuse square of mill-sail pattern, the surface granulated.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 14·84 grammes (229 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

Second Century B.C.

425 Head of Demeter r. veiled, wearing wreath of barley. | ΕΠΙΣΦΟΔΡ[ΙΑ] below. Poseidon, nude to waist, seated r. on rock, in r. aphlaston, in l. trident over l. shoulder; in field r. ϒ and Σ

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 13·55 grammes (209·1 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm.
From the Montagu Sale of Dec. 11, 1894, 87.

UNCERTAIN

Circa B.C. 42.

426 ΚΟΣΛΝ in ex. The consul Brutus between two lictors with fasces walking l.; in field l. mon. no. 63. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. p. 208 no. 1]. | Eagle, flapping wings, standing l. on l. leg on sceptre, r. raised holding wreath. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. p. 208 no. 1].

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 8·29 grammes (128·0 grains). Stater. For a possible attribution, *see* Kubitschek, *Monatsbl. d. num. Gesellsch. in Wien*, 1897. [Pl. X.]
From the Montagu Sale (II. 174.)

MARONEIA.

Circa B.C. 400—350.

426A MA below; prancing horse l., with trailing rein. | ΕΠ[Ι] ΞΗ ΝΩ ΝΟΣ around a linear square containing vine with four bunches of grapes; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 10·48 grammes (161·7 grains). Persic tetradrachm.

Second Century B.C.

427 Head of young Dionysos r. as on coin of Thasos (no. 429).

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ r., [Σ]ΩΤΗΡΟΣ l., ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ in ex. Young Dionysos, nude, standing to front, looking l., in r. bunch of grapes, chlamys wrapped round l. arm, in l., two spears ; in field l. mon. no. 64, r. mon. no. 65.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·11 grammes (248·6 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. X.]

ISLAND OFF THRACE.

Thasos.

Circa B.C. 411—350.

428 Janiform head of bearded bald Seilenos.

⊙ Α Σ Ι Two amphorae side by side, that on l. inverted ; incuse square.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 1·49 grammes (23·0 grains). Phoenician hemidrachm. [Pl. XI.]

Second Century B.C.

429 Head of young Dionysos r., wearing band across forehead and wreath of ivy with two bunches of flowers; hair in knot behind and in two long plaits on neck.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ r., ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ l., ⊙ΑΣΙΩΝ in ex. Herakles, nude, standing to front, looking l. ; r. resting on club, lion's skin over l. arm, l. hand on hip ; in field l. mon. no. 66.

Æ 32 mm. Wt. 15·1 grammes (233·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XI.]

KING OF THRACE.

LYSIMACHOS.

B.C. 323—281.

430 Head of Alexander the Great r., diademed, with ram's horn.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ l. Athena seated l., wearing crested Korinthian helmet; in r. Nike flying l. with wreath, l. resting on lap ; leaning against her seat, shield adorned with lion's head (?) ; in field l. mon. no. 67.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 16·98 grammes (262·1 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Cf. Mueller, no. 320.

431 Similar type. Border of dots.

Similar ; lion's head clear ; in field l. mon. no. 68, r. mon. no. 69 ; in ex. mon. no. 70.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 17·2 grammes (265·4 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Cf. Mueller, no. 539. [Pl. XI.]

432 Similar type to preceding. No border.

Similar to preceding ; in field l. mon. no. 71, r. uncertain symbol.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 16·8 grammes (259·2 grains). Attic tetradrachm.

THESSALY.

THESSALIAN CONFEDERACY.

B.C. 196—146.

433 Head of Zeus r. crowned with oak.

[Κ]ΛΕΙΠ Π[Ο][Σ] above, [Γ]ΟΡΓΩ Π[ΑΣ] in ex., ΘΕΣΣΑ l., ΛΩΝ r. Athena Itonia fighting r.; wearing crested helmet, chlaina and chiton; in r., spear, on l., shield.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 6·41 grammes (94·7 grains). Double Victoriatus. Ω has the form no. 15. [Pl. XI.]

434 Head of Apollo r. laur., with long hair; behind mon. no. 54.

ΘΕΣΣΑ l., ΛΩΝ r. Athena Itonia as on preceding; in field l. Π r. Ο Λ Υ

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·26 grammes (65·7 grains). Attic drachm. *From the Carfrae Sale* (140). [Pl. XI.]

AINIANES.

B.C. 168—146.

435 Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet adorned with four foreparts of horses, Pegasos, and floral ornament. Border of dots.

AINIANΩN l. Κ ΛΕΙΤΟ//// r. Slinger (Phemios) slinging to r., chlamys wrapped round l. arm, two javelins beside him; he wears short sword at his side.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 7·63 grammes (117·7 grains). Attic didrachm. [Pl. XI.]

436 ΓΕΡΙΚΛΕ l. Head of Athena r. in crested Korinthian helmet, adorned with griffin (?) r.

[Α]INIAN⌒N l. Similar type to preceding; in field r., ear of barley.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 2·46 grammes (37·9 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm? [Pl. XI.]

LAMIA.

B.C. 400—344.

437 Head of young Dionysos l., long hair, wearing wreath of ivy.

ΛΑΜΙΕ l., Ω/⋁ r. Amphora; above, ivy-leaf; in field r., oinochoe; field concave.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 2·77 grammes (42·8 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. *From the Sale of "a late Collector,"* 1900 (251). [Pl. XI.]

438 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. ·89 gramme (13·8 grains). Aiginetic obol. Purchased with the preceding coin. [Pl. XI.]

B.C. 300—190.

439 Head of nymph r., hair rolled, wearing earring and necklace.

ΛAMIE l., ∩N above. Herakles nude, beardless, kneeling r. on r. knee, discharging arrow from bow; behind him, club; before him, two birds; concave field.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 1·72 grammes (26·6 grains). Aiginetic diobol.

LARISA.

Circa B.C. 450—400.

440 Youth l., chlamys over shoulders, petasos behind neck, restraining bull by means of band passed round its horns; in front and between his legs, plants growing; in ex., [TO] Border of dots.

[Die of B.M. nos. 18, 19.]

ΛA above, A≷I⅁ below; bridled horse galloping r.; incuse square.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·96 grammes (92·0 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XI.]

441 Similar type to preceding, but without plants; the youth is carried off his feet, and his chlamys [and petasos] fly behind. Border of dots.

[From the same hand as B.M. no. 33.]

ΛAPI above, ≤ AIA below; bridled horse galloping r., loose rein trailing; incuse square.

[Die of B.M. no. 33.]

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·85 grammes (90·3 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XI.]

Circa B.C. 400—344.

442 Head of nymph Larisa r., hair in opisthosphendone, wearing earring. Border of dots. In front of head, graffito KΛEI

[Die of B.M. nos. 51, 52.]

ΛAP[I] above, ≤AI A below. Bridled horse galloping l., loose rein trailing; traces of incuse square.

[Die of B.M. no. 51.]

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·95 grammes (91·8 grains). Aiginetic drachm. The state of the flaws in the die of the obverse shows that this coin was struck after B.M. no. 52, and just before B.M. no. 51. [Pl. XI.]

442A Head of nymph Larisa, three-quarter face to l., wearing earrings, necklace, and ampyx; hair flowing. Border of dots.

[Same die as B.M. no. 55.]

ΛAPI above, ≤ r., | [AIΩN in ex.]; bridled horse stepping r. [From the same hand, but not from the same die, as B.M. no. 55.]

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 11·93 grammes (184·1 grains). Aiginetic stater.

443 Similar to preceding.

Inscription obliterated. Mare walking r.; beside it, foal r.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·59 grammes (86·2 grains). Aiginetic drachm.

444 Similar to preceding.

ΛAPI≤ above, AIΩ⋀ in ex. Horse grazing r. Concave field.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 5·97 grammes (92·2 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XI.]

445 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·95 grammes (91·8 grains). Aiginetic drachm.
From the Montagu Sale II. 179. [Pl. XI.]

446 Similar to preceding. | ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ in ex. Horse grazing r.; under belly ΑΙ

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·08 grammes (93·9 grains). Aiginetic drachm. Cf. B.M. no. 62.
From the Montagu Sale II. 179.

PHALANNA.

B.C. 400—394.

447 Beardless male head r., with short hair. Border of dots. | ΦΑΛΑ ΝΝ ΑΙΩΝ around. Bridled horse walking r.; below its feet acorn ? and mon. no. 72.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·09 grammes (78·5 grains). Aiginetic drachm.
From the Carfrae Sale 140. [Pl. XI.]

PHARKADON.

B.C. 480—400.

448 Youth r., wearing chlamys, petasos flying behind, restraining bull by means of band passed round its horns; only forepart of bull is shown. Border of dots. | Φ Α Forepart of horse galloping r.; ⋊ ϥ traces of incuse square.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·86 grammes (44·1 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XI.]

PHARSALOS.

Circa B.C. 480—400.

449 Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet (adorned with serpents), earring and necklace. | Φ ΑR r. Horse's head r.; incuse square.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·38 grammes (53·2 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XI.]

Circa B.C. 400—344.

450 Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, adorned with wing and serpent, and earring. | Φ Α Ρ Ε around. Horseman r., wearing petasos, chlamys flying behind, and chiton, on prancing horse; he holds whip in r. over shoulder; concave field.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 5·77 grammes (89·0 grains). Aiginetic drachm.

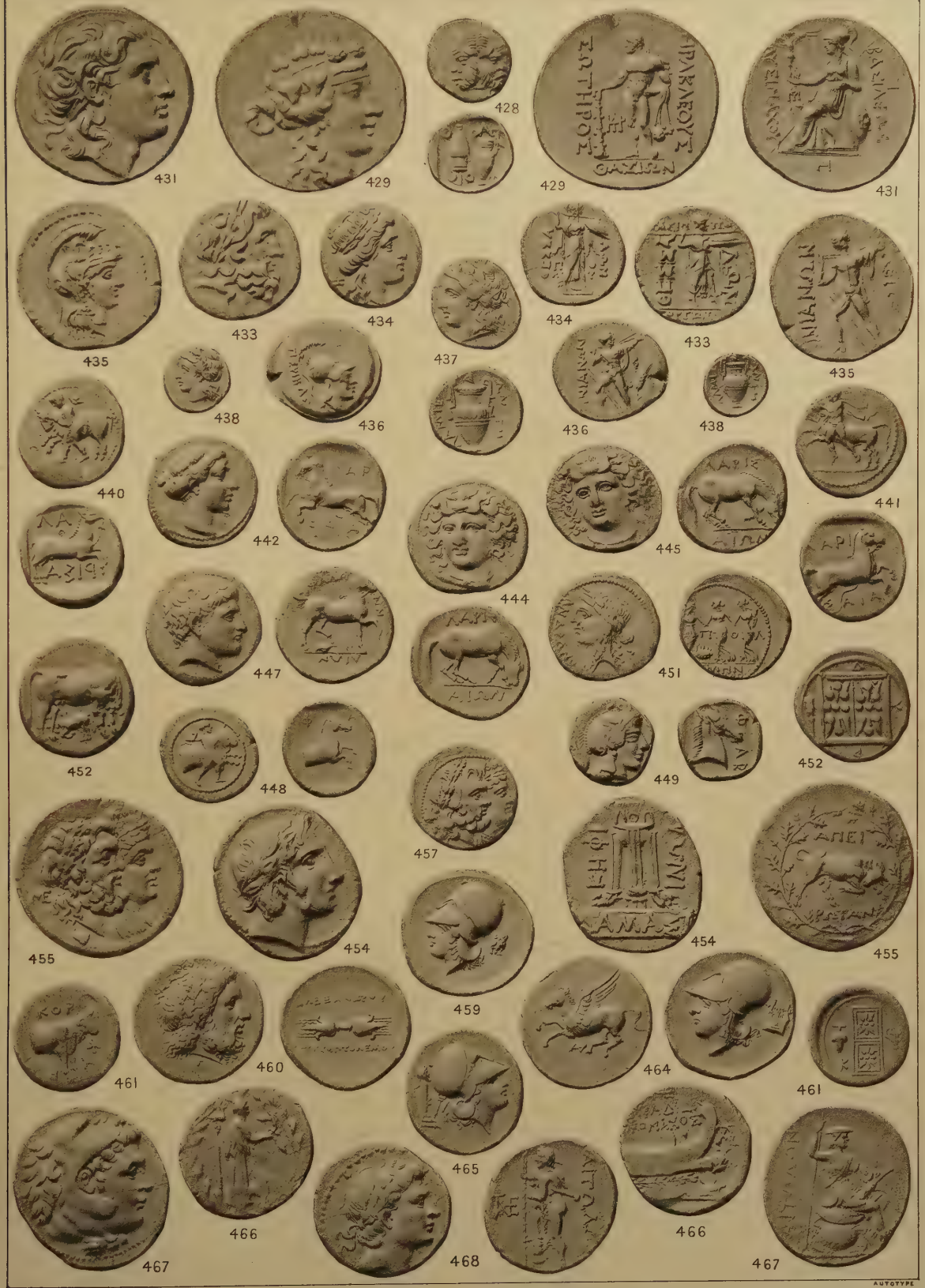
ILLYRIS.

APOLLONIA.

First Century B.C.

451 Head of Apollo l. laur., hair in long plaits; in front ΑΝΔΡΩΝΟΣ Border of dots. | [Α] Π Ο Λ across field; [ΤΙ]ΜΗΝ | [ΑΝΔ]ΡΟ in ex. Three nymphs hand in hand, the outer ones holding torches, dancing round a fire. Border of dots.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 3·89 grammes (60·1 grains). Denarius. For the names on the rev. cf. the coin from the Bunbury Collection (I. 853, no. 2). [Pl. XI.]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AUTOTYPE

DYRRHACHION.

Fourth Century B.C.

452 Cow standing r., suckling calf. | Two oblong stellate patterns side by side, within double linear square; around it Δ Υ Ρ and club (handle downwards); the whole in linear circle.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 10·73 grammes (165·6 grains). Korkyraian stater. *From the Carfrae Sale* (142), with the following coin. [Pl. XI.]

453 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding, but the two patterns one above the other; incuse circle.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 10·78 grammes (166·4 grains). Korkyraian stater.

ILLYRIO-EPEIROTE.

DAMASTION.

Fourth Century B.C.

454 Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair short. Border of dots, interrupted by neck. | ΚΗΦΙ l., ΔΑΜΑΣΤ on basis, ΙΛΛΩΛ r. Tripod-lebes on basis.

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 13·11 grammes (202·3 grains). Phoenician stater. [Pl. XI.]

EPEIROS.

EPEIROTE REPUBLIC.

B.C. 238—168.

455 Heads, jugate r., of Zeus Dodonaios, crowned with oak, and Dione, wearing laureate stephanos, veil, and decorated chiton; behind mon. no. 71. Border of dots. [Dies of B.M. nos. 10, 11.] | ΑΠΕΙ | ΡΩΤΑΝ Bull butting r.; the whole in oak-wreath, below which club, handle l. [Die of B.M. no. 11.]

Æ 28·5 mm. Wt. 9·77 grammes (150·8 grains). Korkyraian tetradrachm? [Pl. XI.]

456 Head of Zeus Dodonaios r., crowned with oak; in front ΛΥΚΙΣΚΟΣ Border of dots. | ΑΠΕΙ l., | ΡΩΤΑΝ r. Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; the whole in oak-wreath.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 3·42 grammes (52·8 grains). Victoriatus.

457 Heads jugate r. of Zeus and Dione as on no. 455; behind mon. no. 40. Border of dots. | ΑΠΕΙ | ΡΛΤΑΝ Thunderbolt; the whole in oak-wreath.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·13 grammes (48·3 grains). Victoriatus. A has the form no. 14. [Pl. XI.]

458 Head of Dione r., wearing laureate stephanos and veil; behind, mon. no. 61, in front, Β ?

ΑΠΕΙ l., | ΡΛΤΑΝ r. Tripod-lebes; the whole in laurel wreath.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 4·89 grammes (75·4 grains).

AMBRAKIA.

Circa B.C. 432—342.

No. 459A.

459 Pegasos, with straight wing, flying l.; below, Α

Head of Athena l. in Korinthian helmet worn over leather cap; behind, owl standing to front; concave field.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 8·31 grammes (128·3 grains). Korinthian stater. [Pl. XI.]

Circa B.C. 238—168.

459A Head of Dione l. laureate and veiled; border of dots.

Α l., Μ r. Obelisk on base, bound with fillet; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·25 grammes (50·2 grains). Victoriatus.

KINGS OF EPEIROS.

ALEXANDROS.

B.C. 342—326.

460 Head of Zeus Dodonaios r., crowned with oak; below Γ or Γ

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ above, | ΤΟΥΝΕΟ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ below. Thunderbolt; concave field.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 10·93 grammes (168·6 grains). Korkyraian stater. [Pl. XI.]

[For coins of Pyrrhos, *see* under Syrakuse.]

ISLAND OF KORKYRA.

Circa B.C. 300—229.

461 ΚΟΡ ΚΥ ΡΑΙ around. Forepart of cow standing r. [Die of B.M. nos. 193, 194.]

Two oblong stellate patterns, one above the other, enclosed in linear oblong, to l. bunch of grapes and Κ, r. kantharos and Ι; the whole in linear circle in incuse circle. [Die of B.M. no. 193 ?]

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 4·79 grammes (74·0 grains). Korkyraian didrachm. [Pl. XI.]

Imperial Times.

462 ΑΓΡΕVC r. Agreus standing l., wearing long chiton and himation; in r., cornucopiae.

[Z]EVC l., ΚΑCΙΟC r. Zeus Kasios, wearing himation about lower limbs, seated l. on throne with back, r. resting on sceptre.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 3·97 grammes (61·3 grains).

AKARNANIA.

AKARNANIAN LEAGUE.

Circa B.C. 229—168.

463 Head of Athena l., wearing crested Athenian helmet, earring and necklace.

Head of human-headed bull (river Acheloos) l.; above, trident l. Plain border.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·81 grammes (105·1 grains).

ANAKTORION.

Circa B.C. 350—300.

464 Pegasos flying l.; below, mon. no. 73.

Head of Athena l. in Korinthian helmet; behind, kithara. Concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 8·43 grammes (130·1 grains). Korinthian stater. [Pl. XI.]

LEUKAS.

Circa B.C. 400—330.

465 Pegasos, with pointed wing, flying r.; below, Λ

[Die of B.M. Cat. Corinth p. 130, no. 63.]

Head of Athena r. in Korinthian helmet worn over leather cap; behind, Λ and bearded ithyphallic term r. on three steps, in front of which, caduceus.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 8·26 grammes (127·5 grains). Korinthian stater. [Pl. XI.

After B.C. 167.

466 Statue (on basis) of Aphrodite Aineias r., wearing long chiton, crescent on her head; she holds in r. aphlaston, beside her, stag r.; behind, sceptre surmounted by bird; the whole in laurel-wreath.

[ΛΕ]ΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ | [Ν]ΙΚΟΜΑΧΟΣ above. Prow of galley r., bound with laurel-wreath; in field r. mon. no. 74; above, trident r.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 7·91 grammes (122·1 grains). Attic didrachm. [Pl. XI.]

AITOLIA.

AITOLIAN LEAGUE.

B.C. 279—168.

467 Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin. Border of dots.

AITΩΛΩN l. Figure of Aitolia seated r. on pile of shields (one Makedonian, three Gaulish); she wears kausia, short chiton leaving r. breast and shoulder bare, and endromides; r. rests on lance, l. holds short sword in sheath resting on l. thigh; in field r. remains of mon. no. 75.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·61 grammes (256·4 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XI.]

468 Youthful male portrait head r., wearing oak-wreath and diadem combined. Border of dots.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩ[Ν] r. Youthful warrior, nude, standing l., r. foot on rock; he wears wreath, petasos hanging at his back, and chlamys hanging over r. thigh, r. rests on lance with knotted shaft; short sword in sheath under l. arm; in field l. mon. no. 76, between legs Α

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 10·29 grammes (158·8 grains). Two-thirds of Attic tetradrachm? [Pl. XI.]

LOKRIS.

LOKROI OF OPUS.

Circa B.C. 369—338.

469 Head of Persephone l., hair rolled, wearing wreath of barley-leaves, triple earring, and necklace (struck over another coin).

ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩ l. Ν above. Aias, son of Oïleus, fighting to r.; he is nude, wears crested Korinthian helmet, and holds in r. dagger, in l. shield decorated inside with griffin r.; at his feet, broken lance; in field r., bunch of grapes. Concave field.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 12·18 grammes (188·0 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

470 Similar type.

ΟΠΟΝΤΙ l., ΩΝ r. Similar type; lion instead of griffin on shield; lance at feet, and conical helmet with loop between legs.
[Die of B.M. no. 22.]

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 11·83 grammes (182·5 grains) Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

471 Similar type.
[Die of B.M. nos. 33, 34.]

ΟΠΟΝΤΙ l., ΩΝ r. Similar type; griffin on shield; ΑΙΑΣ between legs; lance at feet.
[Die of B.M. nos. 33, 34.]

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 11·94 grammes (184·3 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

472 Head of Persephone r., wearing wreath of barley-leaves, earring and necklace.

ΟΠΟΝΤΙΛΝ l. Similar type; serpent on shield; kantharos between legs. Concave field.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·73 grammes (42·1 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XII.]

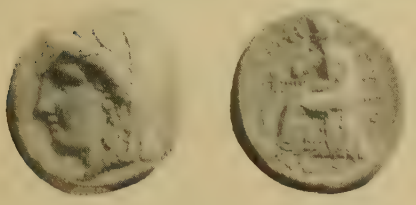
Circa B.C. 338—288.

473 Similar.
[Die of B.M. no. 39.]

ΛΟΚΡΛΝ l. Similar type; no symbol on shield, but handle decorated like thunderbolt; between legs mon. no. 77. Concave field.
[Die of B.M. no. 39.]

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 2·71 grammes (41·8 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XII.]

PHOKIS. Circa B.C. 357—346.



No. 475A.

474 Bull's head facing. | ϕ Ω below. Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair long; behind, chelys.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·79 grammes (43·0 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XII.]

DELPHOI.

Circa B.C. 421—371.

475 Ram's head l.; below, dolphin l. | ΔΑΛ Goat's head facing between two dolphins downwards; incuse square.

Æ 11·5 mm. Wt. 1·28 grammes (19·7 grains). Aiginetic trihemiobol. The well-marked incuse square seems to point to an earlier period than that (B.C. 371–357) to which B.M. nos. 17–19 are assigned. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 346—339.

475A Head of Demeter l., wearing veil and wreath of corn. [Same die as B.M. no. 22.] | ΑΜϕΙ above l., ΚΤΙΟ r., ΝΩΝ below. Apollo, wearing long chiton, seated l. on netted omphalos, holding in l. long laurel-branch which passes over his l. shoulder, and resting chin on r., his r. elbow resting on kithara beside him; in field l., tripod. [Same die as B.M. no. 22.]

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 12·05 grammes (185·9 grains). Perhaps from the Myonia find (*Journal Internat.* II. p. 297). The obverse is from the same hand, though not from the same die, as the specimen *ibid.* Pl. 14. 1.

BOIOTIA.

Circa B.C. 220—197.

476 Head of Demeter, nearly facing, inclined to r., wearing wreath of barley. | [Β]ΟΙΩΤΩΝ l. Poseidon, nude, standing to front, head r., r. resting on trident, l. holding dolphin; in field r. ΔΙ, below which, Boiotian shield. Concave field.

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 5·08 grammes (78·4 grains). Attic octobol. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 197—146.

477 Head of Poseidon r. laureate. Border of dots. | ΒΟΙΛΤΑΝ r. Nike, wearing long chiton, standing l., r. holding [wreath], l. resting on trident; in field l. mon. no. 78.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 3·82 grammes (59·0 grains). Attic octobol or drachm?

PLATAIAI.

Circa B.C. 387—374.

478 Boiotian shield. | [Γ]ΛΑ l. Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with palmettes, earring, and necklace.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. 2·77 grammes (42·7 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XII.]

TANAGRA.

Circa B.C. 456—446.

479 Boiotian shield. [Die of B.M. no. 23.] | Τ Α above; forepart of bridled horse springing r. Incuse square. [Die closely resembling B.M. no. 23.]

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 12·01 grammes (185·4 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

480 Similar. | Similar, but horse not bridled.

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 3·14 grammes (48·4 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 387—374.

481 Boiotian shield. | Τ above l., Α below; forepart of horse springing r.; incuse circle.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. 1·06 grammes (16·4 grains). Aiginetic obol.

THEBES.

Circa B.C. 426—395.

482 Boiotian shield. | ⊙ l., Ε r. Head of bearded Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy; incuse square.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 11·98 grammes (184·8 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

483 Boiotian shield; across it, club. | ⊙ l., Ε r. Krater with ornament on shoulder; incuse square.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 12·32 grammes (190·1 grains). Aiginetic stater. *From the Carfrae Sale* (156). [Pl. XII.]

484 Boiotian shield. | ⊙ l., ΕΒ r. Kantharos; above, club with handle l.; incuse square.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. 2·26 grammes (34·9 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XII.]

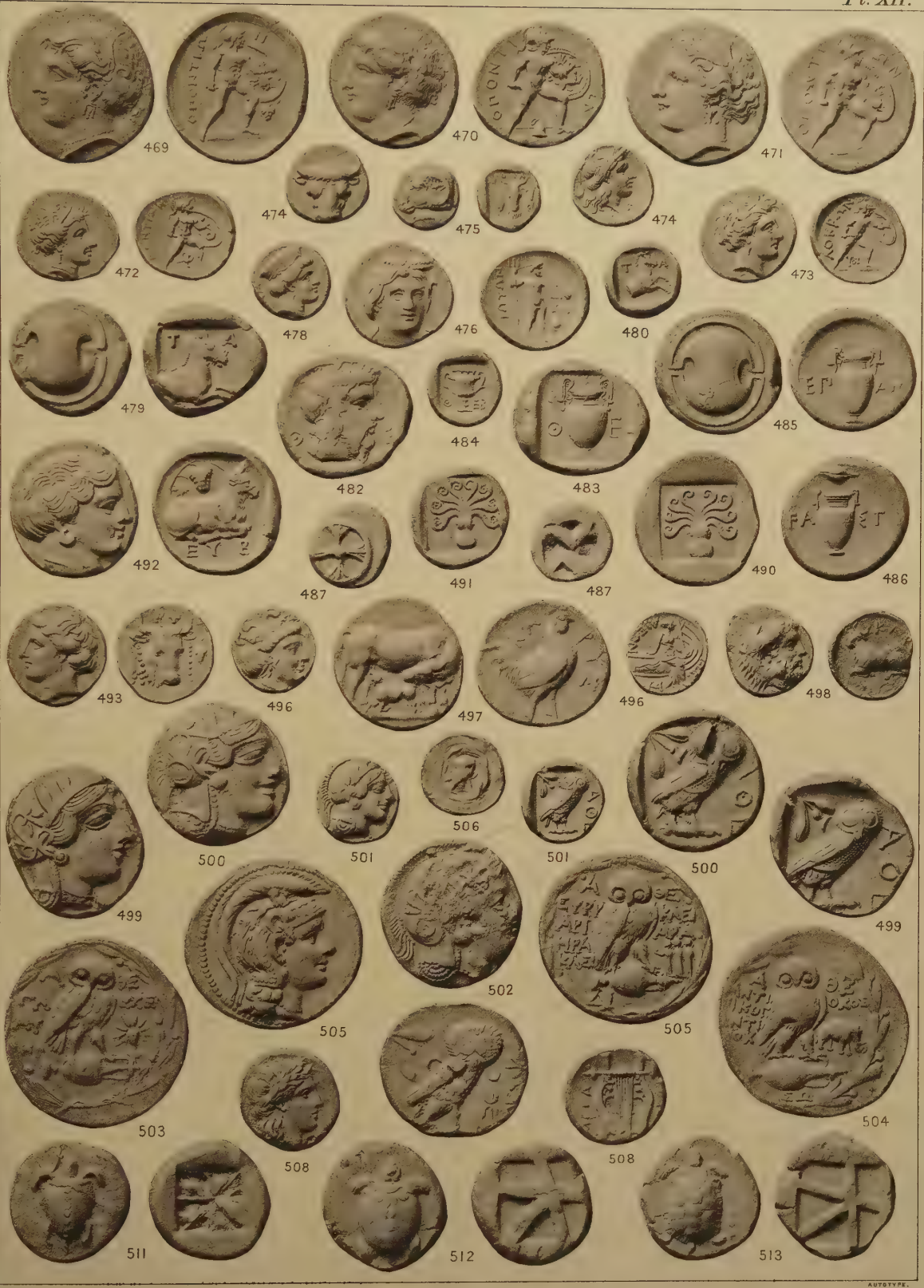
Circa B.C. 378—335.

485 Boiotian shield. | ΕΠ l., ΑΜ r. Krater, with decoration on shoulder; concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 136.]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 12·03 grammes (185·6 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

486 Similar. | ΓΑ l., ΣΤ r. Krater, with decoration on shoulder; above, grain of barley; concave field.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 11·99 grammes (185·0 grains). Aiginetic stater. *From the Carfrae Sale* (156). [Pl. XII.]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AUTOTYPE.

ISLAND OF EUBOIA.

CHALKIS.

Before 506 B.C.

487 Wheel of four spokes. | Incuse square, quadripartite diagonally.

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 4·1 grammes (63·2 grains). Euboic drachm. Attributed (perhaps rightly) by Svoronos to Megara; see *Journal Internat.* 1898, p. 372, and Lermann, *Athenatypen*, p. 25, note 1. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 369—336.

488 Female head r., hair rolled, wearing single-drop earring and necklace. | X r., AA below. Eagle flying r., holding serpent in claws; below, uncertain symbol; concave field.

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 3·58 grammes (55·2 grains). Euboic drachm.

489 Female head r. [hair rolled and covered above with net of pearls?]. | XAAKI above, | ΔEΩN below. Eagle flying r. holding serpent in claws.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 4·60 grammes (71·0 grains). Ω has the form no. 79.

ERETRIA.

Circa B.C. 480—445.

490 Cow standing r., scratching nose with r. hind foot; below, E | Sepia in incuse square.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 8·4 grammes (129·6 grains). Euboic didrachm. *From the Boyne Sale* (316) with the following coin. [Pl. XII.]

491 Cow standing r., licking its r. hind foot; below, uncertain letter. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. specimens 84-6-10-13 and 99-4-2-13 (=Sale Cat., Sotheby, 1899, Mar. 13, 53).] | Sepia in incuse square. [Die of specimens mentioned under *obverse.*]

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·21 grammes (65·0 grains). Euboic drachm. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 411—400.

492 Female head r., hair rolled, wearing heavy earring and necklace. [Die of Sir H. Weber's coin, *Num. Chr.* 1892, Pl. xv. 12.] | EY B (below). Cow lying r.; above, bunch of grapes on stalk with leaf; incuse square. [Die of Sir H. Weber's coin, *Num. Chr.* 1892, Pl. xv. 12.]

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 12·00 grammes (185·2 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 369—336.

493 Female head l., hair rolled, wearing single-drop earring. | EY (above). Head and neck of bull, decorated with fillets, three-quarters to r.; in field r., bunch of grapes.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 3·72 grammes (57·2 grains). Euboic drachm. [Pl. XII.]

HISTIAIA.

Circa B.C. 369—336.

494 Head of Mainad r., hair rolled, wearing wreath of vine-leaves and grapes, earring and necklace. | IΣTI in ex. Bull walking r.; in background, vine with grapes; in field r., mon. no. 80. Concave field.

Æ 17 mm. 3·32 grammes (51·2 grains).

495 Similar type; details obscure. | IΣTI below. Similar type; in field r., uncertain symbol or monogram.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·73 grammes (57·5 grains).

Circa B.C. 313—265.

496 Head of Mainad r., hair rolled, wearing wreath of vine-leaves and grapes, earring and necklace. | IΣTI r. AIE∩N above. Nymph Histiaia, wearing long chiton, seated r. on stern of galley adorned on side with wing; her r. rests on deck, in l. she holds trophy-stand; below, mon. no. 81.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·47 grammes (38·1 grains). Euboic tetrobol. [Pl. XII.]

KARYSTOS.

Circa B.C. 369—336.

497 Cow standing r. suckling calf. [Die of B.M. no. 6.] | KA l. PYΣ r. Cock standing r. Concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·48 grammes (115·4 grains). Euboic didrachm. [Pl. XII.]

498 Head of Herakles r., bearded, in lion's skin. | ⊦AP Cow lying l. Concave field.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·49 grammes (53·9 grains). Euboic drachm. [Pl. XII.]

ATTIKA.

ATHENS.

Circa B.C. 500—430.

499 Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet (with three olive-leaves in front, and floral ornament at side), circular earring and necklace. | AΘE r. Owl standing r., head facing; behind, olive-spray with two leaves and berry, and crescent; incuse square.

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 16·98 grammes (262·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XII.]

500 Similar. | Similar (stabbed).

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 16·75 grammes (258·5 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XII.]

501 Similar. | Α Θ Ε Owl standing r., head facing, behind, olive-spray with two leaves and berry; incuse square.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 4·23 grammes (65·3 grains). Drachm. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 350—300.

(Asiatic Imitation).

502 Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet (adorned in front with three olive-leaves, at side with floral ornament) and earring. | Ν Λ \ [Μ] r. Owl standing r., head Ɔ Ǝ Є facing; behind, olive-spray with two leaves and berry, and crescent.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 17·01 grammes (262·5 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 196—187.

503 Head of Athena Parthenos r., wearing triple-crested Athenian helmet (adorned with foreparts of four horses in front, flying griffin or pegasos at side, floral ornament at back) and drop earring. Border of dots. | Α l., Θ Ε r. Owl standing to r., head Γ Α Ε Χ Ε facing, on prostrate amΑ Υ phora; in field r. Η Ρ head of Helios facing, radiate; on amphora, Δ; the whole in olive-wreath.

Æ 31·5 mm. Wt. 16·71 grammes (257·9 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 186—147.

504 Similar to preceding, but five horses visible. | Α l. Θ Ε r. Similar type to preΑ Ν Τ Ι Ο Χ Ο Σ ceding; in field r. eleΝ Ι Κ Ο Γ phant r.; on amphora, [Α] Ν Τ Ι obliterated letter; beΛ Ο Χ low Σ Ω; the whole in olive-wreath. (Stabbed.)

Æ 32·5 mm. Wt. 16·76 grammes (258·7 grains). Tetradrachm. Issued during the residence of Antiochos (afterwards Antiochos IV. of Syria) at Athens before 175 B.C. *From the Boyne Sale* (328). [Pl. XII.]

505 Similar to preceding (four horses visible); in front of head graffito Θ Ҽ Ə Δ Ο | Α l. Θ Ε r. Similar type to preΕ Υ Ρ Υ Κ Λ Ε Ι ceding; in field r. the Α Ρ Ι Α Ρ Α three Charites, l., Η Ρ Α draped, hands joined, Κ Λ Ε Ι the one on l. with hand raised; on amphora Ν ?; below Δ Ι; the whole in olive-wreath.

Æ 29·5 mm. Wt. 16·53 grammes (255·1 grains). Tetradrachm. The amphora letter is almost certainly Ν, not Η. On the B.M. specimen (no. 410) it is not Δ, but Ν or Η. For the series with Ν, *see* Macdonald in *Num. Chr.* 1899, p. 288 f. [Pl. XII.]

506 Bracteate copied from Athenian coin.
Owl standing to r., head facing; the whole in olive-wreath.

AV 14 mm. Wt. ·27 gramme (4·1 grains). This piece was probably meant as an ornament (cf. several repoussé ornaments, some of them made by beating out gold over coins, in the Franks Bequest in the British Museum). [Pl. XII.]

ELEUSIS.

Circa B.C. 350—300.

507 Triptolemos seated l. in winged car drawn by two serpents, in r. [two ears of corn].

ΕΛΕΥ[ΣΙ] above; pig standing r. on bakchos; in ex. bucranium. Concave field.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·73 grammes (57·6 grains).

MEGARIS.

MEGARA.

[For a coin of the sixth century perhaps belonging to Megara, see under Chalkis.]

Circa B.C. 307—243.

508 Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair long.

ΜΕΓΑ l. [ΡΕ]Ω[Ν] r. Kithara.

AR 17 mm. Wt. 4·02 grammes (62·1 grains). Attic drachm. [Pl. XII.]

509 Prow l.; on which, tripod.

ΜΕΓΑ between two dolphins above and below swimming r. in circle. Border of dots.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·43 grammes (37·5 grains).

510 [ΜΕΓΑ above]; prow l.

Obelisk of Apollo Karinos between two dolphins. Border of dots.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·38 grammes (36·8 grains).

ISLAND OF AIGINA.

Circa B.C. 700—550.

511 Sea-tortoise with smooth carapace with row of dots down the middle; the head, as often, is treated like that of a bird.

Incuse square irregularly divided into eight triangular compartments.

AR 21 mm. Wt. 12·15 grammes (187·5 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 550—480.

512 Sea-tortoise with smooth carapace with two dots at top and a row down the middle.

Incuse square divided by broad bands into five compartments.

AR 22 mm. Wt. 12·26 grammes (189·2 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XII.]

Circa B.C. 480—431.

513 Marsh-tortoise with thirteen plates to its carapace. | Incuse square divided by broad bands into five compartments.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 12·23 grammes (188·8 grains). Aiginetic stater.

514 Similar. | Similar, but the bands narrow.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 12·29 grammes (189·7 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

After circa B.C. 404.

515 Similar to preceding. | Incuse square divided by broad bands into five compartments; in upper two, A ΙΓΙ, in lower left hand dolphin upwards.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 12·09 grammes (186·6 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

516 A l., I r. Marsh-tortoise as on preceding. | Incuse square as on preceding; in upper two compartments N I, in lower left hand dolphin upwards.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 5·61 grammes (86·6 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XIII.]

KORINTHIA.

KORINTH.

Sixth Century B.C.

517 Pegasos with curled wing flying l.; below, ♀ | Incuse of swastika form.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 8·29 grammes (127·9 grains). Korinthian stater. [Pl. XIII.]

Circa B.C. 500—431.

518 Pegasos, with curled wing flying l.; below, ♀ | Head of Athena r., hair in queue, dotted, wearing Korinthian helmet and necklace; the whole in linear square, in incuse square.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 8·55 grammes (132·0 grains). Korinthian stater. [Pl. XIII.]

519 Similar type; below, ○- [Die of B.M. no. 84?] | Head of Aphrodite r., hair (dotted) taken up behind in tainia, wearing necklace; incuse square. [Die of B.M. no. 84.]

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·81 grammes (43·5 grains). Korinthian drachm.

Circa B.C. 400—338.

520 Pegasos, with straight wings, flying l.; below, ♀; above, graffito H | Head of Athena l., wearing Korinthian helmet over leather cap; behind, hound seated r.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 8·55 grammes (131·9 grains). Korinthian stater. [Pl. XIII.]

Circa B.C. 350—338.

521 Pegasos, with straight wings, flying l.; below Ϙ

Similar type; behind, dove flying l. in wreath.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 8·57 grammes (132·2 grains). Korinthian stater.

Circa B.C. 338—300.

522 Pegasos with straight wing flying l.; below Ϙ

Head of Athena l. wearing Korinthian helmet, decorated with olive-wreath, over leather cap; below A l., P r.; behind, gorgoneion in middle of aigis.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 8·55 grammes (132·0 grains). Korinthian stater. [Pl. XIII.]

Circa B.C. 300—243.

523 Pegasos, with straight wing, flying l.; [below, Ϙ]

Head of Aphrodite l., hair in bunch behind, wearing earring and necklace; in front, star; behind, mon. no. 82.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·48 grammes (38·2 grains). Korinthian drachm. [Pl. XIII.]

PHLEIASIA.

PHLEIUS.

Circa B.C. 430—422.

524 AIƎΛϕ in exergue; bull butting l., on dotted exergual line. [Die of B.M. no. 6.]

Ɛ I in corners of incuse square containing wheel of four spokes. [Die of B.M. no. 6.]

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 5·79 grammes (89·4 grains). Aiginetic drachm. The reverse of the B.M. specimen is read ƐION, but the apparent O is, as the present specimen shows, an Ω badly struck. A has the form no. 14. [Pl. XIII.]

SIKYONIA.

SIKYON.

Fourth Century B.C.

525 Chimaira walking l.; below ƐE; above, wreath. [Die of B.M. no. 58].

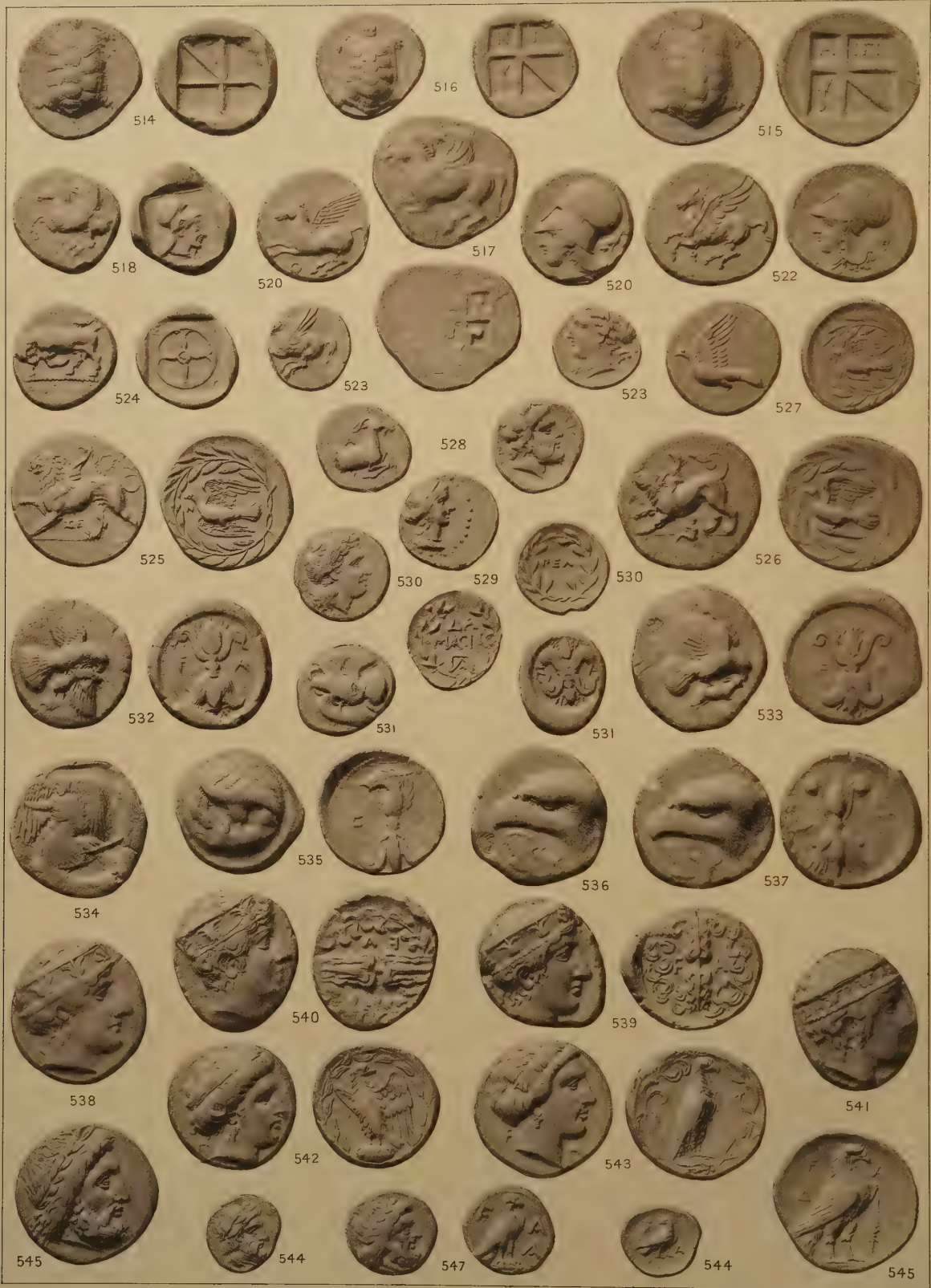
Dove flying l.; before its breast, N; the whole in olive-wreath. Concave field.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 12·21 grammes (186·4 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

526 Chimaira l.; in field l. Ɛ; below (breaking the exergual line) small figure of nude Apollo kneeling l., shooting with bow.

Similar type to preceding; above tail, ΓA Concave field.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 11·82 grammes (182·4 grains). Aiginetic stater. *From the Sale of 20 Jan.* 1898 (121). [Pl. XIII.]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AUTOTYPE.

527 Dove flying l.; before breast, ⋚, above tail ı | Dove flying l.; above tail E; the whole in olive-wreath. Concave field.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 5·8 grammes (89·5 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XIII.]

ACHAIA.

AIGAI.

Circa B.C. 431—370.

528 A above, ı l., C below. Fore-part of goat lying r. | AICAI r., O⋁ l. Head of bearded Dionysos r. wearing wreath of ivy; concave field.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 2·72 grammes (41·9 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIII.]

PATRAI.

Circa B.C. 250—146.

529 Head of Aphrodite r., wearing stephane, hair rolled and in plaits on neck. Border of dots. | ΔA
MACIAC in wreath.
ΓΑΕ

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·04 grammes (31·4 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIII.]

PELLENE.

Circa B.C. 370—280.

530 Head of Apollo r. laur., hair long, tied behind; behind, mon. no. 83. [Die of B.M. nos. 3, 4.] | ΠEΛ in laurel-wreath; concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 3.]

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 2·81 grammes (43·3 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIII.]

ELIS.

Circa B.C. 480—421.

531 Eagle flying l., holding in beak serpent which twines round its body. | ⋋ l., A r. Thunderbolt with curled wings at upper, volutes at lower end; the whole in incuse circle.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 5·61 grammes (86·5 grains). Aiginetic drachm.
From the Montagu Sale (*II.* 206). [Pl. XIII.]

532 Eagle flying r., rending hare. [Die of B.M. no. 9.] | F l., A r. Thunderbolt with curled wings at lower, volutes at upper end; the whole in incuse circle.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 11·40 grammes (176·0 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

533 Eagle flying r., rending hare; countermark, gorgoneion. [Style of B.M. nos. 16, 17.]

F l., A r. Thunderbolt as on preceding; the whole in incuse circle.

AR 23·5 mm. Wt. 11·56 grammes (178·4 grains). Aiginetic stater. *From the Montagu Sale* (*II.* 206). [Pl. XIII.]

534 Similar type to preceding; countermarks (1) bipennis, (2) uncertain.

[F] l. above, A l. below. Nike, wearing long chiton and peplos, running l., wings spread, in extended r. wreath, l. wrapped in peplos; the whole in incuse square.

AR 24 mm. Wt. 11·50 grammes (177·5 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

535 Circular shield, on which eagle standing l. on ram, rending its throat. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. nos. 36, 37.]

F l., A incuse r. Thunderbolt, with furled wings at upper, volutes at lower end; the whole in dotted incuse circle. [Die of B.M. no. 36.]

AR 22·5 mm. Wt. 11·91 grammes (183·8 grains). Aiginetic stater. *From the Montagu Sale* (*II.* 206). [Pl. XIII.]

Circa B.C. 421—365.

536 Head of eagle l.; below, a leaf; countermark, uncertain. [Die of B.M. nos. 39, 40.]

F l., A r. Thunderbolt with wings (curled inwards) at upper, volutes at lower end; the whole in olive-wreath; concave field. [Die of B.M. 40.]

AR 23·5 mm. Wt. 12·06 grammes (186·1 grains). Aiginetic stater. *From the Hobart Smith Sale* (94). [Pl. XIII.]

537 Similar to preceding (same die).

[F] l., A r. Thunderbolt with straight wings at lower, volutes at upper end; the whole in olive-wreath; incuse circle.

AR 23·5 mm. Wt. 11·94 grammes (184·2 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

538 Head of Hera r. wearing stephanos adorned with flowers. [Die of B.M. no. 55.]

F l., A r. Thunderbolt, wingless; the whole in olive-wreath; concave field.

AR 24·5 mm. Wt. 11·85 grammes (182·8 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

539 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding.

AR 24·5 mm. Wt. 11·51 grammes (177·7 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

540 Similar to preceding. [Die of B.M. no. 57.]

A ⅁ above. Thunderbolt, wingless; the whole in olive-wreath.

AR 24 mm. Wt. 11·34 grammes (175·0 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

541 Similar to preceding, but H P A on stephanos between the flowers; behind neck [F]?, in front [A] [Die of B.M. no. 63.]

F l., A r. Thunderbolt, wingless; the whole in olive-wreath; concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 63.]

AR 24·5 mm. Wt. 11·86 grammes (183·0 grains). Aiginetic stater. The remains of the letter A in front of the neck on B.M. no. 63 have not been noticed in the Catalogue. [Pl. XIII.]

Circa B.C. 365—322.

542 Head of Hera r., hair rolled, wearing stephanos inscribed ΓΑΛΕΙΩΝ, triple-drop earring, and necklace; on l. Γ, r. [Α]
[Die of B.M. no. 103.]

Eagle standing l. on shield, looking back, flapping wings; the whole in olive-wreath.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 11·91 grammes (183·8 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

543 Γ l., Α r. Head of Hera r., hair rolled, wearing stephanos adorned with flowers, single earring, and necklace.

Eagle with closed wings, standing r.; the whole in olive-wreath; graffito Α; concave field.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 12·06 grammes (186·1 grains). Aiginetic stater.
From the Montagu Sale of 12 *Dec.* 1894, 181. [Pl. XIII.]

544 Head of Zeus r. laureate.

Γ l., Α r. Eagle standing r., looking back, wings closed; concave field.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. ·90 gramme (13·9 grains). Aiginetic obol. [Pl. XIII.]

Circa B.C. 271—191.

545 Head of Zeus r. laureate.

Γ l., Α r. Eagle with closed wings standing r.; in field r., Δ I thunderbolt; concave field.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 12·14 grammes (187·4 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIII.]

546 Eagle flying r., carrying hare in talons.
[Die of B.M. no. 135.]

Γ l., Α r. Thunderbolt with volutes at upper, straight wings at lower end.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 4·36 grammes (67·3 grains). Aiginetic drachm?

547 Similar to no. 545.

Γ l., Α r. Eagle with closed wings standing r. on capital of column.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·36 grammes (36·4 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm? Α has the form no. 84. [Pl. XIII.]

ISLAND OF ZAKYNTHOS.

Dion of Syrakuse.

B.C. 357.

548 Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair rolled and in loose locks on neck.

ΔΙΩ r. | ΝΟΣ l. Tripod-lebes; between its feet, I Α; concave field.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 9·27 grammes (143·1 grains). Reduced Aiginetic stater. For the low weight, cf. B.M. no. 37. The coin has been mounted as a brooch and re-silvered. [Pl. XIV.]

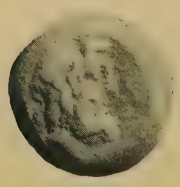
MESSENIA.

MESSENE.

549 Head of Demeter r., wearing wreath of corn, hair rolled and locks on neck.

ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟ[Σ] l. Zeus, nude, standing r.; r. rests on long sceptre, on extended l., eagle; in field r. mon. no. 71, tripod-lebes, and wreath.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 6·42 grammes (99·0 grains).



No. 551.

LAKONIA.

LAKEDAIMON.

Circa B.C. 250—146.

No. 551.

550 Head of Herakles r., bearded, diademed. Border of dots.

Λ l., Α r. Amphora, with serpent turned round it, between caps of the Dioskuroi surmounted by stars, the whole in wreath.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 2·25 grammes (34·7 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. Peisippos is a Spartan name; cf. *C.I.G.* 1260. [Pl. XIV.]

Circa B.C. 146—32.

551 [ΛΥΚΟΥΡ] l., ΓΟC r. Head of Lykurgos r. bearded, bound with tainia. Border of dots.

Λ l., Α r. and mons. no. 85 l., no. 19 r. Club and caduceus combined; the whole in wreath.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·5 grammes (115·7 grains).

ARGOLIS.

ARGOS.

Circa B.C. 468—400.

552 Forepart of wolf l.

Α; above, two square indentations; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·66 grammes (41·0 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. Purchased at Korinth. [Pl. XIV.]

Circa B.C. 400—322.

553 Head of Hera l., hair long, wearing stephanos adorned with palmettes, single earring, and necklace.

ΑΡΓ l., Ε[ΙΩ]Ν r. Diomedes, chlamys over shoulders, advancing cautiously to r., in r. short sword, in l. Palladion; in field l., swan r.; concave field.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·55 grammes (85·6 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XIV.]

554 Forepart of wolf l.

Α; above Α l., Ρ r. Below, club, handle r.; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·68 grammes (41·4 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIV.]

Circa B.C. 322—229.

555 Head of Hera r., hair long, wearing stephanos inscribed ΑΡΓ

Athena (of archaistic style), wearing crested helmet, long chiton and chlaina, fighting to l., holding shield on l., spear in r.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 2·89 grammes (44·6 grains).

EPIDAUROS.

Circa B.C. 350—280.

556 Head of Apollo r., laureate, with long hair. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 7.]

Ε r. Asklepios, bearded, nude to waist, seated l., l. resting on sceptre, r. caressing serpent which rises before him; under the seat, dog lying r. (copy of the statue by Thrasymedes of Paros). [Die of B.M. no. 7.]

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 4·43 grammes (68·4 grains). Light Aiginetic drachm. *See* Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 369, note 1. [Pl. XIV.]

557 Head of Asklepios l. laureate, bearded. [Die of B.M. no. 1.]

Mon. no. 86, in laurel-wreath.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 2·36 grammes (36·4 grains). Light Aiginetic hemidrachm.

HERMIONE.

Circa B.C. 350—322.

558 Head of Demeter l., hair rolled and in loose locks on neck, wearing wreath of barley, single earring, and necklace.

Mon. no. 87, in wreath of barley.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 2·49 grammes (38·4 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIV.]

ARKADIA.

Federal Coinage.

Circa B.C. 480—450.

559 Zeus Lykaios (seen from behind), nude to waist, seated r. on chair with low back, l. resting on sceptre, on extended r. eagle.

ΑRΚΑ r., D IK l. (*the whole retrograde*). Head of Artemis, three-quarters r., hair tied in bunch behind, wearing necklace; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 2·82 grammes (43·5 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. Ρ has the form no. 88, D no. 89. [Pl. XIV.]

560 Similar type to preceding, but to l., and seen from the front; the eagle is taking flight.

[Α]ΡΚΑDI (*the* Ρ *and* D *retrograde*). Head of Artemis r., hair in queue and confined by fillet, wearing necklace; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·77 grammes (42·7 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIV.]

561 Zeus Lykaios, nude to waist, seated l. on chair with low back, r. resting on sceptre; in field l. eagle flying towards him.

Α R K Α in four corners of incuse square, in which head of Artemis r., hair in net with loop, wearing necklace. [Die of B.M. no. 25.]

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 2·92 grammes (45·0 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIV.]

Circa B.C. 370—300.

562 Head of Zeus Lykaios l., laureate.

Young Pan, nude, horned, seated l. on rock, r. raised, l. holding lagobolon; in field l. mon. no. 90, r. Χ; concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 54.]

Æ 17·0 mm. Wt. 2·68 grammes (41·4 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIV.]

MANTINEIA.

Fifth Century B.C.

563 Acorn; in field, two ivy-leaves.

Large Μ, below which ΜΑΝ; the whole in incuse circle.

Æ 11·5 mm. Wt. ·84 gramme (13·0 grains). Aiginetic obol. [Pl. XIV.]

MEGALOPOLIS.

Circa B.C. 244—234.

564 Head of Zeus Lykaios l., laureate.

ΜΕΓ r. Young Pan, nude, horned, seated l. on rock, r. raised, in l. lagobolon; on his knee, eagle l.; in field l. Δ, r. Δ Concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 1.]

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·38 grammes (36·7 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIV.]

PHENEOS.

Circa B.C. 400—362.

564A Head of Demeter r., hair rolled, wearing wreath of corn, earring with five drops, and necklace.

No. 564A.

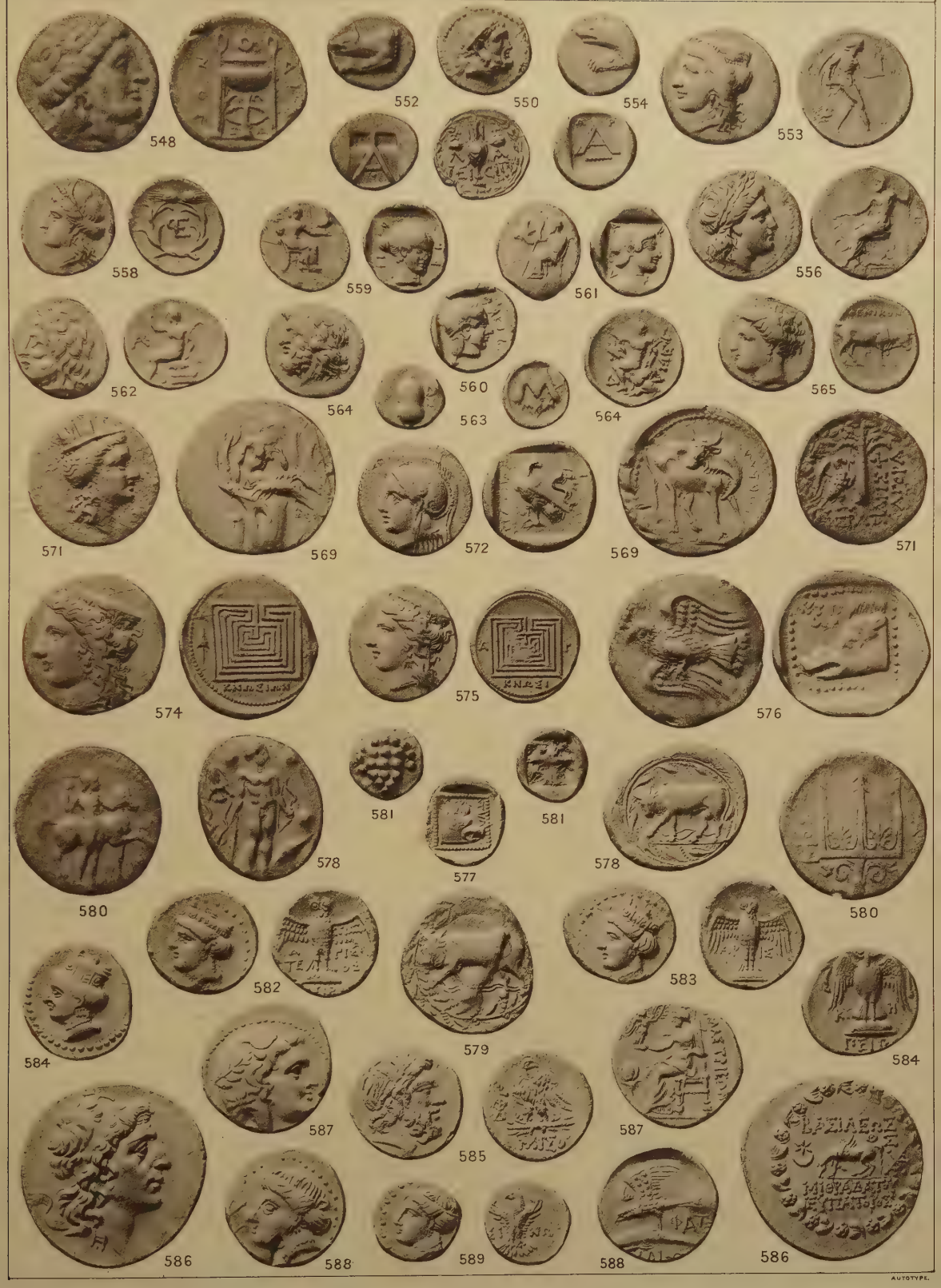
ΦΕ below, ΝΕ ΩΝ r. Hermes, wearing petasos, and chlamys fastened round neck, running l., holding caduceus in r., and looking back at infant Arkas whom he carries on his l. arm; between his legs, phiale mesomphalos. [Same die as B.M. specimen, *Num. Chr.* 1894, Pl. I. 7.]

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 11·70 grammes (180·5 grains). Aiginetic stater.

565 Head of Demeter l., hair rolled, wearing wreath of corn, triple-drop earring, and necklace. [Die of B.M. no. 15.]

ΦΕΝΙΚΟΝ above; bull standing r.; below Π Concave field.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 2·79 grammes (43·0 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIV.]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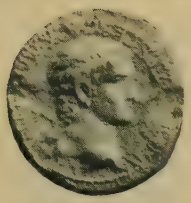


No. 565A.

ISLAND OF KRETE.

PROVINCE.

Caligula A.D. 37—41.

No. 565A.

565A Γ·ΚΑΙ[ΣΑΡ]·ΣΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·ΑΡΧ·ΜΕΓ·[ΔΗ]Μ·ΕΞΟΥ·ΥΠΑ· around. Bust of Caligula r., bare, sceptre over left shoulder; border of dots.

Augustus, radiate, wearing toga, seated l. on curule chair, in r. patera, l. resting on sceptre; around, seven stars; border of dots.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 7·26 grammes (112·0 grains). 1½ drachm.

APTERA.

Circa B.C. 200—67.

566 Head of Artemis r., hair rolled, wearing stephane.

- - - ΡΑΙΩ[Ν] r. Race-torch; in field l., arrow-head.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 2·27 grammes (35·0 grains).

567 Similar type.

ΑΠΤΑΡ l., ΑΙΩΝ r. Warrior (Apteros) advancing l., carrying large round shield on l. arm.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 3·01 grammes (46·5 grains). Both forms Α and Α are seen.

CHERSONESOS.

Circa B.C. 370—300.

567A Head of Artemis r. laureate, wearing earring [and necklace], hair tied in knot behind; border of dots. [Same die as B.M. No. 1, Svoronos *Num. de la Crète* Pl. III. 25.]

ΧΕΡΟΝ[ΑΣΙΟ l., Ν r.] Apollo, nude, seated l. on omphalos, in l. plectrum, r. supporting kithara on his l. knee; in field r. thymiaterion. Concave field.

[Same die as Svoronos Pl. III. 25.]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 11·02 grammes (170·0 grains). Aiginetic stater.

ELEUTHERNAI.

568 Head of Zeus r. laureate. Border of dots.

[Die of B.M. no. 3.]

Inscr. obliterated; Apollo, nude, standing to front, looking l.; in r. stone, in l. bow. Concave field.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 10·81 grammes (166·8 grains). Aiginetic stater.

GORTYNA.

Fourth Century B.C.

569 Europa, peplos over lower limbs, seated r. in tree, resting her head on l. hand.

[Die of Svoronos, *Crète* Pl. XIII. 23.]

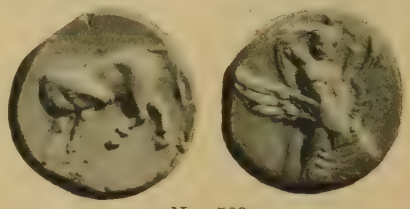
Λ above, ΟΙΛΥΤϙΟ r. Bull three-quarters r., with head turned l., foreshortened. Border of dots.

[Die of Svoronos, *Crète* Pl. XIII. 23.]

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 11·88 grammes (183·4 grains). Aiginetic stater. Restruck on an older coin. [Pl. XIV.]

569A Europa, peplos over lower limbs, seated in leafless tree towards r., head facing; r. raises peplos over her head; l. embraces eagle with outspread wings before her. [Die of B.M. nos. 27, 28 and Bunbury 318.]

Bull l., head reverted. Concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 27.]



No. 569A.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 11·46 grammes (176·9 grains). Aiginetic stater.

570 Female head r. (Europa ?), hair rolled, wearing single earring. Border of dots.

Head and neck of bull three-quarters r. Concave field.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·19 grammes (80·1 grains). Aiginetic drachm.

Circa B.C. 300—200.

570A [ΓΟ] l., Ρ r. Europa, seated r. in tree; behind her, eagle l. looking back; [border of rays].

ΓΟΡΤΥΝ below. Europa [with veil raised over her head] seated on bull advancing l.; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 4·87 grammes (75·2 grains).

Circa B.C. 200—67.

570B Head of Zeus or Minos r., bearded, diademed; below, uncertain letter.

ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ l. Nude male figure seated l. on rock, head facing, wearing endromides; r. rests on r. knee; l. holds bow and arrows; quiver slung at back; in field r. Δ; border of dots.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·09 grammes (47·7 grains).

HIERAPYTNA.

Circa B.C. 200—67.

571 Female head r., wearing turreted headdress, hair rolled and loose locks on neck. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 3.]

ΙΕΡΑΠΥ below, ΑΡΙΣΤ | ΑΓΟΡΑ | Σ r. Palm-tree with fruit; on l. eagle r., flapping wings; the whole in laurel-wreath. [Die of B.M. no. 3.]

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 7·54 grammes (116·3 grains). Attic didrachm. [Pl. XIV.]

ITANOS.

Fifth Century B.C.

571A Sea-god Glaukos (?) r., both hands raised, [in r. trident ?, in l. fish ?]. [Same die as B.M. no. 7.]

Two sea-serpents erect, opposed, in linear square, within incuse square. [Same die as B.M. no. 7.]

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·91 grammes (45 grains). Aiginetic drachm.

Circa B.C. 400.

572 Head of Athena Salmonia l. wearing crested Athenian helmet, decorated with floral ornament, and two olive-leaves.
[Die of B.M. no. 12.]

ITANIΩN l. Eagle standing l., looking back; in field r., sea-god Glaukos (?), r. raised, l. holding trident, looking back; the whole in incuse square.
[Die of B.M. no. 12.]

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·15 grammes (79·5 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XIV.]

No. 573.

KNOSOS.

Circa B.C. 431—350.

No. 573.

573 Head of Demeter r., hair rolled, wearing wreath of corn-leaves, earring, and necklace. [Die of B.M. no. 8.]

Swastika-shaped plan of labyrinth; in middle, star of eight points; in angles, crescents; concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 8.]

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 10·70 grammes (165·2 grains). Aiginetic stater.
From the Montagu Sale of 12 *Dec.* 1894, 188.

Circa B.C. 350—300.

574 Head of Hera l., hair long, wearing stephanos with floral ornaments, earring consisting of crescent with three drops, and necklace. [Die of B.M. no. 24.]

KNΩΣIΩN below; square plan of labyrinth; on l. A and arrow-head upwards, on r. [P] and thunderbolt; the whole in dotted circle; concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 24.]

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 11·15 grammes (172·0 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIV.]

575 Similar to preceding.

KNΩΣI below; square plan of labyrinth; on l. A, r. P Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. no 26.]

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 5·15 grammes (79·5 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XIV.]

LATOS.

Circa B.C. 200—67.

575A Bust of Artemis l., wearing stephane, hair in knot behind; border of dots.

ΛΑTIΩN l. Hermes, wearing petasos, short chiton, chlamys, and boots, advancing r., holding caduceus in extended r.; border of dots.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·78 grammes (43·0 grains).

LYTTOS.

Circa B.C. 450—330.

576 Eagle, seen from below, flying l. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. no. 10.]

ΛΥΤΤΙ above l.; boar's head l.; the ΛΟ whole in dotted incuse square.
[Die of B.M. no. 10.]

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 10·81 grammes (166·8 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIV.]

577 Similar to preceding.
[Die of B.M. no. 17.]

ΛΟ/ r. and above; boar's head r.; ΓΛ the whole in dotted incuse square.
[Die of B.M. no. 17, and Svoronos, *Crète*, Pl. XXI. 9.]

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·46 grammes (37·9 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. [Pl. XIV.]

PHAISTOS.

Circa B.C. 400—300.

578 Herakles, nude, standing to front, looking r., l. holding bow, r. resting on club; in field l. lion's skin hung up, r. grain of barley; around four pellets (one off the flan).

Bull walking l., l. fore-foot tethered with rope; the whole in wreath. [Die of Svoronos, *Crète*, Pl. XXIII. 14 (Imhoof Coll.)]

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 11·83 grammes (182·5 grains). Aiginetic stater.
From the Boyne Sale (371). [Pl. XIV.]

579 Herakles, standing to front, r. resting on club, l. holding lion's skin and bow; on l. coiled serpent, on r. tree. [Die of Svoronos, *Crète*, Pl. XXIII. 8 (Imhoof Coll.) ?]

Bull, tethered, l., in wreath, as on preceding coin. [Die of Svoronos, *Crète*, Pl. XXIII. 9 (Vienna.)]

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 11·06 grammes (170·7 grains). Aiginetic stater. Restruck on another coin, traces of the type of which are visible on the reverse.
[Pl. XIV.]

PRIANSOS.[1]

No. 579B.

Circa B.C. 431—300.

579B Head of Artemis (?) r., hair rolled and tied in bunch, wearing earring and necklace; border of dots.
[Die of B.M. no. 5].

ΠΡΙΑΝ r., ΣΙΕΛΝ l. Date-palm between dolphin upwards on l., rudder on r.; border of dots. Concave field.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 5·88 grammes (90·8 grains). Aiginetic drachm.
From the Montagu Sale I. 455.

[1] For Polyrhenion, No. 579A, see p. 152.

RHAUKOS.

Fourth Century B.C.

580 Poseidon Hippios, nude, standing r., holding horse with l., r. resting on trident; in field r. mon. no. 61. Border of dots.

[P]A[Y] r., KION l. Ornamented trident, prongs upwards. Border of dots.

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 9·23 grammes (142·5 grains). Reduced Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XIV.]

KYKLADES.

AMORGOS (AIGIALE).

Second Century B.C.

580A Aigipan standing l., r. raised, l. holding lagobolon. [Same die as B.M. no. 2.]

A l., I r. Cupping vessel with loop at top; below, Δ

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 3·49 grammes (53·9 grains).

AMORGOS (MINOA).

Second or First Century B.C.

580B Head of bearded Dionysos r. wreathed with ivy.

M l., I r. Kantharos; above, bunch of grapes.
N Ω

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·91 grammes (46·3 grains).

TENOS?

Sixth Century B.C.

581 Bunch of grapes.

Quadripartite incuse square.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. 2·43 grammes (37·5 grains). Aiginetic hemidrachm. *See* Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, under Tenos, nos. 67 f. [Pl. XIV.]

SPORADES.

MELOS.

Imperial Times.

581A MHAIΩN r. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet; behind, pomegranate; border of dots.

ΕΠΙ|ΤΙ·ΠΑΝ|ΚΛΕΟΣ|ΤΟΥ Border of dots.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·56 grammes (54·9 grains).

NUMISMATIC

SKETCH MAP

ASIA MINOR

PONTOS.

AMISOS.

UNDER THE NAME PEIRAIEUS.

Circa B.C. 360—250.

582 Head of the City-goddess l., hair rolled, wearing low stephanos (decorated with floral ornaments), earring and necklace. Border of dots.

Below, ΠΕΙΡΑ, l. Α, r. ΡΙΣ / ΤΕ ΟΣ Owl standing to front on shield, wings spread; concave field.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·62 grammes (86·7 grains).
From the Bunbury Sale (*II.* 1). [Pl. XIV.]

583 Similar to preceding, but stephanos higher.

Below [ΠΕΙΡΑ], l. ΑΡ, r. ΙΣ Similar type to preceding.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·59 grammes (86·2 grains).
From the Bunbury Sale (*loc. cit.*). [Pl. XIV.]

584 Bust of City-goddess l., hair rolled, wearing high stephanos (decorated with palmette between two circles with central dots), triple-drop earring, necklace, and drapery on neck. Border of dots.

Below, ΠΕΙΡ[Α], l. ΚΤ, r. Η Owl standing to front on shield, wings spread; in field l., sling (?), r. short sword in sheath; concave field.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·52 grammes (85·2 grains). The symbol on the l. is the same as that described in B.M. Catalogue (no. 9) as 'serpent (?).'
From the Bunbury Sale (*loc. cit.*). [Pl. XIV.]

TIME OF MITHRADATES THE GREAT.

Circa B.C. 121—63.

585 Head of Zeus r. laureate.

ΑΜΙΣΟΥ below; eagle to l. on thunderbolt, head r., flapping wings; in field l. mon. as in B.M. Catal. *Pontus*, p. 15, no. 27.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 8·12 grammes (125·3 grains). [Pl. XIV.]

KING OF PONTOS.

MITHRADATES VI. (*EUPATOR*).

B.C. 121 (or 120)—63.

586 Head of Mithradates r., hair flowing, wearing diadem.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ below. Pegasos l. drinking; in field l. six-pointed star and crescent, r. ΘΣ (209 = B.C. 89/88) and mon. no. 91; the whole in ivy-wreath.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 16·3 grammes (251·5 grains). [Pl. XIV.]

PAPHLAGONIA.

AMASTRIS.

Third Century B.C.

587 Youthful male head r. wearing Phrygian cap decorated with laurel-wreath and star of eight points. Border of dots.

[A]MAΣTPIE⌒N r. Goddess seated l. on throne with back; in r. she holds Nike r. with wreath; sceptre leans against her seat; in field l., flower.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 9·55 grammes (147·4 grains). [Pl. XIV.]

SINOPE.

Circa B.C. 333—306.

588 Head of Sinope l., hair in bunch behind, wearing earring and necklace; in front, aphlaston. Border of dots.

Below, [Σ]I⌒⌒, in r. ΦAT Sea-eagle l., flying, carrying dolphin in talons; concave field.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·51 grammes (85·1 grains). Somewhat barbarous style. [Pl. XIV.]

589 Similar type to preceding, but hair in sphendone (better style). Border of dots.

ΣI l., N⌒ r. Sea-eagle, seen from below, head l., wings conventionally represented, spread and curled; concave field.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·05 grammes (47·0 grains). [Pl. XIV.]

BITHYNIA.

HERAKLEIA.[1]

TIMOTHEOS AND DIONYSIOS.

B.C. 347—338.

590 Head of young Dionysos l., hair long, wreathed with ivy; behind, thyrsos.

TIMOΘEO[Y] r., | ΔIO⌒YΣIO[Y] l. Young Herakles l., lion's skin over l. arm, bow and quiver at back, standing l., driving with r. spear into trophy consisting of helmet, shield, quiver, and cuirass; with l. he holds the shield; his club leans against the stand; between his legs, ram's head l.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 9·68 grammes (149·4 grains).
From the Boyne Sale (390). [Pl. XV.]

KALCHEDON.

Circa B.C. 350—280.

591 KAΛX above; bull standing l. [on ear of corn]; in field l. mon. no. 92.

Incuse square (mill-sail type) quartered and granulated.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 15·23 grammes (235·0 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XV.]

[1] For Herakleia, No. 589A, see p. 152.

KINGS OF BITHYNIA.—*PRUSIAS I.*

B.C. 228—185 ?

592 Head of Prusias r., with whisker, diademed.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ l. Zeus, wearing himation over l. shoulder and about lower part of body, and boots, standing l.; in extended r. wreath with which he crowns the king's name, l. resting on sceptre; in field l. thunderbolt, mons. no. 71 and no. 93.

Æ 33 mm. Wt. 16·51 grammes (254·8 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XV.]

PRUSIAS II. B.C. 185?—149.

No. 592A.

592A Head of Prusias r., slightly bearded, wearing winged diadem.

Similar type and legend to preceding; in field l. eagle standing l. on thunderbolt and mon. no. 94.

Æ 35 mm. Wt. 16·78 grammes (259 grains). Tetradrachm.

NIKOMEDES III., EUERGETES.

Before 108 to circa 94 B.C.

593 Head of Nikomedes III. Euergetes r., diademed.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ | ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ l. Zeus as on preceding coin crowning the king's name; in field l. eagle l. on thunderbolt, mon. no. 95 and ΒΣ (202 = 96/95 B.C.).

Æ 35·5 mm. Wt. 16·04 grammes (247·5 grains). For the attribution, *see* T. Reinach, *Rev. Num.* 1897, pp. 241 ff. Β has the form no. 96. [Pl. XV.]

MYSIA.—KYZIKOS.

Circa B.C. 500—450.

594 Youthful male figure, nude, kneeling l. on l. knee on tunny l., r. holding crested helmet, l. short sword.

Mill-sail incuse square.

EL 21 mm. Wt. 15·89 grammes (245·2 grains). Stater. Cf. Greenwell, *Cyzicus*, no. 90. [Pl. XV.]

595 Lion l., preparing to devour prey, standing on tunny l.

Mill-sail incuse square.

EL 12·5 mm. Wt. 2·61 grammes (40·3 grains). Sixth. Cf. Greenwell, no. 107. [Pl. XV.]

Circa B.C. 480—400.

596 Forepart of boar l.; behind, tunny upwards. | Head of lion l., jaws open, in incuse square.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. 1·17 grammes (18·0 grains). *From the Montagu Sale* (*II.* 246). [Pl. XV.]

597 Similar. | Similar.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. ·87 gramme (13·5 grains). *From the Montagu Sale* (*l.c.*).

598 Similar (tunny off the flan). | Similar.

Æ 9·5 mm. Wt. ·82 gramme (12·6 grains). *From the Montagu Sale* (*l.c.*). [Pl. XV.]

Circa B.C. 450—400.

599 Poseidon, chlamys thrown over l. shoulder, kneeling r. on r. knee on tunny r.; in r. dolphin, l. hand holding trident downwards. | Mill-sail incuse square.

EL 11 mm. Wt. 2·61 grammes (40·3 grains). Sixth. Cf. Greenwell, no. 6. [Pl. XV.]

600 Nike, nude to waist, kneeling l. [on tunny l.] r. raised holding aphlaston, l. wrapped in peplos. | Mill-sail incuse square

EL 11 mm. Wt. 2·66 grammes (41·0 grains). Sixth. Cf. Greenwell, no. 52. [Pl. XV.]

601 Young Herakles, nude, crouching r. [on tunny r.] in r. club downwards, in l. bow. | Mill-sail incuse square.

EL 11 mm. Wt. 2·64 grammes (40·8 grains). Sixth. Cf. Greenwell, no. 64. [Pl. XV.]

602 Female head r., wearing cap decorated with band of maeander pattern, and drawn together at the top. | Mill-sail incuse square.

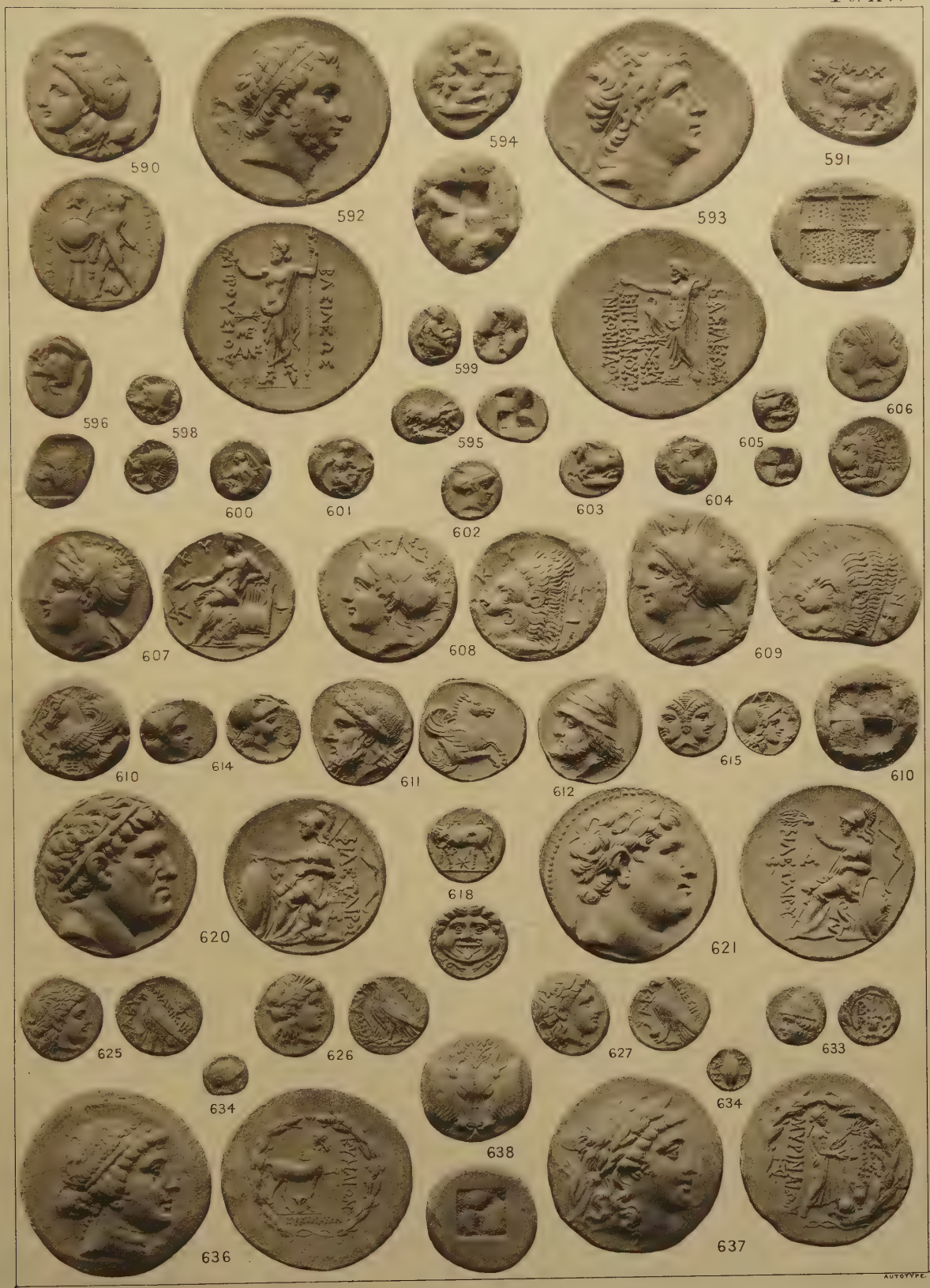
EL 11 mm. Wt. 2·66 grammes (41·0 grains). Sixth. Cf. Greenwell, no. 85. [Pl. XV.]

603 Goat kneeling l. on tunny l.; small circular punch-mark. | Mill-sail incuse square.

EL 11·5 mm. Wt. 2·66 grammes (41·0 grains). Sixth. Cf. Greenwell, no. 133. [Pl. XV.]

604 Forepart of hound l., head reverted; behind, tunny upwards. | Mill-sail incuse square.

EL 10 mm. Wt. 2·66 grammes (41·2 grains). Sixth. Cf. Greenwell, no. 139. [Pl. XV.]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AUTOTYPE.

Circa B.C. 400—350.

605 Young Dionysos, nude to waist, reclining l. on rock covered with panther's skin; in outstretched l. [kantharos]; l. rests on rock; [head of thyrsos projects in front of his knees]; below, tunny l.

Mill-sail incuse square.

EL 9 mm. Wt. 1·26 grammes (19·5 grains). Twelfth. Cf. Greenwell, no. 38. [Pl. XV.]

Circa B.C. 400—330.

606 [ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ r.] Head of Kore Soteira l., wearing earring, necklace, wreath of barley, and veil wound round head.

[Κ]Υ l., Ξ Ι r. Head of lion l.; below, tunny l.; behind, star of eight points.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 3·23 grammes (49·8 grains). *From the Montagu Sale* (*II.* 246). [Pl. XV.]

Circa B.C. 330—280.

607 ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ above; head of Kore Soteira l. wearing earring, necklace, corn-wreath, and veil wound round head; [beneath, tunny l. ?].

ΚΥ l., Ξ r. Apollo, nude to waist, seated l. on netted omphalos, r. holding phiale, l. resting on kithara; in field l. mon. no. 97.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 13·28 grammes (205 grains). [Pl. XV.]

608 ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ r. Head of Kore Soteira l., wearing necklace, earring and wreath of barley, three ears of which stand up above the forehead; over them, and wound round the head, veil.

ΚΥ l., Ξ Ι r. Lion's head l.; below, tunny l.; in field r., ear of barley; concave field.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 15·14 grammes (233·7 grains). [Pl. XV.]

609 [ΣΩΤ]ΕΙΡΑ r. Similar to preceding.

ΚΥΞΙΚΗΝ l., ΩΝ r. Lion's head l.; below, [tunny l.]; in field r., owl standing l., head facing.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 15·1 grammes (233·0 grains). In treatment this and the preceding coin are nearest to B. M. Catal. *Mysia*, nos. 134, 135. Their style is remarkable, but after close consideration I am not inclined to doubt their genuineness. [Pl. XV.]

LAMPSAKOS.

Circa B.C. 500—450 or later.

610 Forepart of winged horse l.; beneath Ξ; the whole in vine-wreath. [Die of B.M. no. 8.]

Mill-sail incuse square. [Die of B.M. no. 8.]

EL 19 mm. Wt. 15·33 grammes (236·6 grains). Stater. *Formerly in the Greenwell Collection.* [Pl. XV.]

Circa B.C. 394—350.

611 Head of Zeus l. laureate; behind, one end of thunderbolt is seen. [Die of B.M. no. 28.] | Forepart of winged horse r.; traces of incuse square.

AV 18 mm. Wt. 8·39 grammes (129·4 grains). Stater. [Pl. XV.]

612 Bearded male head l., with flowing hair, wearing laureate pilos ("Odysseus"). | Similar to preceding.

AV 19 mm. Wt. 8·47 grammes (130·7 grains). Stater. [Pl. XV.]

Circa B.C. 394—330?

613 Janiform female head, wearing tainia and earring. | [Λ A M] Head of Athena r. in crested Korinthian helmet.

AR 13·3 mm. Wt. 2·35 grammes (36·2 grains).

614 Similar; hair represented by dots. | [Λ] above, A M Ψ r. Head of Athena r. in Korinthian helmet; behind, A; concave field.

AR 12·5 mm. Wt. 1·23 grammes (19·0 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 246). [Pl. XV.]

615 Similar; hair represented by lines. | Λ A above, M r. Head of Athena r. in Korinthian helmet; in field r., fly.

AR 11·5 mm. Wt. 1·28 grammes (19·7 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 246). [Pl. XV.]

PARION.

Fifth Century B.C.

616 Gorgoneion, tongue protruding. | Cruciform pattern, with pellet in centre, in incuse square.

AR 12·5 mm. Wt. 3·12 grammes (48·1 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 246).

Fourth Century B.C.

617 [Γ] A above, | P I below. Bull standing l., head reverted; between hind legs, pellet. | Gorgoneion, tongue protruding; incuse circle.

AR 13 mm. Wt. 2·42 grammes (37·3 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 246).

618 Γ A above, | P I below; bull as on preceding coin; below, star of six points. | Gorgoneion, tongue protruding.

AR 13·5 mm. Wt. 2·36 grammes (36·4 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 246). [Pl. XV.]

619 Similar to preceding.
[Die of B.M. no. 37.]

Similar to preceding.

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 2·2 grammes (33·9 grains).

PERGAMON.

EUMENES I. B.C. 263—241.

620 Head of Philetairos r., wearing tainia. Border of dots.

ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ r. Athena, wearing crested Korinthian helmet, chiton, and peplos over lower part of body, seated l. on seat with arm formed by sphinx seated r.; her r. rests on large shield before her, decorated with gorgoneion; her l. rests on arm of seat and holds spear over her shoulder; on the seat, A (form no. 14); in field r. bow, l. ivy-leaf.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 16·99 grammes (262·2 grains). Tetradrachm.
From the Montagu Sale (*II.* 248). [Pl. XV.]

ATTALOS I. B.C. 241—197.

621 Head of Philetairos r. laureate. Border of dots.

ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ l. Athena, clad as on preceding coin, seated l. on seat; with r. she holds wreath over name of Philetairos; her l. rests on her lap; her spear leans against her r. knee and shoulder, her shield (with gorgoneion) against her seat; in field r. bow, to l. of inscription ivy-leaf; under r. arm of Athena, A (form no. 14).

Æ 30·5 mm. Wt. 16·93 grammes (261·3 grains). Tetradrachm. Φ has the form no. 98. [Pl. XV.]

EUMENES II. B.C. 197—159.

No. 622.

622 Similar to preceding, but no border visible.
[Die of B.M. no. 43.]

Similar to preceding, but in field l. bee (?), under r. arm of Athena mon. no. 99.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 16·99 grammes (262·0 grains). Tetradrachm.

Circa B.C. 133—Imperial Times.

623 Head of Asklepios r. laureate; below, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Border of dots.

Π l. ΕΡ r., ΜΗΝΩΝ below. Eagle Γ Α to front on thunderbolt, head r., wings displayed.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 9·93 grammes (153·2 grains).

624 Head of Asklepios l. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. nos. 169, 170.] | Serpent twined about crooked staff; in field l. Γ Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 170.]

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 3·19 grammes (49·3 grains).

TROAS.

ABYDOS.[1]

Circa B.C. 320—280.

Head of Apollo r. laureate. | ΑΒΥ l., magistrate's name r.; eagle with closed wings standing l.

625 | ΑΝΑΞΙΚΛΗΣ; in field l. kantharos, r. ivy-leaf.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·62 grammes (40·4 grains). [Pl. XV.]

626 [Die of B.M. no. 18.] | ΚΕΦΑΛΟΥ; in field l. club within wreath. [Die of B.M. no. 18.]

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·57 grammes (39·7 grains). [Pl. XV.]

627 [Die of B.M. no. 21.] | [Μ]ΕΝΕΣΙΠΠ[ο.]; in field l. uncertain symbol (griffin's head ?).

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·53 grammes (39·1 grains). [Pl. XV.]

628 (Type l.) [Die of B.M. no. 30.] | ΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΟ[Σ]; [in field l. caduceus], r. rose. Concave field.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·57 grammes (39·6 grains).

629 (Type l.) | [Π]ΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΑ[Σ]; in field l., trident l.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·59 grammes (40·0 grains).

630 | ΧΑΡΗ[Σ]; in field l., laurel-branch with fillets.

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 2·59 grammes (40·0 grains).

ALEXANDREIA TROAS.

Third or Second Century B.C.

631 Head of Apollo l., laureate. | ΑΛΕ above; horse l. feeding; below horse, monogram or symbol ?; in ex., thunderbolt.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. 1·29 grammes (19·9 grains).

632 Head of Apollo r. laureate. | [ΑΛΕ] above; horse r. feeding; below horse, monogram ?

Æ 9 mm Wt. ·64 gramme (9·9 grains).

[1] For Abydos, No. 625A, see p. 153.

BIRYTIS.

Fourth Century B.C.

633 Beardless male head (one of the Kabeiroi ?) l., wearing pilos flanked by two stars.

B l. I r. P Y Club, handle upwards; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 10·5 mm. Wt. 1·35 grammes (20·9 grains). [Pl. XV.]

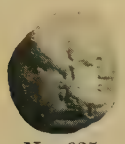
NEANDREIA.

Circa B.C. 400—310.

634 Crested helmet r., decorated with floral ornament. [Die of B.M. no. 3 ?]

NE | r., AN l. Corn-grain. Concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 3.]

Æ 7·5 mm. Wt. ·43 gramme (6·7 grains). [Pl. XV.]



No. 635.

ISLAND OFF TROAS.

TENEDOS.

Circa B.C. 450—387.

No. 635.

635 Janiform head (bearded male head r. laureate; female head l. wearing stephane and earring).

TENE above, ΔΙ r. [O]N l. Double axe, flanked by bunch of grapes on l., chelys on r.; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 3·35 rammes (51·7 grains).

AIOLIS.

,KYME.

After B.C. 190.

636 Head of the Amazon Kyme r., hair rolled and bound with tainia.

KYMAIΩN r., EYKTHMΩN in ex. Horse walking r.; below it, one-handled cup; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 32 mm. Wt. 16·12 grammes (248·8 grains). Tetradrachm. Ω in the magistrate's name has the form no. 100. [Pl. XV.]

MYRINA.

Second Century B.C.

637 Head of Apollo of Gryneion r. aureate.

MYPINAIΩN l. Apollo of Gryneion, laureate, hair in formal plaits, wearing himation over l. shoulder and lower limbs, walking r.; in l. laurel-branch with two fillets, in r. phiale; before his feet, omphalos and kantharos; in field l. mon. no. 101; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 14·92 grammes (230·2 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XV.]

ISLAND OF LESBOS.

Billon Coinage.

Circa 550—440.

638 Two calves' heads confronted; between them, olive-tree. | Incuse square.

Billon 20 mm. Wt. 11·13 grammes (17·7 grains).
From the Carfrae Sale (245). [Pl. XV.]

Electrum Coinage. (Sixths.)

Circa B.C. 480—440.

639 Forepart of winged boar r., with curled wings. | Lion's head r. (incuse); behind, small incuse.

EL 10 mm. Wt. 2·55 grammes (39·3 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

Circa B.C. 440—350.

640 Forepart of winged lion l., with curled wings. | Sphinx with curled wing seated r., in incuse square.

EL 11·5 mm. Wt. 2·55 grammes (39·3 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

641 Head of bearded Seilenos r. with pointed ear, hair confined with broad band.
[Die of B.M. no. 40]. | Two rams' heads confronted; above, floral ornament; the whole in incuse square.

EL 10·5 mm. Wt. 2·53 grammes (39·0 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

642 Head of Apollo r. laureate, with short hair. | Calf's head r. in incuse square.

EL 10·5 mm. Wt. 2·53 grammes (39·0 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

643 Bearded male head r. laureate (Zeus or Asklepios). | Forepart of serpent upreared r., in linear square.

EL 11 mm. Wt. 2·54 grammes (39·2 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

644 Head of Athena r. in crested Athenian helmet, wearing earring. | Owl standing r., head facing, in linear square; traces of incuse square.

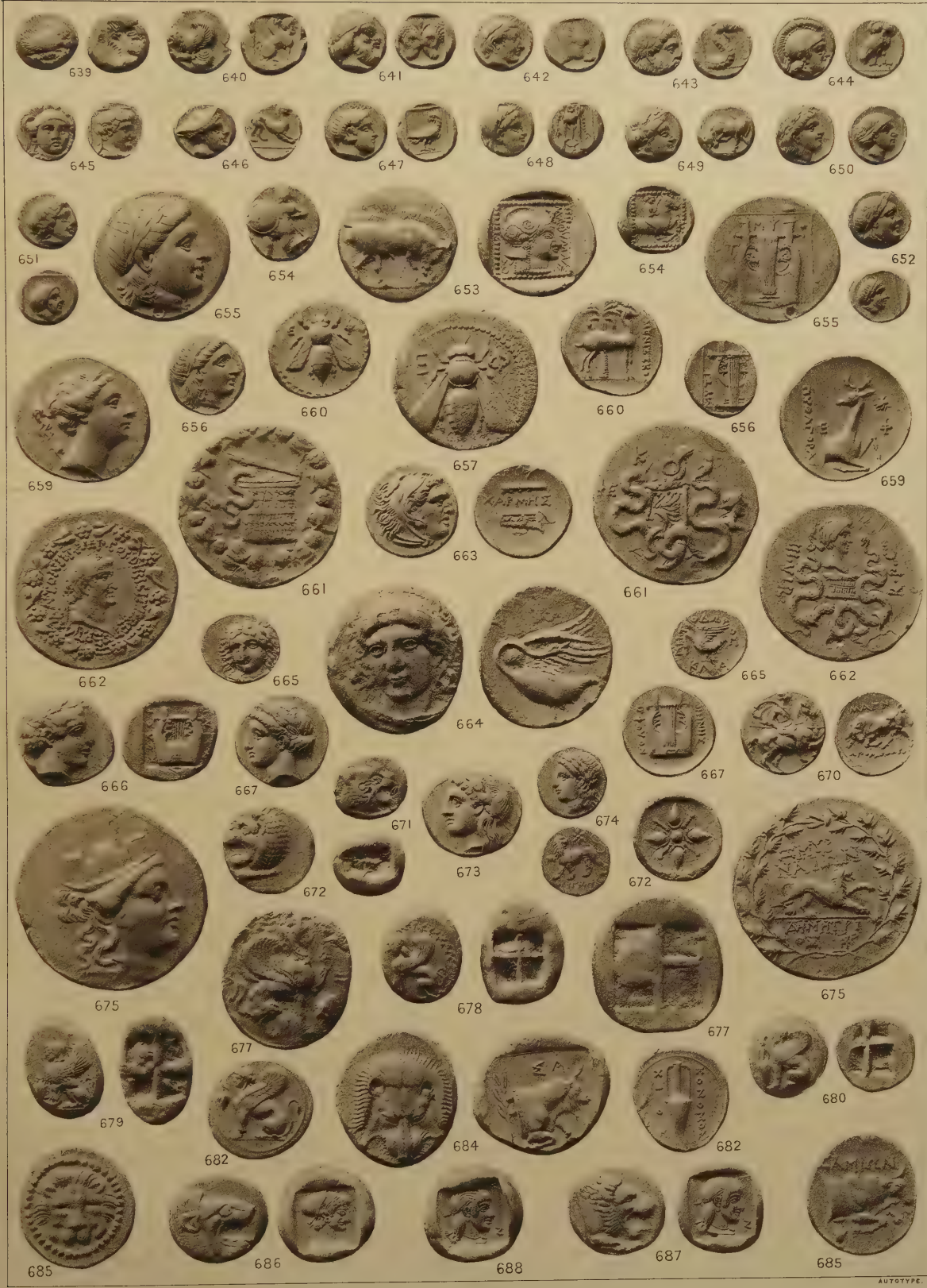
EL 10·5 mm. Wt. 2·53 grammes (39·0 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (*I.* 557). [Pl. XVI.]

645 Head of Athena nearly facing, inclined to r., in triple-crested helmet, wearing earring. | Head of Hermes r., with short curly hair, petasos fastened with cord round neck hanging at back of neck; the whole in linear square.

EL 10·5 mm. Wt. 2·56 grammes (39·5 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

646 Head of Hermes r. wearing petasos tied with cord under chin. | Panther r. in linear square; traces of incuse square.

EL 10·5 mm. Wt. 2·53 grammes (39·1 grains). [Pl. XVI.]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AUTOTYPE.

647 Head of Zeus Ammon (?) r., beardless, with ram's horn.
[Die of B.M. no. 110.]

Eagle standing r., head reverted, in linear square; traces of incuse square.

EL 11 mm. Wt. 2·56 grammes (39·5 grains).
From the Bunbury Sale (*II.* 144). [Pl. XVI.]

648 Head of Demeter r. wearing veil, wreath of barley, and circular earring.

Tripod-lebes with fillets attached, in linear square.

EL 10 mm. Wt. 2·55 grammes (39·3 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

649 Head of Persephone r., hair rolled, wearing wreath of barley and circular earring.
[Die of B.M. no. 66.]

Bull butting l., in linear square.
[Die of B.M. no. 66.]

EL 10 mm. Wt. 2·53 grammes (39·1 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

650 Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair long.

Female head r., hair in sphendone; behind, serpent coiled?; the whole in linear square.

EL 10·5 mm. Wt. 2·57 grammes (39·7 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

651 Head of young Dionysos r., hair short, wearing wreath of ivy.

Youthful male head (Pan) r., horned, hair bound with tainia; the whole in linear square.

EL 10 mm. Wt. 2·53 grammes (39·1 grains).
From the Bunbury Sale (*II.* 144). [Pl. XVI.]

652 Similar, hair longer.

Similar, traces of incuse square.

EL 10·5 mm. Wt. 2·57 grammes (39·7 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (*I.* 554). [Pl. XVI.]

METHYMNA.

Circa B.C. 500—480.

653 MAΦVMNAIOΣ above; boar r., head lowered.
[Die of B.M. nos. 1, 2, 3 (?) and 4.]

MAΦVMNAI r., OΣ l. Head of Athena r. wearing close-fitting helmet (with plumeless crest, projecting spike and floral ornament), earring and necklace; the hair represented by dots; the whole in dotted incuse square.
[Die of B.M. no. 2.]

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 8·42 grammes (129·9 grains). It is noticeable that B.M. no. 1 is struck from the same reverse die as this coin, but in an earlier state, before the inscription was inserted. [Pl. XVI.]

654 Warrior, wearing crested helmet and cuirass, kneeling l., in r. spear, in l. round shield. [Die of B.M. nos. 7, 8.]

Nude horseman riding r. on forepart of horse; the whole in dotted incuse square. [Die of B.M. nos. 7, 8.]

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 2·71 grammes (41·8 grains). The attribution of this coin to Methymna is conjectural; but see Babelon, *Perses Achéménides*, p. xxv. note 1. [Pl. XVI.]

MYTILENE.

Circa B.C. 350—250.

655 Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair long.

MY above, T l., [I] r. Kithara with fillet attached on r.; in field l., coiled serpent ?; the whole in linear square.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 10·78 grammes (166·3 grains). Pierced. [Pl. XVI.]

656 Similar to preceding.

MYTI l., Kithara; the whole in linear square.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·79 grammes (43·1 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

IONIA.

EPHESOS.

Circa B.C. 387—301.

657 E l., ϕ r. Bee with straight wings. Border of dots.

[K ?]ΛΕΟϕΡΩΝ r. Forepart of stag, kneeling r., head reverted; behind, palm-tree; incuse circle.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 14·63 grammes (225·8 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm. [Pl. XVI.]

Circa B.C. 305—288.

658 Female head l., wearing turreted crown, hair rolled.

E l., ϕ r. Bee, with slightly curled wings.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. 1·27 grammes (19·6 grains).

Circa B.C. 258—202.

659 Bust of Artemis r., wearing stephane, hair rolled and tied in knot at back, drapery on shoulder; behind shoulder, bow and quiver.

ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΑΣ l. Forepart of stag kneeling r., head reverted, between E l., ϕ r.; in field r., bee. Concave field.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 6·54 grammes (100·9 grains). Rhodian didrachm.
From the Carfrae Sale (250). [Pl. XVI.]

Circa B.C. 202—133.

660 E l., ϕ r. Bee with straight wings. Border of dots.

ΜΕΝΙΣΣΚΟΣ r. Stag standing r.; in background, palm-tree.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·74 grammes (57·7 grains). Attic drachm. [Pl. XVI.]

B.C. 114.

661 Mystic kiste with half-open lid from which serpent issues l.; the whole in ivy-wreath.
[Die of Bunbury specimen II. 169, now in B.M.]

Two coiled serpents with heads erect; between them bow in case with floral ornament; in field l. [E]ϕE, above K (=20), r. bust of Artemis r. wearing stephane, bow and quiver at shoulder.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 12·46 grammes (192·3 grains). Kistophoric tetradrachm. [Pl. XVI.]

B.C. 40—38.

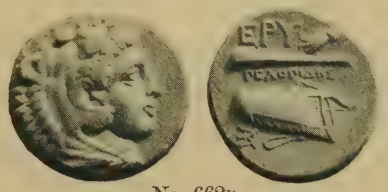
M. ANTONIUS AND OCTAVIA.

662 M·ANTONIVS·IMP·COS·DESIGNATVS·ITERVM·ET·TERT Head of M. Antonius r. crowned with ivy; below, lituus; the whole in ivy-wreath.

III·VIR· l., R·P·C· r. Mystic kiste between two coiled serpents with heads erect; above it, bust of Octavia r.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 11·63 grammes (179·4 grains). Kistophoric tetradrachm. P has the form no. 102. [Pl. XVI.]

ERYTHRAI.[1]



Circa B.C. 387—300.

No. 662B.

662B Head of young Herakles r. in lion's skin.

EPY l., ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΗΣ between club (handle upwards) on l. and bow in bow-case on r.; in field l. owl standing l., r. monogram no. 103.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 15·1 grammes (233 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm.

663 Similar to preceding.

EPY l., ΧΑΡΜΗΣ between club on l. (handle upwards) and bow in case on r.; in field l. owl standing l.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 3·60 grammes (55·6 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

KLAZOMENAI.

Circa B.C. 387—330.

664 Head of Apollo laureate, nearly facing, inclined to l., hair flowing, chlamys fastened round neck.

ΚΛΑ - - above. Swan standing l., wings open, head turned back preening his l. wing.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 15·75 grammes (243·1 grains). Attic tetradrachm. *From the Boyne Sale* (414). [Pl. XVI.]

665 Similar.

ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡ ΟΣ above, ΚΛ Α below; swan standing l., flapping wings.

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 1·94 grammes (30·0 grains). Attic hemidrachm. [Pl. XVI.]

KOLOPHON.

Fifth Century B.C.

666 Head of Apollo r., laureate, hair rolled.

ΚΟΛΟΦ l., ΩΛΛΙΟΛ r. Kithara of five strings; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 5·48 grammes (84·5 grains). Persic drachm. [Pl. XVI.]

[1] For Erythrai, No. 662A, see p. 153.

Fourth Century B.C.

667 Head of Apollo l., laureate, hair rolled. [Die of B.M. no. 6.]

ΚΟΛΟΦΩ l., ΙΗΝΗΣ r. Kithara of five strings; concave field. [Die of B.M. no. 5.]

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 3·66 grammes (56·5 grains). Rhodian drachm. [Pl. XVI.]

668 Similar to preceding.

ΚΟΛΟΦΩ l., ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟ[Σ] r. Kithara of five strings.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. ·93 gramme (14·3 grains). Rhodian diobol.

Second Century B.C.

669 ΠΥΘΕΟΣ l. Homer seated l., chin resting on r. hand, l. holding a scroll resting on his knees.

[Κ]ΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ l. Apollo *Κιθαρῳδός*, wearing long chiton and mantle depending from shoulders, advancing r., holding kithara under l. arm and phiale in r.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 6·49 grammes (100·1 grains). Φ has the form no. 20.

MAGNESIA ON THE MAIANDROS.

Circa B.C. 350—190.

670 Horseman r., wearing helmet, chlamys flying behind, and cuirass, on prancing horse, in r. couched lance.

ΜΑΓΝ above, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΣ below; bull butting l.; behind, ear of barley; around, maeander border; concave field.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 3·11 grammes (48·0 grains). Phoenician drachm? *From the Ashburnham Sale* (183). [Pl. XVI.]

MILETOS.

Late Seventh or Sixth Century B.C.

671 Head of lion r., jaws open; on the nose, above the eye, a hairy protuberance; countermark: eye?

Two incuse squares joined, one smaller than the other.

EL 12·5 mm. Wt. 4·67 grammes (72·1 grains). Milesian third. On the edge, eight various countermarks. On the attribution, which is not quite certain, *see* J. P. Six, *Num. Chr.* 1890, p. 202 (where these coins are given to Alyattes); Babelon, *Rev. Num.* 1895, p. 317 f. (Miletos); and Head (B.M. Catal. *Lydia*, p. xviii.) [Pl. XVI.]

Circa B.C. 400—350.

Under Hekatomnos.

672 [ΕΚΑ] above; head of lion l., jaws open, tongue protruding; below, leg of lion r.

Ornamental star, in incuse circle.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 4·13 grammes (63·7 grains). Attic drachm. The type of the obverse is a disintegration of the old Milesian type of the forepart of a lion with head reverted (*see* Head, B.M. Catal. *Ionia*, p. 187). [Pl. XVI.]

Circa B.C. 350—334.

673 Head of Apollo l. laureate, hair long. | Mon. no. 104, l., [Δ Ι Ο]ΓΟΜΓ[Ο Ξ] below; lion standing l., looking back at eight-pointed star.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·5 grammes (54·0 grains). Phoenician drachm. For the magistrate's name, *see* Mionnet, Tom. 3, p. 164, no. 733 and *Suppl.* Tom. 6, p. 264, nos. 1181 foll. [Pl. XVI.]

674 Similar. | Similar, but magistrate's name ⊙ΕΥΓΝΗΤΟΞ

Æ 12 mm. Wt. 1·78 grammes (27·4 grains). Phoenician hemidrachm. [Pl. XVI.]

SMYRNA.

After B.C. 190.

675 Head of Kybele r., hair in loose locks on neck, wearing turreted crown. | ΣΜΥΡ|ΝΑΙΩΝ above, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ|ΟΣ and mon. no. 105 in ex. Lion advancing r.; the whole in oak-wreath.

Æ 32 mm. Wt. 15·88 grammes (245·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XVI.]

Second or First Century B.C.

676 Head of Apollo r. laureate, hair in formal plaits on neck. | [Σ]ΜΥ]ΡΝΑΙΩΝ r. | [Α]ΠΟΛΛΟΔΩ|ΡΟΣ r. Homer seated l., r. raised to his chin, l. holding roll on his knees.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 8·01 grammes (123·6 grains).

TEOS.

Late Sixth or early Fifth Century B.C.

677 [Τ] Η [Ι] Ο [Ν] ? around; griffin, with curled wings, seated r., l. fore-leg raised. Border of dots. | Quadripartite incuse square.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 11·44 grammes (176·6 grains). [Pl. XVI.]

No. 681.

ISLANDS OFF IONIA.

CHIOS.

Late Sixth or beginning of Fifth Century B.C.

No. 683.

678 Sphinx with curled wing seated l.; [in front of it, amphora]; the whole in wreath. | Quadripartite incuse square.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 7·93 grammes (122·3 grains). Chian didrachm. [Pl. XVI.]

679 Similar, but amphora visible, and no wreath. | Similar.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 7·74 grammes (119·4 grains). Chian didrachm. [Pl. XVI.]

B.C. 478—412.

680 Circular shield, on which, sphinx with curled wing seated l.; before it amphora surmounted by bunch of grapes. | Quadripartite incuse square.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 3·77 grammes (58·2 grains). Chian drachm. [Pl. XVI.]

After B.C. 84 ?

681 Sphinx with curled wing seated l.; in front, bunch of grapes. Border of dots. | ΛΕՈMΕΔՈN r. | XI ΟΣ l. Amphora; in field l., prow l.; the whole in vine-wreath; concave field.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 4·12 grammes (63·6 grains). Attic drachm.

682 Similar to preceding. | ΕΟNΟMΟΣ r. | XI Ο Ε l. Amphora; in field l. ear of barley. Border of dots.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·28 grammes (66·0 grains). Attic drachm. [Pl. XVI.]

Third Century A.D.

683 XI Ω N above; sphinx with curled wing seated l., r. fore-foot on amphora. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 140.] | · Ο · l. MHPΟC r. Homer seated r. on chair, opening a roll with both hands.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 3·25 grammes (50·1 grains). Ω has the form no. 79.

SAMOS.

Circa B.C. 439—394.

684 Lion's scalp. | ΣA above; forepart of swimming bull r.; behind, olive-branch with two berries; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 13·05 grammes (201·4 grains). Samian tetradrachm.
From the Bunbury Sale (*II.* 226). [Pl. XVI.]

Circa B.C. 205—129.

685 Lion's scalp. Border of dots. [Die of Bunbury specimen, II. 232, now in B.M.] | ΣAMIΩN above; forepart of swimming bull r.; below, vase (hydria ?).

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 4·22 grammes (65·2 grains). Kistophoric trihemidrachm. [Pl. XVI.]

KARIA.

KNIDOS.

Circa B.C. 650—550.

686 Head of lion r., mane treated formally. [Die of B.M. no. 2.] | Head of Aphrodite r., hair dotted, wearing circular earring and cap with riband passing three times round it; the whole in incuse square. [Die of B.M. no. 2.]

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 6·19 grammes (95·6 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XVI.]

Circa B.C. 550—500.

687 Forepart of lion r.
[Die of B.M. nos. 13, 14.]

Κ ⋀ r., I l. Head of Aphrodite r., hair dotted, confined with cord and tied in queue; she wears circular earring and necklace; the whole in incuse square.
[Die of B.M. nos. 13, 14.]

AR 16 mm. Wt. 6·05 grammes (93·4 grains). Aiginetic drachm. This coin was struck before the following, or the B.M. specimens, as is shown by the better preservation of the rev. die. [Pl. XVI.]

688 Similar (same die). | Similar (same die).

AR 16·5 mm. Wt. 6·15 grammes (94·9 grains). Aiginetic drachm. [Pl. XVI.]

Circa B.C. 300—190.

689 Head of Aphrodite r., hair waved, wearing stephane, drop earring and necklace. Border of dots. | [ΑΥ]ΤΟΚΡΑΤΗ[Ε] r., ΚΝΙ below; forepart of lion r.

AR 15·5 mm. Wt. 3·13 grammes (48·3 grains). Rhodian drachm. [Pl. XVII.]

690 Head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring (?) and necklace, hair gathered at back; behind, mon. no. 106. | ΤΕΛΕ[ΑΣ] r., [ΚΝΙ] below; forepart of lion r.

AR 15 mm. Wt. 3·05 grammes (47·1 grains). Rhodian drachm.

691 Similar. | [Τ]ΕΛΕΑΣ r., ΚΝΙ below; similar.

AR 16·5 mm. Wt. 3·08 grammes (47·6 grains). Rhodian drachm.

MYNDOS.

First Century B.C.

692 Head of Zeus-Sarapis r. laureate, wearing atef-crown.
[Die of B.M. no. 6.]

ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ l., | ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ r. Crown of Isis (horns, disk and plumes, on two ears of corn); below, thunderbolt. Border of dots.

AR 18·5 mm. Wt. 4·32 grammes (66·6 grains). Attic drachm.
From the Sale of "a late Collector," London, May 30, 1900 (374).
[Pl. XVII.]

DYNASTS OF KARIA.

MAUSSOLLOS.

B.C. 377—353.

693 Head of Apollo laureate, nearly facing, inclined to r., with flowing hair, [chlamys fastened round neck].

ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ r. Zeus Labraundeus standing r., wearing long chiton, and himation round lower part of body, over l. shoulder and l. arm; in r. he holds double-axe (labrys) over shoulder, in l. lance, point downwards.

AR 24 mm. Wt. 15·08 grammes (232·7 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm.
[Pl. XVII.]

694 Similar. | ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛ[ΛΟ] r. Similar; concave field.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 3·6 grammes (55·5 grains). Rhodian drachm.
From the Montagu Sale (*II.* 276).

695 Similar (chlamys visible). | ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛ[Ο] r. Similar type; in field l., wreath.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·54 grammes (54·6 grains). Rhodian drachm.

HIDRIEUS. B.C. 351—344.

No. 696.

696 Head of Apollo as on preceding coins. | ΙΔΡΙΕ[ΩΣ] r. Zeus Labraundeus as on preceding coins; behind, in field l., Μ

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 3·65 grammes (56·4 grains). Rhodian drachm.
From the Bunbury Sale (*II.* 257).

PIXODAROS.

B.C. 340—334.

697 Head of Apollo as on preceding coins. | ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ r. Zeus Labraundeus as on preceding coins; concave field.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 6·84 grammes (105·6 grains). Rhodian didrachm. [Pl. XVII.]

698 Similar. | ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟ[Υ] r. Similar type.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 3·62 grammes (55·9 grains). Rhodian drachm.
From the Montagu Sale (*II.* 276).

699 Similar. [Die of B.M. no. 13.] | ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ Similar type.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 3·6 grammes (55·5 grains). Rhodian drachm.
From the Montagu Sale (*l.c.*). [Pl. XVII.]

ISLANDS OFF KARIA.

KALYMNA.

Circa B.C. 300—190.

700 Head of beardless warrior r., wearing crested close-fitting helmet, with cheek-pieces. | ΚΑΛΥΜ[ΝΙΟΝ] below. Kithara of five strings; the whole in dotted square.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·44 grammes (84·0 grains). Rhodian didrachm. The weight is abnormally low (it is wrongly given in the Sale Catalogue as 99½ grains), but there seems to be no other reason to doubt the coin.
From the Sale of "a late Collector," May 30, 1900 (379). [Pl. XVII.]

KOS.

Late Fifth Century B.C.

701 ΚΩΙΟΝ r. Nude athlete in attitude of hurling the diskos which he holds in r.; on l., prize-tripod. Border of dots. | Crab in dotted incuse square.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 16·3 grammes (251·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From the Montagu Sale (I. 610). [Pl. XVII.]

702 ΚΟΣ r. Similar to preceding. | Crab in dotted incuse circle.

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 16·34 grammes (252·2 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XVII.]

Circa B.C. 366—300.

703 Head of bearded Herakles r. in lion's skin. | ΒΙΤΩΝ r., ΚΩΙΟΝ below. Veiled female head (Demeter ?) l.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 6·89 grammes (106·4 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm. [Pl. XVII.]

No. 704.

Circa B.C. 300—190.

704 Head of young Herakles r. in lion's skin. [Die of B.M. no. 51.] | ΚΩΙΟΝ above, ΚΛΕΙΝΟΣ below. Crab, below which club, handle l.; the whole in dotted square.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 6·56 grammes (101·3 grains). Rhodian didrachm.

705 Head of bearded Herakles r. in lion's skin. | [ΚΩ] Ι [ΟΝ] above, [Α]ΜΦΙΔΑ ΜΑ[Ξ] below. Crab, below which uncertain object; the whole in dotted square.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 3·22 grammes (49·7 grains). Rhodian drachm. The object below the crab is described by Head (B.M. Catal. *Caria*, p. 199, nos. 65, 66) as a snail?

RHODOS.—KAMEIROS.

Sixth Century B.C.

706 Fig-leaf with sprouts in the intervals of the lobes. | Oblong incuse divided longitudinally into two halves, with rough surfaces.

Æ 23·5 mm. Wt. 12·03 grammes (185·7 grains). Aiginetic stater. [Pl. XVII.]

LINDOS.

Circa B.C. 600—500.

No. 706A.

706A Lion's head r., jaws open. | Rectangular incuse diametrically divided into two oblongs with rough surfaces.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 13·21 grammes (203·9 grains). Phoenician stater.

RHODOS.

Circa B.C. 400—333.

707 Head of Helios, unradiate, nearly facing, inclined to r., hair flowing. | ΡΟΔ ΙΟΝ above; rose, with bud on r., bunch of grapes attached to stalk on l.; in field r., Ε; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 14·99 grammes (231·0 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm. Belongs to the same issue as the gold stater, B.M. Catal. no. 10.
From the Montagu Sale of Dec. 1894 (287). [Pl. XVII.]

708 Similar to preceding. | ΡΟΔΙΟΝ above; similar to preceding.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 6·72 grammes (103·7 grains). Rhodian didrachm. Same issue as preceding. [Pl. XVII.]

709 Similar to preceding. | ΡΟΔΙΟΝ above; rose with bud on r.; on either side of stalk [Ε] l., Υ r.; in field l. bunch of grapes; traces of incuse circle.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 6·60 grammes (101·9 grains). Rhodian didrachm.

710 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding, both letters in field visible, no traces of incuse circle.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 6·21 grammes (95·7 grains). Rhodian didrachm. *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 284).

711 Similar to preceding. | ΡΟΔΙΟΝ above; rose with bud on each side; in field r. Ι; the whole in incuse square. [Die of B.M. no. 39.]

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·64 grammes (56·2 grains). Rhodian drachm. *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 284). [Pl. XVII.]

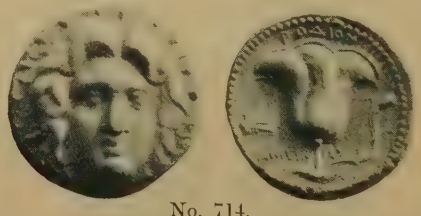
712 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding (same die).

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·36 grammes (51·9 grains).

Coinage of the Symmachy. Circa B.C. 394.

713 Infant Herakles, nude, kneeling r. on l. knee, strangling a serpent in each hand. | Ρ Ο on either side of rose.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 9·82 grammes (151·5 grains). Reduced Aiginetic stater. Worn. [Pl. XVII.]



No. 714.

Circa B.C. 304—166.

714 Head of Helios radiate, nearly facing, inclined to r. | ΡΟΔΙΟΝ above, ΑΜΕΙΝ ΙΑΣ across field below; rose with bud on r.; in field l., prow r. Border of dots. Concave field.

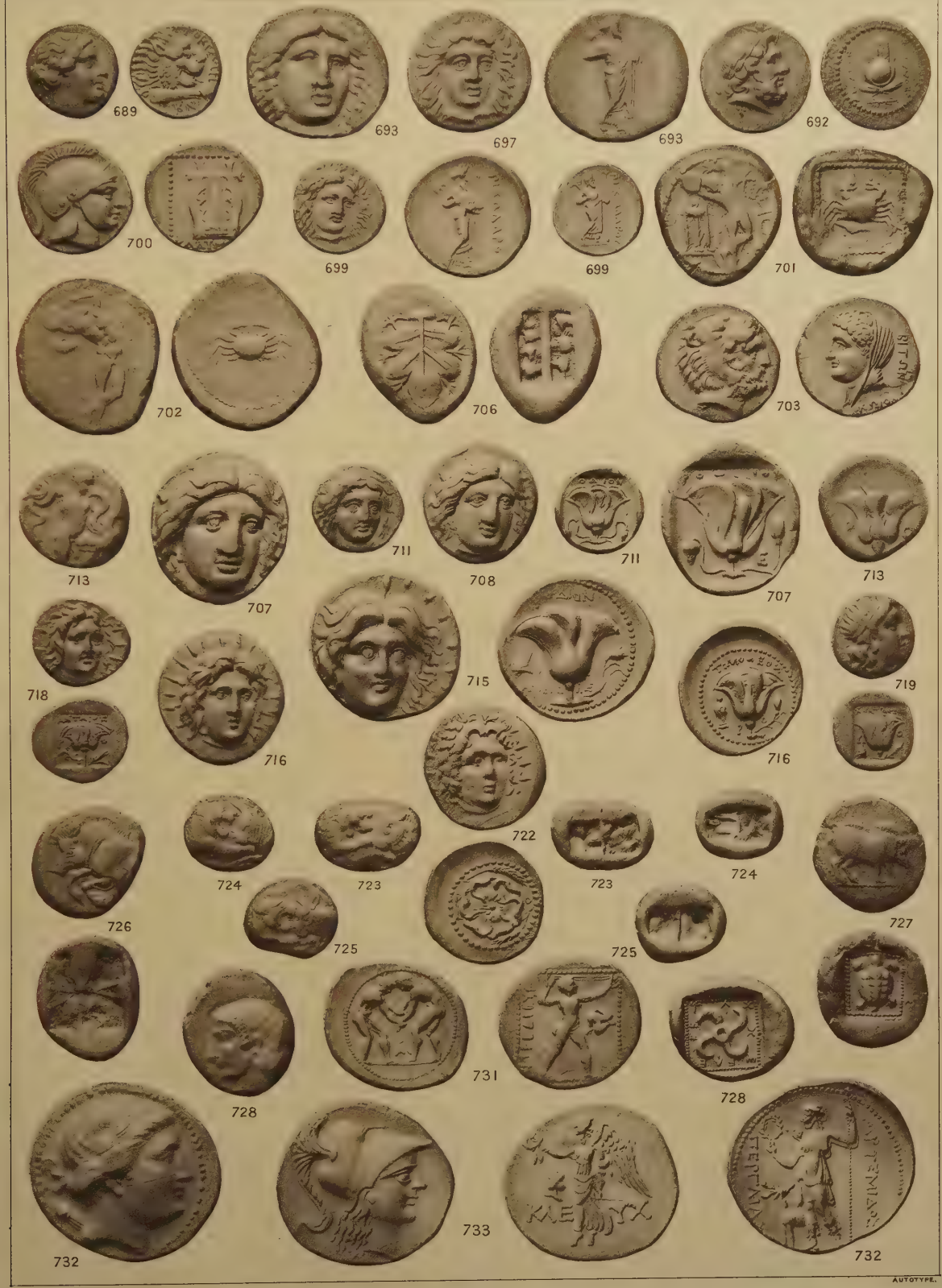
Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 13·28 grammes (205·0 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm.

715 Similar. | Similar, but ΑΜΕΙΝΙ ΑΣ

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 13·3 grammes (205·2 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm. [Pl. XVII.]

716 Similar. | ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΣ above; rose with bud on r., on either side of stalk Ρ Ο; in field l. terminal figure facing. Concave field.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 6·74 grammes (104·0 grains). Didrachm. [Pl. XVII.]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AUTOTYPE.

717 Similar to preceding, but not radiate.

Magistrate's name above obliterated; rose with bud on r., on either side of stalk Ρ Ο; in field l. butterfly.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·49 grammes (38·4 grains). Rhodian drachm.

Circa B.C. 189—166.

718 Head of Helios radiate, nearly facing, inclined to r.

ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣ above; rose with bud on l., on either side Ρ Ο; in field r., ear of barley; the whole in shallow incuse square.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 4·26 grammes (65·8 grains). Drachm. [Pl. XVII.]

Circa B.C. 166—88.

719 Head of Helios r. radiate, hair flowing on neck.

ΑΝΑΞΙΔΟΤΟΣ above; rose with bud on r., Ρ Ο on either side of stalk; in field l. omphalos round which serpent twines; the whole in shallow incuse square.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·47 grammes (38·1 grains). Rhodian drachm. [Pl. XVII.]

720 Head of Helios r. radiate.

ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ above, Ρ Ο below; rose with bud on r.; in field l., hand holding ear of corn, the whole in shallow incuse square.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·34 grammes (36·1 grains). Rhodian drachm.

721 Head of Rhodos r. radiate.

Rose, with branch on each side; on either side, below Ρ Ο; the whole in shallow incuse square.

Æ 13 mm. Wt. 1·59 grammes (24·6 grains).

Circa B.C. 88—43.

722 Head of Helios radiate, nearly facing, inclined to r.

Ρ Ο at sides of full-blown rose; above, palm-branch, below, ear of barley. Border of dots; concave field.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 4·06 grammes (62·6 grains). Attic drachm? [Pl. XVII.]

LYDIA.

KROISOS?

B.C. 560—546.

723 Foreparts of lion r. and bull l. confronted.

Two incuse squares, side by side, one smaller than the other.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 10·72 grammes (165·4 grains). Babylonic stater. [Pl. XVII.]

724 Similar. | Similar.

AV 15·5 mm. Wt. 8·01 grammes (123·6 grains). Stater of gold standard. [Pl. XVII.]

725 Similar. | Similar.

AR 15·5 mm. Wt. 5·34 grammes (82·5 grains). Siglos. [Pl. XVII.]

LYKIA.

DYNASTS.

Series I.

Circa B.C. 520—480.

726 Forepart of boar l., neck dotted, truncation marked by row of dots between parallel lines. [Die of B.M. no. 5.] | Rude incuse square, decorated with four lines crossing in centre, forming triangles having their bases on the sides of the square; lower parts of the triangles partly filled. [Die of B.M. nos. 5, 6.]

AR 21·5 mm. Wt. 9·46 grammes (146·0 grains). Lykian stater. [Pl. XVII.]

Series II.

Circa B.C. 500—460.

727 Boar walking r. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 17.] | Tortoise, in dotted incuse square. [Die of B.M. no. 17.]

AR 20 mm. Wt. 9·28 grammes (143·2 grains). Lykian stater. The row of dots on the obverse of B.M. no. 17 (Pl. I. 14) belongs to the old type over which the type of the boar has been struck. [Pl. XVII.]

Series III.

TÄTHTHIVÄIBI.

Circa B.C. 480—460.

728 Head of Aphrodite (?) l., formal curls on forehead, hair fastened by band passing three times round it and caught up behind; details blurred. | T↑X XE F↑E BE around; triskeles, with central ring, l.; the whole in dotted incuse square.

AR 22 mm. Wt. 9·91 grammes (153·0 grains). Lykian stater. [Pl. XVII.]

PERIKLES.

Circa B.C. 380—362.

729 Lion's scalp. | [Γ]↑P EK Λ↑ in angles of triskeles l. with central ring.

AR 15 mm. Wt. 2·24 grammes (34·5 grains). Lykian tetrobol.
From the Montagu Sale (I. 634).

PAMPHYLIA.

No. 730.

ASPENDOS.

Fifth Century B.C.

730 Nude warrior, wearing crested helmet, fighting r. with spear in r., round shield on l. arm.

Ε ⊰ above. Triskeles of human legs l.; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 10·53 grammes (162·5 grains). Babylonian stater.
From the Bunbury Sale (II. 347).

Fourth Century B.C.

731 Two wrestlers grasping each other's arms; between them Α⊰ Border of dots.

Ε⊰ΤΡΕΔΙΙΥ⊰ l. Slinger wearing short chiton discharging sling to r; in field r. triskeles of human legs l.; the whole in dotted square.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 10·83 grammes (167·1 grains). Babylonian stater. [Pl. XVII.]

PERGA.

Second Century B.C.

732 Head of Artemis r., laureate, hair rolled; quiver behind neck. Border of dots. [Same die as B.M. no. 1.]

ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟ⊰ r. | ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑ⊰ l. Artemis, wearing short chiton with apoptygma, and hunting boots, bow and quiver at shoulder, standing l., l. resting on sceptre, r. holding wreath; beside her, stag standing l. looking up at her. Border of dots; concave field.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 16·96 grammes (261·8 grains). Attic tetradrachm. That this coin is from the same obv. die as the B.M. specimen is proved by the arrangement of the dots in the border; otherwise there is a curious difference in the relief of the two coins. *From the Bunbury Sale* (II. 350). [Pl. XVII.]

SIDE.

Shortly before B.C. 36.

733 Head of Athena r. in crested helmet, hair falling on neck.

ΚΛΕ ΥΧ across field. Nike, wearing long chiton and peplos, advancing l., in extended r. wreath, l. wrapped in peplos; in field l. pomegranate.

Æ 29·5 mm. Wt. 15·97 grammes (246·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XVII.]

KILIKIA.—KELENDERIS.

Fourth Century B.C.

734 Nude rider, with whip in r., riding sideways on horse to r.; with l. he holds bridle on near side of horse; exergual line. Border of dots.

ΚΕΛΕΛ above. Goat kneeling r., head reverted, on exergual line; concave field.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 10·72 grammes (165·4 grains). Babylonic stater. [Pl. XVIII.]

735 Similar type of more advanced style; exergue off the flan. Border of dots.

ΚΕΛΕΛ above; similar type to l.; concave field.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 10·58 grammes (163·3 grains). Babylonic stater. [Pl. XVIII.]

MALLOS.

Circa 425—385 B.C.

736 Beardless male figure, winged, with plume on head, draped from waist downwards, running r., holding in both hands before his body a disk, on which star. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 14.]

ΜΑΡ above. Swan standing l.; in field l., fish downwards; r. sign no. 107; concave field.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 10·45 grammes (161·3 grains). Babylonic stater. [Pl. XVIII.]

No. 736A.

Circa 385—333 B.C.

736A Bare head of Herakles r., bearded, lion's skin fastened round neck; border of dots. [Die of B.M. no. 28].

ΜΑΛ l.; head of bearded satrap r., in Persian tiara. [Die of B.M. no. 28.]

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 10·17 grammes (157 grains). Babylonic stater.
From the Montagu Sale (I. 657).

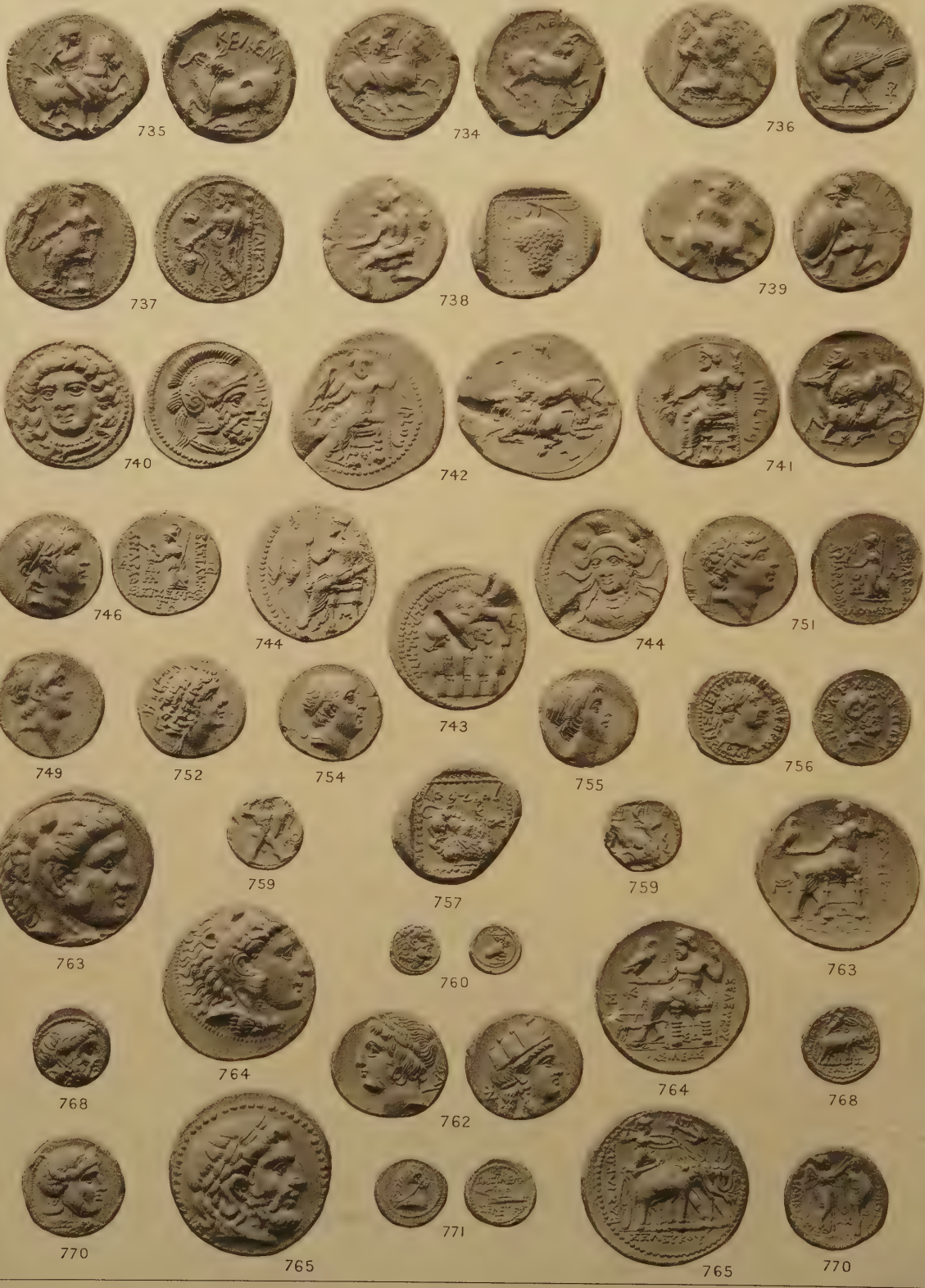
NAGIDOS.

Circa B.C. 374—333.

737 Aphrodite, wearing polos, necklace and bracelets, chiton, and peplos about lower limbs, seated l. on throne; in field l. Eros flying towards her with wreath in both hands; under throne, mouse l. Border of dots.

ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ (*sic*) r. Bearded Dionysos standing l., wearing himation over l. shoulder and from waist downwards; in r., vine-branch with leaf, tendrils and bunch of grapes; l. rests on thyrsos; in field l. A////, astragalos, and AΣ Border of dots.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 9·43 grammes (145·6 grains). For the form of the ethnic, cf. B.M. Catal. *Cilic.* no. 22 (Pl. XX. 6). The dies are different from any of the seven published *ibid.* pp. xliv. f. [Pl. XVIII.].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AUTOTYPE.

SOLOI.

Circa B.C. 450—386.

738 Archer, half-kneeling to l.; wears bonnet, loin-cloth, and bow-case at side; he examines cord of bow which he holds in both hands; in field r., uncertain symbol. Border of dots.

ΣΟΛΕΩΝ l.; bunch of grapes and tendril; in field l. above, EY, r. below, fly; the whole in dotted incuse square.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 10·61 grammes (163·7 grains). Babylonian stater. The symbol is the same as on B.M. no. 3. [Pl. XVIII.]

TARSOS, &c.

Circa B.C. 450—380.

739 King (of Kilikia ?) on horse-back to r. Plain border.

Aramaic inscription (תרז) r. Hoplite, nude, wearing crested Korinthian helmet, sword in sheath at l. side, kneeling l.; in r. couched lance, on l. arm shield adorned with wreath. Concave field.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 10·59 grammes (163·4 grains). [Pl. XVIII.]

DATAMES.

B.C. 378—372.

740 Female head with streaming hair, nearly facing, inclined to l., wearing earrings and necklace, ampyx over forehead. Border of dots.

Aramaic inscription (תדנמו) r. Bearded male head (Ares ?) r., wearing crested Athenian helmet decorated with floral scroll, chlamys fastened at neck. Border of dots.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 10·28 grammes (158·6 grains). Babylonian stater. Stabbed. [Pl. XVIII.]

MAZAIOS.

Circa B.C. 361—333.

741 Aramaic inscription (בעלתרז) r. Baaltars, nude to waist, seated l. on diphros, in r. ear of barley and vine-branch with bunch of grapes; under diphros, sign no. 108. Plain border.

Aramaic inscription (מזדי) above; lion bringing down stag l.; in field r., below, letter (ע); traces of incuse square.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 10·74 grammes (165·7 grains). Babylonic stater. *From the Carfrae Sale* (286). [Pl. XVIII.]

742 Aramaic inscription (בעלתרז) r. Baaltars, nude to waist, seated l. on diphros, head facing, in r. eagle, ear of barley, and grapes; in field l., letters obliterated; under diphros letter (מ). Border of dots.

Similar to preceding, but letter in field below is different (ז); plain border. Concave field.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 10·74 grammes (165·7 grains). Babylonic stater. Stabbed. [Pl. XVIII.]

743 Aramaic inscription (בעלתרז) r. Baaltars, nude to waist, seated l. on diphros; l. wrapped in himation rests at his side, r. holds sceptre in front of him; in field l. ear of barley, bunch of grapes, and letter (ב); under diphros letter (מ). Border of dots.

Aramaic inscription (עברנהרא וחלך מזדי זי על) above and l.; two lines of wall, each with four towers; above, lion l., head facing, attacking bull which kneels r. Border of dots.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 10·74 grammes (165·7 grains). Babylonic stater. Twice stabbed. *From the Carfrae Sale* (287). [Pl. XVIII.]

Time of Mazaios [Struck for Mallos?]

744 Baaltars, himation over lower limbs and l. shoulder, seated l. on diphros; l. arm wrapped in himation rests at his side, r. holds sceptre; in field l. ear of barley and bunch of grapes; under diphros M; in field r. [B] Border of dots.

Bust of Athena in triple-crested Athenian helmet nearly facing, inclined l.; wears earrings and necklace; bust draped. Border of dots.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 10·52 grammes (162·3 grains). Babylonic stater. Stabbed. [Pl. XVIII.]

KAPPADOKIA.

[*All Attic Drachms.*]

KINGS.

Head of the king r., diademed.

Athena standing l., wearing crested helmet and long chiton, in r. Nike with wreath, l. resting on shield, beside which spear; to r., l., and below, titles; in field l. and r. monograms or letters; in ex., date.

ARIARATHES IV., EUSEBES.

B.C. 220—163.

745 Head youthful.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟV l. | EVΣEB•VΣ below; in field l. Τ r. Λ; date Ⅽ? (6 = 215/214 B.C.) Nike r.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·02 grammes (62·0 grains).

746 Head older.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟV l. | EVΣEB•VΣ below; in field l. mons. nos. 60, 109, r. mon. no. 110; date ΓΛ (33 = 188/187 B.C.) Nike l.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·17 grammes (64·3 grains). [Pl. XVIII.]

747 As preceding.

Inscr. as preceding, in field l. mon. no. 111, r. mon. no. 112 (?); date ΓΛ; Nike l.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·97 grammes (61·3 grains).

748 As preceding.

Inscr. as preceding; in field l. mons. nos. 113, 111; date ΓΛ; Nike l.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·99 grammes (61·5 grains).

ARIARATHES VI., EPIPHANES PHILOPATOR.

B.C. 125?—111?

749 Head youthful.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ l. | ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ below; in field l. Λ, r. Δ; date Λ; Nike l. [Die of B.M. no. 1.]

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 4·08 grammes (63·0 grains). [Pl. XVIII.]

ARIARATHES VII., PHILOMETOR.

B.C. 111?—99?

750 Head youthful.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ l. | [Φ]ΙΛΟΜΗΤΙΣ below; in field l. mon. no. 114, r. Λ; date Η; Nike r.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 3·23 grammes (49·8 grains). Blundered; cf. B.M. no. 1.

751 As preceding. [Die of B.M. no. 3.]

Similar, but Ρ in king's name, ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡ[ΟΣ], and date not legible; Nike r.

[Die of B.M. no. 3.]

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 4·21 grammes (65·0 grains). [Pl. XVIII.]

ARIARATHES IX., EUSEBES PHILOPATOR.

B.C. 99—87.

752 Hair flying; style of Mithradates the Great.

[ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | [Α]ΡΙΑΡΑΘΟ[Υ] l. | ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ[Σ] below; in field l. mon. no. 115; date off the flan; Nike r.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·97 grammes (61·3 grains). [Pl. XVIII.]
From the Montagu Sale (II. 320).

ARIOBARZANES I., PHILOROMAIOS.

B.C. 95—62.

753 Head old.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ r. | [ΑΡΙ·]ΒΑΡΖΑΝΗ l. | ΦΙΛ·ΡΩΜΑΙ·Υ below; in field l. mon. no. 116; date ΚΔ (24=72/71 B.C.); Nike r.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·82 grammes (58·9 grains). Φ has the form no. 1.

754 As preceding. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕ•Σ r. | [Α]ΡΙ•ΒΑΡΖΑΝΥ l. | ΦΙΛ•ΡΩΜΑΥ below; in field l. mon. no. 117; date ΖΚ (27 = 69/68 B.C.); Nike l.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 3·88 grammes (59·8 grains). Φ has the form no. 118. [Pl. XVIII.

ARIOBARZANES III., EUSEBES PHILOROMAIOS.

B.C. 52—42.

755 Head bearded. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, | [Α]ΡΙ•ΒΑΡ ΣΑ - - r. | ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ l. | ΦΙΛΟ ΡΩΜΑ - - below; in field l. star in crescent, r. mon. no. 119; date ΙΑ (11 = B.C. 42/41); Nike r.

Æ 16·7 mm. Wt. 3·62 grammes (55·8 grains). *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 320). [Pl. XVIII.]

KAISAREIA.

TRAIANUS.

756 ΑΥΤΚΑΙΣΝΕΡΤΡΑΙΑΝΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ around. Head of Traianus r. laureate. Border of dots. | ΔΗΜΑΡΧ·ΕΞ·ΥΠΑΤ·Γ around. Head of Zeus Ammon r., bearded, with ram's horn. Border of dots.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 1·87 grammes (28·8 grains). *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 443). [Pl. XVIII.]

ISLAND OF KYPROS.[1]

KITION.

AZBAAL.

B.C. 449—425.

757 Herakles, lion's skin on head and back, fighting to r. with club in r. raised above his head, bow in l. Border of dots. | Phoenician inscription (לעזבעל) above; lion r., bringing down stag; the whole in dotted incuse square.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 10·52 grammes (162·4 grains). Babylonic stater. [Pl. XVIII.]

BAALMELEK II.

B.C. 425—400.

758 Similar type to preceding. Border of dots? | Phoenician inscription ([לבעלמ]לך) above; similar type to preceding; the whole in dotted incuse square.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 3·59 grammes (55·4 grains). Babylonic tetrobol.

[1] For Amathus, No. 756A, Rhoikos, No. 756B, Paphos, No. 759A, *see* p. 153.

PUMIATON.

B.C. 361—312.

759 Herakles, one lion's skin on head and another hanging over l. arm, fighting r., with club in r. raised overhead, bow in l.; in field r. sign no. 120; [border of dots].

Phoenician inscription ([פמ]יתן למלך) above; similar type to preceding; in field r. ϟ (20 = 341/0 B.C.); the whole in dotted incuse square.

AV 12·5 mm. Wt. 4·09 grammes (63·1 grains). Drachm. [Pl. XVIII.]

SALAMIS.[1]

EUAGORAS I.

B.C. 411—374.

760 Head of Herakles r., bearded, wearing lion's skin. Plain border.

Forepart of goat kneeling r.; below, club (handle r.) Plain border.

AV 8·5 mm. Wt. ·71 gramme (11·0 grains). Tenth of stater. [Pl. XVIII.]

NIKOKLES I.

B.C. 374—368.

761 Head of Aphrodite l., wearing tall, richly ornamented stephanos, earring and necklace, hair falling on neck.

Head of Athena l., wearing crested Korinthian helmet and circular earring, hair falling on neck.

AV 9·5 mm. Wt. ·58 gramme (9·0 grains). Twelfth or tenth of stater.

NIKOKREON.

Circa B.C. 331—312.

762 Head of Aphrodite r., wearing turreted crown and earring, hair tied behind and falling on neck, one plait on shoulder; behind, mon. no. 211.

Head of Apollo l., laureate, bow behind shoulder; behind, BA

AR 19 mm. Wt. 6·23 grammes (96·1 grains). Rhodian didrachm.
From the Sale of "a late Collector," May 31, 1900 (405). [Pl. XVIII.]

SYRIA.

KINGS.

SELEUKOS I., NIKATOR.[2]

B.C. 306—281.

763 Head of young Herakles r. wearing lion's skin. Border of dots.

ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ r. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below; Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on throne with back, on r. eagle r., l. resting on sceptre; in field l. mon. no. 36, under seat mon. no. 30. Border of dots; concave field.

AR 26·5 mm. Wt. 17·02 grammes (262·7 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From the Montagu Sale of Dec. 1894 (327). [Pl. XVIII.]

[1] For Salamis, No. 759B, No. 761A, No. 761B, Kypros under the Romans, No. 762A, *see* p. 154.
[2] Several of the coins of Seleukos were struck at Babylon; *see* Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zt.* xxvii. pp. 9 ff.

764 Similar to preceding.

ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ r. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ in ex.; Zeus as on preceding; in field l. mons. nos. 121, 41, anchor (stem r.), and forepart of horse grazing l.; under seat, Σ

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 17·17 grammes (265·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XVIII.]

765 Head of Zeus r. laureate. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ l. | ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in ex.; Athena, helmeted, with shield on l. arm, thunderbolt in r., standing in quadriga of horned elephants r.; above anchor (stem l.), Γ, Σ Border of dots.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 17·22 grammes (265·7 grains). Attic tetradrachm. *From the Montagu Sale* (I. 690). [Pl. XVIII.]

766 Similar to preceding.

No. 766.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ l., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in ex.; Athena in quadriga of elephants r. as on preceding; in field above, anchor (stem l.); under her shield, ⊙ Border of dots.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 3·76 grammes (58·0 grains). Attic drachm.

767 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding, but under shield mon. no. 122 and ⊙

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 3·71 grammes (57·3 grains). Attic drachm.

768 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding, but only two elephants, mon. no. 122 behind Athena, ⊙ under her shield.

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 2·01 grammes (31·0 grains). Attic triobol. [Pl. XVIII.]

769 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding, but exergue off flan, no monograms or letters above, in field above, lance-head r. instead of anchor, and r. Ε

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 1·68 grammes (25·9 grains).

770 Head of Seleukos r., wearing helmet with bull's horns and ears, covered with panther's skin, and having cheek-pieces; panther's skin fastened round neck. Border of dots.

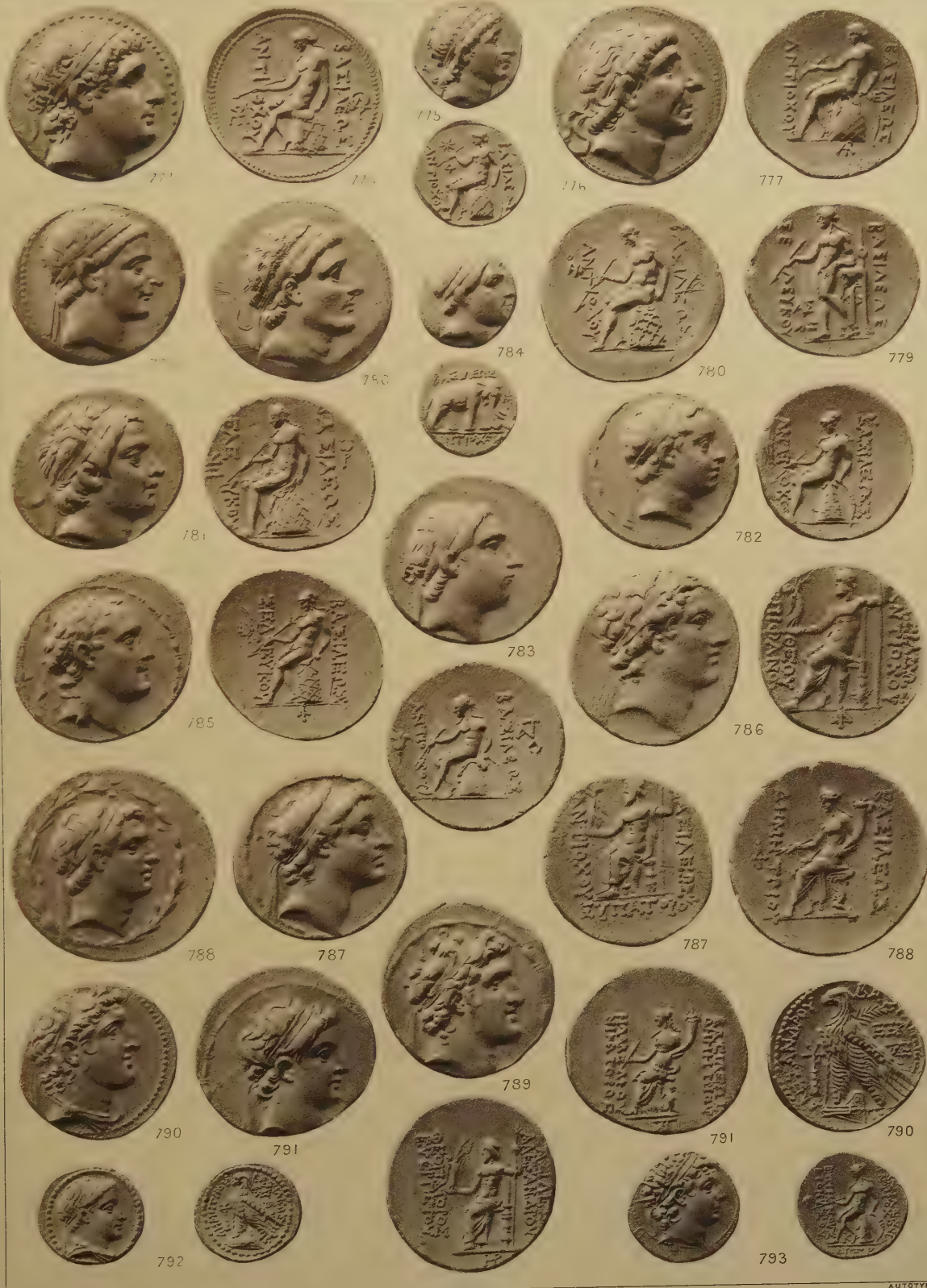
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ l. Nike r., wearing long chiton, attaching helmet to trophy; in field l. Η, r. ΑΧ

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 4·16 grammes (64·2 grains). Attic drachm. [Pl. XVIII.]

771 Bridled horse's head r., horned. Border of dots.

ΙΕ | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ | Ι l.; bow-case with bow and quiver with arrows, combined. Border of dots.

Æ 11·5 mm. Wt. 1·32 grammes (20·4 grains). Attic diobol. [Pl. XVIII.]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AUTOTYPE.

772 Tripod-lebes. Border of dots. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ l. | ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ] r.; anchor (stem upwards), between mon. no. 86 and ✱ ? Border of dots.

Æ 9·5 mm. Wt. ·54 gramme (8·3 grains). Attic obol.

773 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding, but ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ l., anchor stem downwards, and Δ and ✱ ? to l. and r. of it.

Æ 10 mm. Wt. ·57 gramme (8·8 grains). Attic obol. Cf. B.M. Cat. no. 42 and Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. 10, no. 58.

774 Head of Medusa r., winged. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, | ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in ex.; humped bull butting r.; in ex. Ξ Border of dots.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·23 grammes (111·6 grains).

ANTIOCHOS I., SOTER.

B.C. 281—261.

775 Head of Antiochos r., diademed. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ l.; Apollo seated l. on omphalos, chlamys over r. thigh and covering the seat; holds in r. arrow, in l. bow, end of which rests on ground; in field l. star, ♀ and chelys.

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 8·36 grammes (129·0 grains). Stater.
From the Sale of "a late Collector," May 31, 1900 (421). [Pl. XIX.]

776 Head of Antiochos r., diademed. Border of dots. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤΙ ΟΧΟΥ l.; Apollo as on preceding; in field l., mon. no. 94, r. mon. no. 123. Border of dots.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 17·05 grammes (263·1 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XIX.]

ANTIOCHOS II., THEOS.

B.C. 261—246.

777 Head of Antiochos r., diademed. Border of dots. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ l. Apollo seated l. as on preceding coin; behind, mon. no. 124, in ex. mon. no. 125.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 16·87 grammes (260·3 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From the Carfrae Sale (298). [Pl. XIX.]

778 Head of Antiochos r. as Hermes, diademed and winged, [Die of B.M. no. 7.] | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ l. Apollo as on preceding; in ex. horse grazing l. between mon. no. 126 on l. and mon. no. 127 on r.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 16·78 grammes (259·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
Montagu Sale (II. 331).

SELEUKOS II., KALLINIKOS.

B.C. 246—226.

779 Head of Seleukos r., diademed, beardless. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΣΕ ΛΕΥΚΟΥ l. Apollo, nude, standing l., l. elbow resting on tripod beside him, r. holding arrow; in field l. ΑΣ | ΝΞ

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·89 grammes (260·7 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From the Bunbury Sale (II. 461). [Pl. XIX.]

ANTIOCHOS HIERAX.

Died 227 B.C.

780 Head of Antiochos r. diademed. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤ ΙΟΧΟΥ l. Apollo seated l. on omphalos with arrow in r., bow in l.; in field l. mon. no. 127, r. mon. no. 128.

Æ 30·5 mm. Wt. 17·06 grammes (263·3 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XIX.]

SELEUKOS III., KERAUNOS.

B.C. 226—222.

781 Head of Seleukos r., diademed, with slight whisker. [Border of dots.] [Die of B.M. no. 1.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΣΕΛΕ ΥΚΟΥ l; Apollo seated l. on omphalos, as on preceding coin; in field l. mon. no. 129, r. mon. no. 130.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 16·85 grammes (260·1 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XIX.]

ANTIOCHOS, SON OF SELEUKOS III.

B.C. 222.

782 Youthful head of Antiochos r. diademed. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤΙ ΟΧΟΥ l.; Apollo seated l. as on preceding coins; in field l. tripod; in ex. uncertain symbol.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 16·99 grammes (262·2 grains). Tetradrachm.
From the Bunbury Sale (II. 465). [Pl. XIX.]

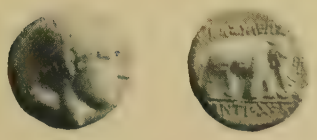
ANTIOCHOS III., THE GREAT.

B.C. 222—187.

783 Head of Antiochos r. diademed. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΟΥ l. Apollo seated l. on omphalos, as on preceding coins (but chlamys does not cover thigh); in field l. rose, r. mon. no. 131.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·8 grammes (259·2 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Pierced. [Pl. XIX.]



No. 784.

784 Head of Antiochos r. diademed. [Die of B.M. nos.31, 32.] | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in ex.; elephant walking r.; in field r. mon. no. 132. [Die of B.M. no. 32.]

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 3·51 grammes (54·1 grains). Attic drachm.

SELEUKOS IV., PHILOPATOR.

B.C. 187—175.

785 Head of Seleukos r. diademed. Fillet border. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΣΕΛ ΕΥΚΟΥ l. Apollo with arrow in r., bow in l., seated l. on omphalos, chlamys over r. thigh; in field l. palm-branch and wreath; in ex. mon. no. 133. Plain border.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 16·95 grammes (261·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XIX.]

ANTIOCHOS IV., EPIPHANES.

B.C. 175—164.

786 Head of Antiochos r. diademed. Fillet border. | [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ r. ΘΕΟΥ | ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ[Σ] l. Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on throne with back, r. holding Nike r. with wreath, l. resting on sceptre; in ex. mon. no. 133.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·77 grammes (258·8 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XIX.]

ANTIOCHOS V., EUPATOR.

B.C. 164—162.

787 Head of Antiochos r. diademed. Fillet border. | [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ l. | ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ in ex. Zeus as on preceding coin, but Nike l.; in field l. mon. no. 37.

Æ 29·5 mm. Wt. 15·39 grammes (237·5 grains). Tetradrachm. *From the Boyne Sale* (480). [Pl. XIX.]

DEMETRIOS I., SOTER.

B.C. 162—150.

788 Head of Demetrios r. diademed, surrounded by laurel-wreath. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΔΗΜΗ ΤΡΙΟΥ l. Tyche seated l. on seat with lion's legs; she wears close-fitting chiton and peplos over lower limbs; in r. short sceptre, in l. cornucopiae; in field l. mon. no. 133.

Æ 33 mm. Wt. 16·59 grammes (256·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XIX.]

ALEXANDROS I., BALAS.

B.C. 150—145.

789 Head of Alexandros r. diademed. Fillet border.

[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] | ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟV r. | ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ | ΕVΕΡΓΕΤΟV l. Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on throne with back; in r. Nike r. with wreath, l. resting on sceptre; in ex. mon. no. 37.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 16·71 grammes (257·9 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XIX.]

790 Bust of Alexandros r. diademed and draped. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟV l. Eagle, wings closed, standing l. on prow; in front and over shoulder, palm-branch; in field l. mon. no. 134, combined with club (Tyros); r. ΕΞΡ (165 = B.C. 148/7) and mon. no. 135. Border of dots.

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 14·13 grammes (218·0 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. Struck at Tyros. *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (336). [Pl. XIX.]

DEMETRIOS II., NIKATOR.

First Reign, B.C. 146—138.

791 Head of Demetrios r. diademed. Fillet border.

ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC | ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟV r. | ΦΙ-ΛΑΔΕΛΦΟV|ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟC l.; Tyche, wearing long chiton, seated l. on seat (the leg of which has form of a winged snake-bodied nymph); in r. short sceptre, in l. cornucopiae; in ex. mon. no. 74.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 15·79 grammes (243·6 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Φ has the form no. 1. *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (338). [Pl. XIX.]

792 Bust of Demetrios r. diademed and draped. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟV; l. eagle, wings closed, standing l. on prow, palm-branch in front and over shoulder; in field l. mon. no. 134 combined with club (Tyros), r. ΗΞΡ (168 = B.C. 145/4) and mon. no. 136? Border of dots.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·59 grammes (55·3 grains). Phoenician drachm. Struck at Tyros. [Pl. XIX.]

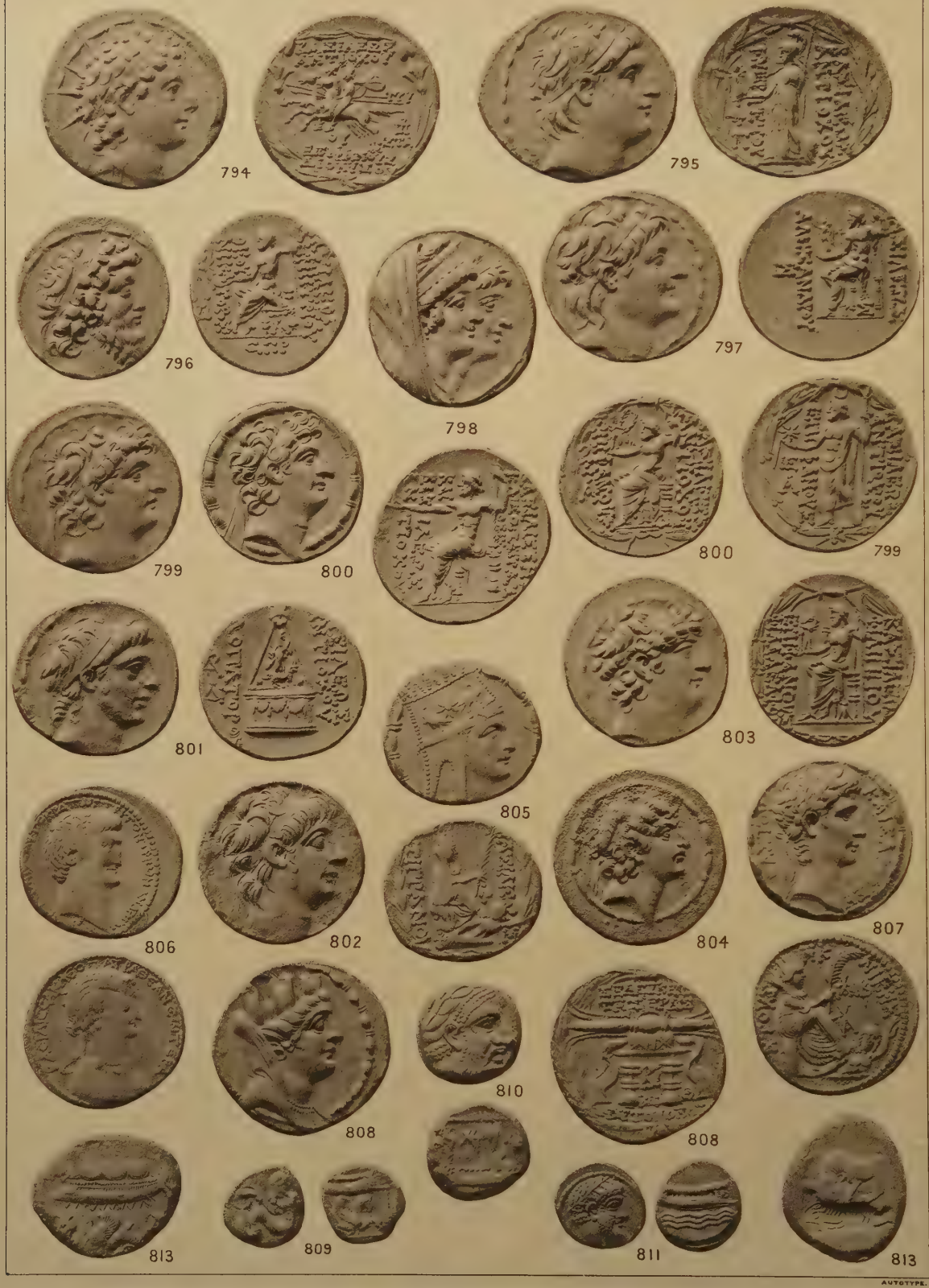
ANTIOCHOS VI., DIONYSOS.

B.C. 145—142.

793 Head of Antiochos r. diademed and radiate. Border of dots.

[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟV r. | ΕΠΙΦΑ ΝΟVΣ | ΔΙΟΝV ΣΟV l.; Apollo seated l. on omphalos, chlamys on r. thigh; in r. arrow, in l. bow; in field l. bunch of grapes; between feet, Κ; in ex. ΗΞΡ (168 = B.C. 145/4).

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 4·07 grammes (62·8 grains). Attic drachm. Ω has the form no. 137. [Pl. XIX.]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AUTOTYPE.

794 Similar, but fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ above, | ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ | ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ below; the Dioskuroi, wearing conical caps surmounted by stars, chlamydes flying behind, charging l. on horseback, lances couched; in field r. ΤΡΥ, mon. no. 138 and ΣΤΑ, under horses, ΟΡ (170 = B.C. 143/2); the whole in wreath of lotos, ivy and barley.

Æ 30·5 mm. Wt. 16·58 grammes (255·8 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Ω has the form no. 137. *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (342). [Pl. XX.]

ANTIOCHOS VII., EUERGETES.

B.C. 138—129.

795 Head of Antiochos r., diademed. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ r. | ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ l.; Athena, wearing crested helmet and long chiton, standing l.; in r. Nike l. with wreath, l. resting on shield and supporting spear; in field l. mons. nos. 139 and 133; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 32·5 mm. Wt. 17·01 grammes (262·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Ω has the form no. 137. *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (343). [Pl. XX.]

DEMETRIOS II., NIKATOR.

Second Reign, B.C. 130—125.

796 Head of Demetrios r. bearded, and diademed. Fillet border.

[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ r. ΘΕΟΥ | ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ l.; Zeus, nude to waist, seated on diphros l.; in r. Nike flying l., l. resting on sceptre; in field l. mon. no. 69, under seat mon. no. 140, in ex. ϚΠΡ (186 = B.C. 127/126).

Æ 28·5 mm. Wt. 16·50 grammes (254·7 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Ω has the form no. 137. *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (338). [Pl. XX.]

ALEXANDROS II., ZEBINAS.

B.C. 128—123.

797 Head of Alexandros r. diademed. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ l.; Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on diphros; in r. Nike l. with wreath, l. resting on sceptre; in field l. ΙΣΙ, under seat Σ surmounted by star.

Æ 29·5 mm. Wt. 16·56 grammes (255·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Ω has the form no. 137 *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (345). [Pl. XX.]

KLEOPATRA AND ANTIOCHOS VIII.

B.C. 125—121.

798 Heads r. jugate of Kleopatra, wearing diadem, stephane, veil and necklace, and of Antiochos diademed. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ | ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ | ΘΕΑΣ r., ΚΑΙ | ΒΑΣ ΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ l. Zeus, wearing himation over lower limbs, seated l., holding Nike on outstretched r., l. resting on sceptre; in field l. mon. no. 141.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·49 grammes (254·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Β has the form no. 96. [Pl. XX.]

ANTIOCHOS VIII., GRYPOS.

B.C. 125—96.

799 Head of Antiochos r., diademed. Fillet border.
[Die of B.M. no. 9.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟV r. | ΕΠΙ ΦΑΝΟVΣ l.; Zeus Ouranios, himation over l. shoulder and lower part of body, crescent on head, standing l., in r. star, l. resting on sceptre; in field l. ΙΕ and Α, r. Φ, below Κ; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·46 grammes (254·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Β and Ω have the forms nos. 96, 137. [Pl. XX.]

800 Similar, but border unusually thick.

Similar inscr.; Zeus, nude to waist seated l. on throne with back; in r. Nike r. with wreath, l. resting on sceptre; in field l. mon. no. 142 and Α, under seat Λ; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 16·08 grammes (248·1 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XX.]

ANTIOCHOS IX, KYZIKENOS.

B.C. 116—95.

801 Head of Antiochos r., slightly bearded, diademed. Fillet border.

[Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ r. | ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ l. Pyre of Sandan, who stands r. on horned lion between two altars; the base garlanded; in field l. mons. nos. 17, 30.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 16·33 grammes (252 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XX.]

ANTIOCHOS X., EUSEBES.

B.C. 94—83.

802 Head of Antiochos r. diademed. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ r. | ΕΥΣΕ ΒΟΥΣ | ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡ[ΟΣ] l.; Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on throne with back; in r. Nike r. with wreath, l. resting on sceptre; in field l. mon. no. 13 [and Α?]; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 15·41 grammes (237·8 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Β has the form no. 143. *From the Bunbury Sale* (II. 588). [Pl. XX.]

PHILIPPOS PHILADELPHOS.

B.C. 92—83.

803 Head of Philippos r. diademed. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ r. | ΕΠΙ ΦΑΝΟΥΣ | ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ l.; Zeus as on preceding coin; under throne, Λ; the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 15·97 grammes (246·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Β, Ω and Φ have the forms 143, 137, 20. *From the Bunbury Sale* (II. 591). [Pl. XX.]

804 Similar (small head).

Similar inscription and type; in field l. mon. no. 144, under throne Λ; the whole in wreath.

Æ 29 mm. Wt. 14·7 grammes (226·8 grains). Attic tetradrachm. *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 373). [Pl. XX.]

TIGRANES I., THE GREAT.

B.C. 97—56.

805 Head of Tigranes r., wearing Armenian tiara, adorned with star between two eagles. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ Σ r. | ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ l.; the Tyche of Antiocheia seated r. on rock; she is turreted, and veiled, and holds in r. palm-branch; at her feet, half-figure of River Orontes swimming r.; in field r. mon. no. 145, l. below mon. no. 146.

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 15·1 grammes (233·0 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Ω has the form no. 137. [Pl. XX.]

SELEUKIS AND PIERIA.

ANTIOCHEIA ON THE ORONTES.

M. ANTONIUS AND KLEOPATRA.

806 ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟCΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝΤΡΙΩΝΑΝΔΡΩΝ around. Head of M. Antonius r. Border of dots.

ΒΑCΙΛΙCCΑΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΘΕΑΝ ΕΩΤΕΡΑ around; bust of Kleopatra r., wearing diadem, earring, and necklace; dress and hair adorned with pearls. Border of dots.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 15·06 grammes (232·4 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (412). [Pl. XX.]

AUGUSTUS.

807 ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΣΕ r. ΒΑΣΤΟV l. Head of Augustus r. laureate. Fillet border. [Die of B.M. no. 137.]

ΕΤΟVΣ l. ΗΚ (28 = 4/3 B.C.) above, ΝΙΚΗΣ r. Tyche of Antiocheia seated r. on rock; she wears turreted crown and veil, and holds in r. palm-branch; at her feet, half-figure of River Orontes swimming r.; in field r. mon. no. 147 and ΙΒ (cos. XII) and mon. no. 148. Border of dots.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 15·24 grammes (235·2 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XX.]

SELEUKEIA.

First Century B.C.

808 Bust of the Tyche of Seleukeia r., wearing turreted crown, veil, earring and necklace. Fillet border.

ΣΕΛΕVΚΕΩ[Ν] | ΤΗΣΙΕΡΑΣ above, ΚΑΙ | ΑVΤΟΝΟΜΟV below. Thunderbolt supported on throne, between legs of which ΒΙ (12 = B.C. 97/6 ?) r. Θ

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 14·42 grammes (222·5 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. XX.]

PHOENICIA.

ARADOS.

Circa B.C. 400—350.

809 Dagon r., body from waist downwards fish-like, holding in each hand a dolphin by the tail; above, Phoenician letters (מא)

Galley with row of shields r.; below, hippocamp r.; the whole in dotted incuse square.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 3·16 grammes (48·7 grains). Babylonic tetrobol. *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 379). [Pl. XX.]

Circa B.C. 350—332.

810 Head of Melkart r., laureate, hair (except beard) indicated by dots.

Galley with row of shields r., figure (Pataikos) on the prow; above, Phoenician inscription (מא ן); the whole in dotted square.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 10·45 grammes (161·3 grains). Babylonic stater.
From the Montagu Sale (II. 379). [Pl. XX.]

811 Similar, but style rather more advanced. Border of dots.

Inscr. off the flan; galley r. with row of shields; below, waves.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 3·49 grammes (53·8 grains). Babylonic tetrobol.
From the Montagu Sale (II. 379). [Pl. XX.]

Circa B.C. 170—147.

812 Bee; to l. P̄, to r. mon. no. 149. Border of dots.

[A]PAΔIΩ[N] r. Stag standing r.; behind it, palm tree.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 3·62 grammes (56·2 grains). Attic drachm.

BYBLOS.

ELPAAL.

Circa B.C. 360.

813 Galley l., with lion's head at prow, three shields visible above bulwarks; below, hippocamp with curled wing l.

Lion l. devouring bull, of which body is incuse, head in relief. Traces of inscription above.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 14·35 grammes (221·5 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. XX.]

SIDON.

STRATON II. (ABDASTART).

B.C. 346—332.

814 Galley l., with row of shields, with Pataikos on prow; below, waves; above, IIII II ? (6).

Phoenician letters (עב) above. King Artaxerxes III. Ochos in car drawn by three horses l., driven by charioteer. Plain border.

Æ 13·5 mm. Wt. 2·57 grammes (39·6 grains). Phoenician triobol? [Pl. XXI.]

After B.C. 111.

815 Head of Tyche of Sidon r., wearing turreted crown, veil, earring, [and necklace. Border of dots.]

ΣIΔΩNIΩN r. Eagle, wings closed, standing l. [on prow]; in front and over shoulder, palm-branch; in field l. LE (5 = B.C. 107/6) and mon. no. 150. [Border of dots.]

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 11·4 grammes (175·9 grains). Phoenician stater (worn). Ω has the form no. 100. [Pl. XXI.]

TRIPOLIS.

Autonomous Era of Tripolis.

816 Busts of the Dioskuroi, jugate, r., laureate and draped [surmounted by stars; fillet border].

ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ | ΤΗΣΙΕΡΑΣΚΑΙ r. | ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ l.; Tyche standing l., wearing long chiton and peplos, r. resting on tiller, l. holding cornucopiae; in field l. Γ r. $\frac{H}{I}$, in ex. ΘΞ (69); the whole in laurel-wreath.

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 15·29 grammes (235·9 grains). Attic tetradrachm. The date of this coin is fixed by Rouvier (Les Eres de Tripolis, *Journal Asiatique*, 1898, vol. xi, pp. 24 f.) at 104/103 B.C.; he supposes the autonomous era to begin in 105 B.C., and reads the date ΘΣ (according to the Seleukid era). I find it, however, difficult to read the date as anything but ΘΞ [Pl. XXI.]

TYROS.

Circa B.C. 450—332.

817 Melkart riding r. on hippocamp with curled wing, shooting with bow; below, waves and dolphin r. Guilloche border.

Owl standing r., head facing; over its shoulder, flail and sceptre with crook; no inscr.; guilloche border; incuse circle.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 3·30 grammes (51·0 grains). Phoenician triobol. [Pl. XXI.]

Second Era of Tyros (B.C. 125).

818 Head of Tyrian Herakles r., beardless, slight whisker, laureate, lion's skin round neck. [Border of dots.]

ΤΥΡΟΥΙΕΡΑΣ r. ΚΑΙΑΣΥΛΟΥ l.; eagle with closed wings, and palm-branch over shoulder, standing l. on prow; in field l. ΘΙ (19 = 107/6 B.C.) and club, r. mon. no. 151. Border of dots.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 14·2 grammes (219·1 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. XXI.]

JUDAEA.

Revolt of A.D. 66—70.

819 Hebrew inscr. (שקל ישראל) around. Chalice; above which letters (שנ = year 3). Border of dots.

Hebrew inscr. (ירושלים הקדושה) around. Lily with three flowers. Border of dots.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 13·87 grammes (214·0 grains). Shekel. [Pl. XXI.]

BABYLONIA.

BABYLON.

Under Seleukos.

Circa B.C. 312—306.

820 Zeus (Baaltars), nude to waist, seated l., on diphros, r. resting on sceptre, l. on seat. Border of dots. | Lion walking l.; above, anchor. Border of dots.

AR 20·5 mm. Wt. 16·05 grammes (247·7 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Thick fabric. [Pl. XXI.]

[For other coins probably struck at Babylon, *see* under Seleukos.]

PERSIA.

Fifth Century B.C.

821 The Great King, bearded, running r.; he wears kidaris and kandys; in extended l. bow, in r. spear. | Incuse impression with irregular markings.

AV 16·5 mm. Wt. 8·24 grammes (127·2 grains). Dareikos. [Pl. XXI.]

822 Similar. | Similar.

AR 17·5 mm. Wt. 5·41 grammes (83·5 grains). Siglos. [Pl. XXI.]

BAKTRIA AND INDIA.

DIODOTOS.

Revolted from Syria, circa B.C. 248.

823 Head of Diodotos r., diademed. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ l.; Zeus, nude, striding l., seen from behind, fighting with aigis on l. arm, and thunderbolt in l.; at his feet, eagle l.; in field l., wreath.

AV 19 mm. Wt. 8·38 grammes (129·3 grains). Stater.
From the Sale of "a late Collector," May 31, 1900 (449). [Pl. XXI.]

EUTHYDEMOS I.

End of Third Century B.C.

824 Head of Euthydemos r., diademed. Border of dots. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ l.; Herakles, nude, seated l. on rock; l. rests on seat, r. holds club which also rests on rock. Border of dots. In field l. Ε

AR 27·5 mm. Wt. 16·11 grammes (248·6 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From the Balmanno Sale (303). [Pl. XXI.]

825 Similar.

Similar, but Herakles' club rests on his right thigh, and lion's skin is thrown over his seat; in field, behind seat, mon. no. 152. No border.

Æ 28·5 mm. Wt. 16·18 grammes (249·7 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From Gen. Cunningham's Collection. [Pl. XXI.]

826 Similar, portrait elderly. Border not visible.

Similar to preceding.

Æ 28·5 mm. Wt. 15·99 grammes (246·7 grains). Attic tetradrachm.
From Gen. Cunningham's Collection. [Pl. XXI.]

AGATHOKLES.

Circa B.C. 190—160.

827 Bust of Agathokles r., diademed and draped.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ l.; Zeus standing facing, wearing himation over l. shoulder and round waist, and boots, l. resting on sceptre, in r. statuette of Hekate holding torch in each hand; in field l. mon. no. 153.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 4·02 grammes (62·0 grains). Attic drachm.
From the Sale of "a late Collector," 31 *May,* 1900 (454). [Pl. XXI.]

ANTIMACHOS.

828 Bust of Antimachos r., wearing kausia. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΣΘΕΟΥ r., ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ l. Poseidon, standing to front, wearing wreath, and himation over l. shoulder and lower limbs; rests with r. on trident, and holds in l. filleted palm-branch; in field r. mon. no. 154.

Æ 32·5 mm. Wt. 16·59 grammes (256 grains). Tetradrachm. [Pl. XXI.]

EUKRATIDES.

Circa B.C. 190—160.

829 Bust of Eukratides r., diademed and draped. Border of dots.

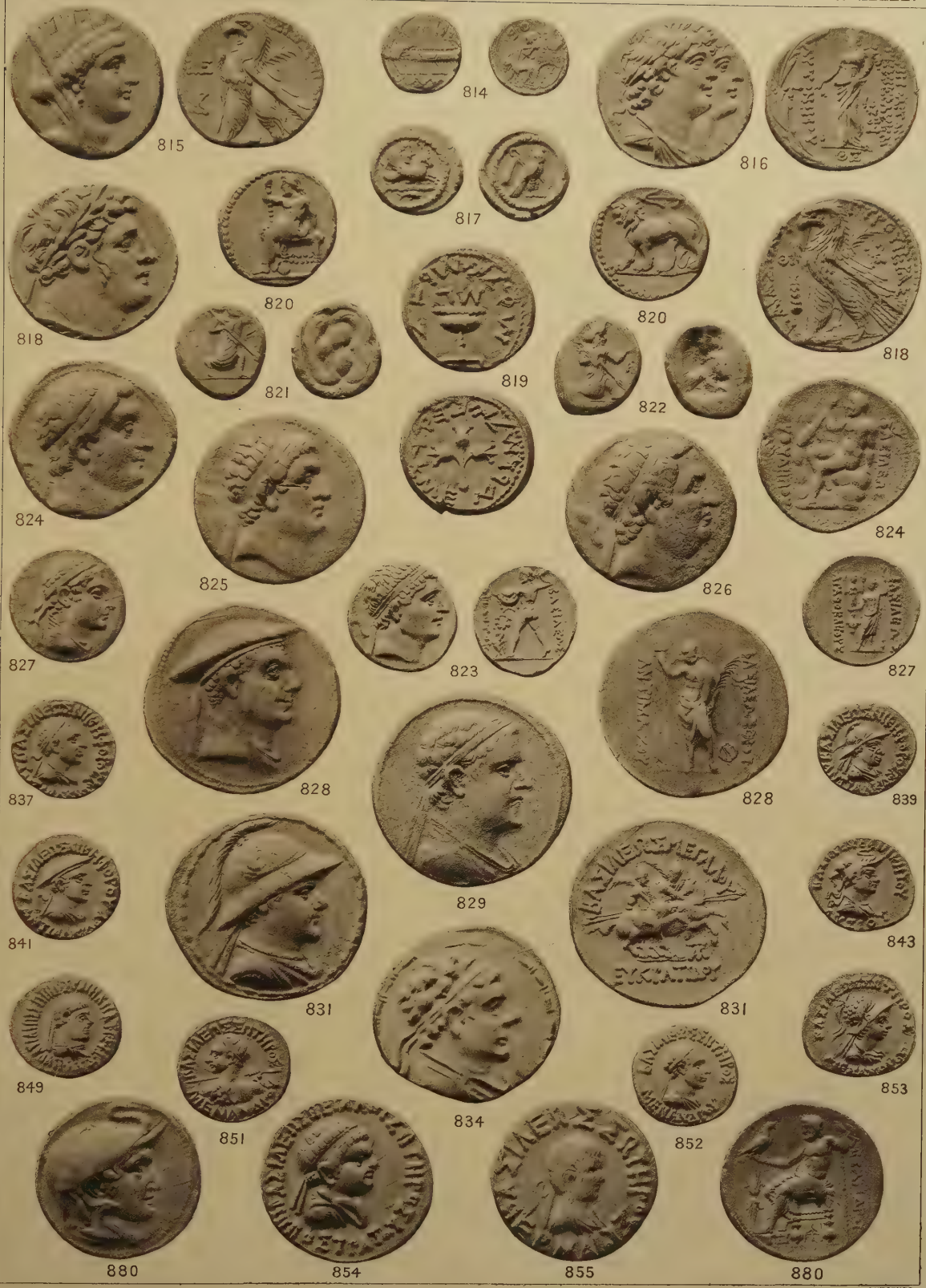
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above | ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ in ex.; the Dioskuroi riding r. on horseback, each carrying spear couched and palm-branch over shoulder; in field r. mon. no. 153.

Æ 33 mm. Wt. 16·32 grammes (251·9 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Possibly cast.
From Gen. Cunningham's Collection. [Pl. XXI.]

830 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding, but in field l. A, r. mon. no. 155(?).

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 4·08 grammes (62·9 grains). Attic drachm. Plated.
From the Montagu Sale of 13 *Dec.* 1894 (384).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AUTOTYPE.

831 Bust of Eukratides r., diademed and draped, and wearing crested kausia-shaped helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above | ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ in ex. The Dioskuroi riding r. as on preceding coins; in field r. mon. no. 156.

Æ 33 mm. Wt. 16·74 grammes (258·4 grains). Attic tetradrachm. [Pl. XXI.]

832 Similar to preceding, but border of dots.

Similar to preceding, but in field r. mon. (ΜΑ ?)

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 3·69 grammes (57·0 grains). Attic drachm. *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (384).

833 Similar to preceding. Fillet border.

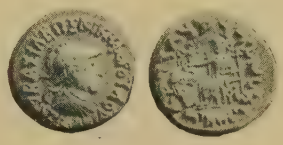
Similar to preceding, but inscr. and monogram (uncertain) partly off the flan.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 5·46 grammes (84·3 grains).

No. 832.

HELIOKLES.

Circa B.C. 160—120.



No. 840.

834 Bust of Heliokles r. diademed and draped. Fillet border.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΗΛΙ•ΚΛΕ•ΥΣ l. | ΔΙΚΑΙ•V in ex. Zeus, nude to waist, standing to front, l. resting on sceptre surmounted by small eagle, in r. thunderbolt; in field l. mon. no. 157.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 16·15 grammes (249·3 grains). Attic tetradrachm. Β and Ω have the forms 96, 163. *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (383). [Pl. XXI.]

835 Barbarous copy of the above (same monogram on reverse; legends blundered).

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 11·83 grammes (182·5 grains). *From the Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (383).

836 Bust of Heliokles r. diademed and draped. Fillet border.

Horse l., raising fore-leg; inscr. blundered.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·47 grammes (53·6 grains). This and 24 other coins (including nos. 850, 856–8, 862–6, 868–71, 873, 874, 877) come from the *Montagu Sale of* 13 *Dec.* 1894 (456).

ANTIALKIDAS.

837 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΝΙΚΗφΟΡΟΥ around |, ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ below. Bust of Antialkidas r. diademed and draped.

Prakrit legend in Kharoshti characters, around; Zeus seated l. on throne with back; wears chiton and himation about lower limbs; in r. Nike l. with wreath, in l. sceptre; before him, forepart of elephant r.; under seat mon. no. 158.

No. 837.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·44 grammes (37·7 grains). Ω has the form no. 163. This and nos. 837–843, 845–849 are *from the Bunbury Collection* (II. 661).

838 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding; monogram under seat illegible.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·38 grammes (36·7 grains).

839 Similar to preceding, but the king wears kausia-shaped crested helmet, adorned with bull's horn and ear. | Similar to preceding; monogram *behind* seat 159.

Æ 16 mm. Wt. 2·47 grammes (38·1 grains).

840 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding; monogram under seat 160.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·40 grammes (37·1 grains).

841 Similar to preceding, but king wears plain kausia. | Similar to preceding.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·43 grammes (37·5 grains). [Pl. XXI.]

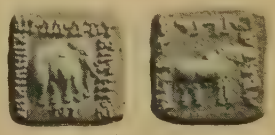
842 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding, but forepart of elephant l., and monogram *behind* seat 159.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·47 grammes (38·1 grains).

LYSIAS.

843 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ around | ΛΥΣΙΟΥ below; bust of Lysias r., diademed and draped, wearing elephant's scalp. | Prakrit legend around and below; Herakles, nude, standing to front, with r. crowning himself, holding in l. club, palm-branch and lion's skin; in field l. mon. no. 159.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·43 grammes (37·5 grains). [Pl. XXI.]



No. 844.

APOLLODOTOS I.

844 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ l. ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ above ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ r.; elephant walking r.; below mon. no. 161. | Prakrit inscr. l., above and r.; humped bull standing r.

Æ square 15 mm. Wt. 2·34 grammes (36·1 grains). Ω has the form no. 163.

845 Similar. | Similar.

Æ square 15 mm. Wt. 2·40 grammes (37·1 grains).

846 Similar. | Similar.

Æ square 15 mm. Wt. 2·41 grammes (37·2 grains).

847 Similar, but mon. no. 162. | Similar, but below mon. no. 162.

Æ square 16·5 mm. Wt. 2·41 grammes (37·2 grains).

848 Similar, but mon. no. 152. | Similar, but below C

Æ square 16·5 mm. Wt. 2·37 grammes (36·6 grains).

APOLLODOTOS II.

849 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΣΩΤΗΡ•ΣΚΑΙΦΙ-ΛΟΠΑΤ•Ρ•Σ around | ΑΠ•ΛΛ•Δ•Τ•Ι below; bust of Apollodotos r. diademed and draped.

Prakrit legend around; Athena, helmeted, fighting l. with aigis on l., thunderbolt in r.; in field r. mon. no. 164.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 2·41 grammes (37·2 grains). Ω has the form no. 163. [Pl. XXI.]

850 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ around, | ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ below; Apollo standing r., quiver and chlamys at shoulder, holding arrow in both hands; in field l. mon. no. 165. Plain border.

Prakrit legend around; tripod between letters no. 166 l. and no. 167 r.

Æ 31 mm. Wt. 15·97 grammes (246·4 grains). Ω has the form no. 163.

MENANDROS.

851 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ around, | ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟ∨ below; bust of Menandros l., seen from behind, wearing diadem and aigis, thrusting with lance held in r.

Prakrit legend around and below; Athena, helmeted, fighting l. with aigis and thunderbolt; in field r. mon. no. 168.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 2·48 grammes (38·2 grains). Ω has the form no. 163.
From Gen. Cunningham's Collection. [Pl. XXI.]

852 Similar inscr.; bust of the king r., diademed and draped.

Similar, but mon. no. 169.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 2·46 grammes (38·0 grains).
From Gen. Cunningham's Collection. [Pl. XXI.]

853 Similar inscr.; bust of the king r. wearing kausia-like crested helmet, diadem, and drapery.

Similar, but mon. no. 159.

No. 853.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 2·44 grammes (37·6 grains).
From Gen. Cunningham's Collection.

HIPPOSTRATOS.

854 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΜΕΓΑΛΟΥΣΩΤΗ-ΡΟΣ around, | ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ below; bust of king r. diademed and draped.

Prakrit legend around; king diademed and helmeted, chlamys flying behind, on horseback r.; in field r. mon. no. 170, l. no. 171, in ex. no. 172.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 9·72 grammes (150·0 grains). Ω has the form no. 163.
From the Bunbury Sale (II. 663). [Pl. XXI.]

HERMAIOS.

855 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ around | ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ below; bust of Hermaios r. diademed and draped.

Prakrit legend around; Zeus seated nearly to front on throne, r. advanced, in l. sceptre; in field r. mon. no. 173.

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 9·25 grammes (142·7 grains). Ω has the form no. 174.
From the Bunbury Sale (II. 663). [Pl. XXI.]

856 [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΣΩΤΗ[ΡΟΣ] around, | [ΕΡΜΑΙ□Υ] below; bust of Hermaios r. diademed and draped. | Prakrit legend; Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on throne, r. advanced, in l. sceptre; in field l. mon. no. 175, r. uncertain letter.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 9·3 grammes (143·5 grains).

857 [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ]ΣΣΤΗΡΟΣΣΥ around, | [ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ] below; bust of Hermaios r. diademed and draped. | Prakrit legend; Zeus as on preceding (degraded); in field, uncertain letters.

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 4·55 grammes (70·2 grains).

MAUES.

858 Head of elephant r. Fillet border. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. | ΜΑΥΟΥ l.; caduceus; in field l. mon. no. 176.

Æ 28 mm. Wt. 10·15 grammes (156·6 grains).

AZES.

859 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ around, | ΑΖΟΥ below; Azes riding r., holding lance couched. | Prakrit legend around; female figure standing l., in r. uncertain object, in l. palm-branch tied with fillets; in field l. mon. no. 177, r. no. 178.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 8·63 grammes (133·2 grains). Ω has the form no. 163.
From the Bunbury Sale (II. 663).

860 Similar to preceding. | Prakrit legend around; Zeus, himation over l. shoulder and round lower part of body, standing to front; in r. thunderbolt, l. resting on sceptre; in field l. mon. no. 179, r. no. 180.

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 9.76 grammes (150·6 grains). Ω has the form no. 163.
From the Bunbury Sale (II. 663).

861 Similar to preceding, but □ in legend, and letter no. 178 in field r.; king holds whip. | Prakrit legend; Zeus standing l. holding in r. Nike with wreath, in l. sceptre; in field l. letters nos. 181, 182, r. nos. 183, 184.

Æ base 23 mm. Wt. 8·18 grammes (126·3 grains).

862 Similar to preceding, but □ in legend, and ΑΖ□Ζ (sic) below; in field r. letter no. 185. | Prakrit legend around; Athena r., r. advanced, in l. spear and shield; in field l. mon. no. 186, r. mon. no. 187.

Æ base 25 mm. Wt. 9·11 grammes (140·6 grains).

863 Similar to above (lower part of inscr. off the flan); no letter in field. | Similar to above, but in field l. mon. no. 177, r. no. 178.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 2·46 grammes (37·9 grains).

864 Inscr. as on preceding, but AZ□Y below; goddess seated nearly to front on throne, r. raised, in l. cornucopiae. | Prakrit legend around; Hermes l., r. raised, in l. caduceus; in field l. uncertain monogram, r. mon. no. 188.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 12·4 grammes (191·3 grains).

865 Inscr. as above, but slightly blundered; the king seated to front cross-legged on cushion; r. raised holding ankus, in l. sword which rests on his knees. | Prakrit legend around; Hermes l., chlamys flying, r. raised, in l. caduceus?; in field l. mon. no. 189, r. A and no. 190.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 9·04 grammes (139·5 grains).

866 Inscr. as usual, with □; humped bull walking r.; in field above mon. no. 191?, r. no. 192. | Prakrit legend around; lion walking r.; above mon. no. 187.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 13·30 grammes (205·3 grains).

AZILISES.

867 BAΣIΛEΩΣBAΣIΛEΩNMEΓA-ΛO⋁ around | AZIΛIϹOY below; king on horseback r., lance couched; in field r. uncertain letter. | Prakrit legend; female figure standing l., in r. uncertain object, in l. palm-branch with fillets; in field l. mon. no. 193, r. no. 194.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 7·44 grammes (114·8 grains). Ω has the form no. 163.
From the Bunbury Sale (II. 663).

GONDOPHARES.

868 BAϹIΛE - - - - ϕEΠΠO⋁ Bust of the king r. diademed. | Prakrit legend around; Nike r. with wreath and palm-branch.

Æ 24 mm. Wt. 9·09 grammes (140·3 grains). ϕ has the form no. 195.

SOTER MEGAS.

869 Bust of the king r. radiate holding spear tied with fillets in r. hand; behind no. 196. | BAϹIΛEYEBAϹIΛEѠN - - around; the king r. on horseback, holding ankus?; in field r. no. 196.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 8·5 grammes (131·1 grains).

870 Similar to preceding. Border of dots. | Similar to preceding (inscr. nearly obliterated).

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 7·93 grammes (122·4 grains).

871 Similar to preceding. Border of dots. | Similar to preceding (inscr. blundered?).

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·01 grammes (31·0 grains).

KADAPHES.

872 XOPANCY ZAOO⋁ KOZOΛA KAΔAϕEϹ around. Head of king r. diademed (imitation of head of Augustus). | Prakrit legend around; king seated r. on chair, r. raised; in field l. sign no. 197.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 3·51 grammes (54·2 grains).

KADPHISES II.

873 [ΒΑCΙΛЄVCΒΑCΙΛЄ]ωNCω-ΤΗΡΜЄΓΑCooHMKVDΦI - - ; the king l., sacrificing at the altar; he wears helmet, coat and trowsers; to l., trident and axe combined; to r. club and sign no. 198.

Prakrit legend around; Siva facing, holding trident; behind him, bull r.; in field l. sign no. 199.

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 16·78 grammes (259·0 grains).

874 Similar (legend obliterated).

Similar (legend obliterated).

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 4·26 grammes (65·8 grains).

KANISHKA.

875 BA - - r. NHPKI l.; the king sacrificing l. at altar, l. resting on lance; he wears helmet, cloak and trowsers. Border of dots.

HAIOC r.; Helios l., diademed, clad in chiton and himation, radiate disk behind head, r. advanced; in field l. sign no. 198. Border of dots.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 7·63 grammes (117·8 grains).

876 - - KANH r.; the king l. as on preceding coin; in field l. sign no. 200.

MIOPO (for MIOPO) r.; Mithras standing l., r. advanced, in l. sword; to l. sign (as on preceding).

Æ 13 mm. Wt. 2·55 grammes (39·4 grains).

HUVISHKA.

877 PAON - - - - PAN around; the king r. riding on elephant, holding sceptre.

Inscr. obliterated; sun-god l., draped, radiate disk behind head, r. extended. Border of dots.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 14·66 grammes (226·2 grains).

UNCERTAIN (TATAR ?).

878 Bust of king r. Border of dots.

Fire-altar; around, uncertain inscription. Border of dots.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 1·89 grammes (29·2 grains).

879 Similar.

Similar (type degraded).

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 1·79 grammes (27·7 grains).

EGYPT.

PTOLEMAIOS I., SOTER I.

AS GOVERNOR FOR ALEXANDROS IV.

B.C. 316—311.

880 Head of Alexandros IV. (?) r., with ram's horn, wearing elephant's scalp headdress and aigis. Border of dots.

[Die of B.M. no. 3 ?]

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ r. Zeus, nude to waist, seated l. on diphros, in r. eagle r.; l. resting on sceptre; in field l. thunderbolt; under seat mon. no. 201. Border of dots. Graffito ΑΛ

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·11 grammes (264·1 grains). Attic tetradrachm. For the identification of the portrait, see J. Six, *Röm. Mitth.*, 1899 p. 88 f.

From the Montagu Sale of 13 *Dec.* 1894 (396). [Pl. XXI.]

Circa B.C. 316—305.

881 Similar to preceding.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ l. Athena striding r., wearing crested helmet, chlaina over shoulders and long chiton, fighting with lance in r., shield on l. arm; in field l. mon. no. 201, r. mon. no. 202, and eagle r. on thunderbolt. Border of dots. Graffito ΣΙ

AR 28 mm. Wt. 15·56 grammes (240·2 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm.
From the Carfrae Sale (342). [Pl. XXII.]

882 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding, but no monogram in field l., r. crestless helmet r. and mon. no. 203 as well as eagle. No border visible.

AR 27 mm. Wt. 14·99 grammes (231·4 grains). Rhodian tetradrachm. Broken. [Pl. XXII.]

As King.

B.C. 305—284.

883 Head of Ptolemaios I. r. wearing diadem and aigis.

[ΠΤ]ΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ | [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above. Alexander as young Zeus Ammon? l. in quadriga of elephants; he holds thunderbolt in r., reins in l.; in ex. I and mons. nos. 204, 205.

AV 18 mm. Wt. 7·1 grammes (109·5 grains). Phoenician didrachm.
From the Montagu Sale (I. 782). [Pl. XXII.]

PTOLEMAIOS I. OR II.

B.C. 305—after B.C. 284.

884 Similar to preceding. Border of dots.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt. Border of dots.

AR 27 mm. Wt. 13·39 grammes (206·6 grains). Phoenician stater. [Pl. XXII.]

885 Similar to preceding.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l. Ρ and mon. no. 206. Border of dots. Crescent-shaped countermark.

AR 28 mm. Wt. 14·19 grammes (219·0 grains). Phoenician stater. [Pl. XXII.]

PTOLEMAIOS II. AND HIS FAMILY.

(Struck in time of Ptolemaios II. and III.).

886 ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above; busts jugate r. of Ptolemaios II. diademed, wearing chlamys, and Arsinoë II. diademed and veiled; to l., oval shield. Border of dots.

ΘΕΩΝ above; busts jugate r. of Ptolemaios I. diademed and wearing chlamys, and Berenike I., diademed and veiled. Border of dots.

AV 27·5 mm. Wt. 27·76 grammes (428·4 grains). Phoenician octadrachm.
From the Montagu Sale of 13 *Dec.* 1894 (400). [Pl. XXII.]

ARSINOË II., PHILADELPHOS.

(Struck by Ptolemaios VII. or VIII.).

887 Head of Arsinoë r., with horn of Zeus Ammon, wearing stephane and veil; behind head, sceptre; in field l. K Border of dots.

ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ l. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ r.; double cornucopiae bound with fillet; border of dots. Concave field.

Æ 29·5 mm. Wt. 27·87 grammes (430·1 grains). Phoenician octadrachm. From the Fayoum.
From the Sale of 20 *Jan.* 1898 (137). [Pl. XXII.]

(Struck by Ptolemaios II. or III.).

888 Head of Arsinoë r., with horn of Zeus Ammon, wearing stephane and veil; behind head, sceptre; in field l. Π Border of dots.

Similar to preceding.

Æ 36 mm. Wt. 35·32 grammes (545·1 grains). Phoenician dekadrachm.
From the Montagu Sale of 13 *Dec.* 1894 (404). [Pl. XXII.]

889 Similar, but in field l. ΜΜ

Similar to preceding.

Æ 34 mm. Wt. 34·8 grammes (537·0 grains). Phoenician dekadrachm.

PTOLEMAIOS III., EUERGETES I.

B.C. 247—222.

890 Bust of Ptolemaios III. r. wearing radiate diadem and aigis: over shoulder, trident-sceptre. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l.; radiate cornucopiae bound with fillet; in field r. ΔΙ Border of dots.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 27·70 grammes (427·5 grains). Phoenician octadrachm.
From the Montagu Sale of 13 *Dec.* 1894 (407). [Pl. XXII.]

891 Head of Zeus Ammon r., wearing diadem and disk? Border of dots.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r.; eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l. cornucopiae?; between legs, Σ? Border of dots. [Double struck].

Æ 41 mm. Wt. 71·97 grammes (1110·6 grains).

892 Similar.

Similar inscr. and type; in field l. cornucopiae bound with fillet; between legs mon. no. 207.

Æ 35 mm. Wt. 35·35 grammes (545·8 grains).

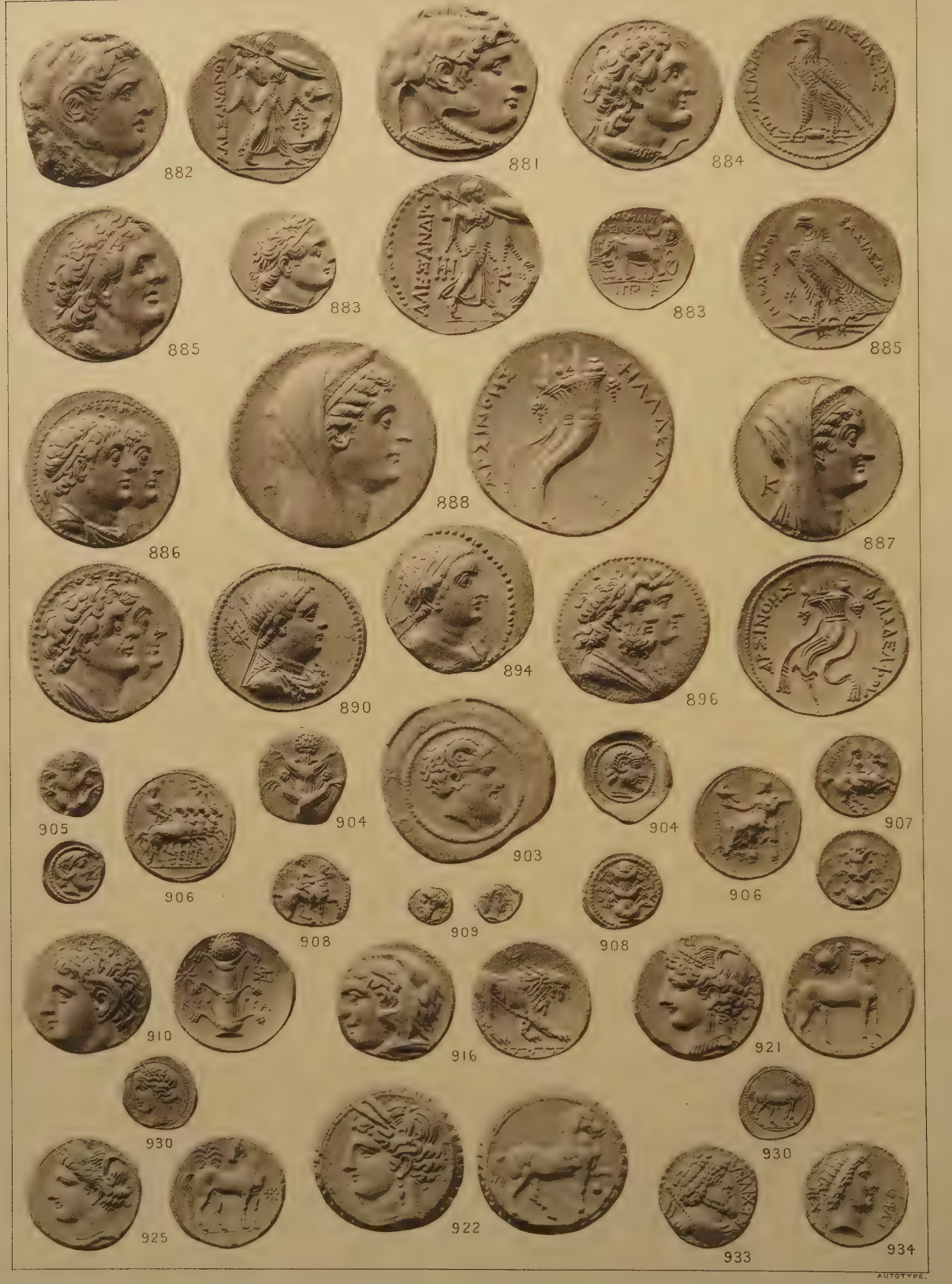
PTOLEMAIOS IV., PHILOPATOR I.

B.C. 222—204.

893 Head of Ptolemaios IV. r. as Dionysos, wearing diadem intertwined with ivy-wreath; thyrsos over shoulder. Border of dots.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; in field l. uncertain symbol. Border of dots.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 6·41 grammes (98·9 grains). Phoenician didrachm.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AUTOTYPE.

PTOLEMAIOS V., EPIPHANES.

B.C. 204—181.

894 Bust of Ptolemaios V. r. diademed and draped. Border of dots.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l. mon. no. 208, r. disk and horns. Border of dots.

Æ 26 mm. Wt. 14·90 grammes (230·0 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. [Pl. XXII.]

895 Head of Ptolemaios I. r. diademed and wearing aigis. Border of dots.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ l. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ r. Head of Libya with formal curls, wearing tainia and necklace; in front, cornucopiae. Border of dots.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 8·38 grammes (129·3 grains).

KLEOPATRA I.

REGENT FOR PTOLEMAIOS VI., PHILOMETOR I.

B.C. 181—circa 174.

896 Busts r. jugate of Zeus Sarapis, laureate, wearing atef crown, and Isis, wearing corn-wreath and disk and horns. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. p. 79, no. 7.]

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, head reverted towards double cornucopiae bound with fillet; between legs ΔΙ Border of dots.

Æ 26·5 mm. Wt. 11·92 grammes (183·7 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. *From the Sale of "a late Collector"* 31 *May*, 1900 (479). [Pl. XXII.]

PTOLEMAIOS VIII., EUERGETES II.

B.C. 170—117.

897 Head of Kleopatra I. r., with formal curls, wearing wreath of corn. Border of dots.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; in field l. mon. no. 53. Border of dots.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 13·93 grammes (214·9 grains).

898 Similar; border off the flan.

Similar, but no monogram.

Æ 27·5 mm. Wt. 16·52 grammes (254·9 grains).

PTOLEMAIOS X., SOTER II.

B.C. 117—81.

899 Head of Zeus Ammon r. diademed. Border of dots.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Two eagles standing l. on thunderbolt; in front, double cornucopiae. Border of dots.

Æ 29·5 mm. Wt. 19·26 grammes (297·2 grains).

No. 892.

No. 892.

PTOLEMAIOS, KING OF KYPROS.—B.C. 81—58.

900 Head of Ptolemaios I. r. diademed and wearing aigis. Border of dots.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟV l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ r. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l. LE (5 = B.C. 77/6), r. ΠΑ [Border of dots.]

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 13·2 grammes (203·7 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm. Β and Ω have the forms nos. 96, 100.

901 Similar to preceding.

Similar to preceding, but LI (10 = B.C. 72/71). Border visible.

Æ 24·5 mm. Wt. 14·04 grammes (216·7 grains). Phoenician tetradrachm.

KLEOPATRA VII., PHILOPATOR.—B.C. 52—30.

902 Bust of Kleopatra r., diademed. Border of dots.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 9·3 grammes (143·5 grains).

ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑC l. ΒΑCΙΛΙCCΗC r.; eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., double cornucopiae, r. Μ Border of dots.

KYRENAIKA.—BARKE.

Circa B.C. 480—431.

903 Silphion plant.

ΒΑΡ[ΚΑ]ΙΟΝ around a dotted circle, within which head of Zeus Ammon r. bearded, with ram's horn; the whole in slightly incuse circle.

Æ 30 mm. Wt. 16·82 grammes (259·5 grains). Euboic tetradrachm. [Pl. XXII.]

KYRENE.—Circa B.C. 480—431.

904 Silphion plant.

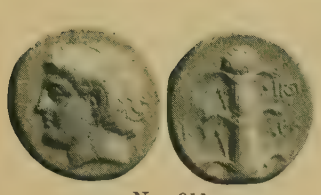
KV | PA in corners of incuse square, within which, in circle of dots, head of Zeus Ammon r., bearded, with ram's horn.

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 3·28 grammes (50·6 grains). Phoenician drachm. *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 442). [Pl. XXII.]

905 Similar to preceding.

KV r.; similar type; the whole in dotted incuse circle.

Æ 11·5 mm. Wt. 1·67 grammes (25·8 grains). Phoenician hemidrachm. *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 442). [Pl. XXII.]



No. 911.

No. 912.

No. 914.

Circa B.C. 431—321.

906 ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙ l. ΟΝ above; quadriga r., horses prancing, driven by female figure holding goad; above, star. Plain border.

[Die of B.M. specimens 1881–12–6–1 and 1876–5–2–4.]

ΧΑΙΡΙΟΣ r.; Zeus Ammon, nude to waist, seated l. on throne with back; r. holds eagle l., l. rests on back of throne; in front, thymiaterion. Border of dots.

AV 19·5 mm. Wt. 8·59 grammes (132·6 grains). Stater. [Pl. XXII.]

907 ΧΑΙΡΙΟΣ l., horseman r., petasos behind neck, on prancing horse. Border of dots.

Κ l., Υ r.; silphion plant. Border of dots.
Ρ Α

AV 14 mm. Wt. 4·28 grammes (66·0 grains). Drachm.
From the Sale of "a late Collector," 31 *May*, 1900 (483). [Pl. XXII.]

908 ΚΥΡΑ l.; horseman r. on high-stepping horse; above, Ρ Border of dots.

[Die of B.M. specimen, T. Combe p. 239 no. 1.]

Κ l., Υ r.; silphion plant. Border of dots.
Δ Ι
Ο Σ

[Die of B.M. specimen, R. P. Knight p. 213 B 1.]

AV 13·5 mm. Wt. 4·29 grammes (66·2 grains). Drachm.
From the Loscombe and Bunbury Collections (II. 720). [Pl. XXII.]

909 Head of Zeus Ammon l. bearded, with ram's horn; behind Γ [Ο ?] Plain border.

[Die of B.M. specimen, 1881-12-6-10.]

Γ[Ο]Λ r.; head of Libya r. with formal curls, wearing earring and necklace. Border of dots; slight incuse circle.

[Die of B.M. specimen 1881-12-6-10.]

AV 7·5 mm. Wt. ·87 gramme (13·4 grains). One-tenth of stater. [Pl. XXII.]

Circa B.C. 321—308.

910 Youthful male head l., with ram's horn. [Die of B.M. specimen E.H. p. 697 n. 7.]

ΚΥ l. ΡΑ r. across field; silphion plant; in field l. star, r. mon. no. 209; concave field.

AR 22 mm. Wt. 7·82 grammes (120·7 grains). Rhodian didrachm.
From the Montagu Sale (II. 442). [Pl. XXII.]

911 Similar to preceding.

Similar, but in field l. serpent, r. Ι and mon. no. 58.

AR 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·79 grammes (120·2 grains). Rhodian didrachm.
From the Carfrae Sale (348).

912 Similar type r.

Similar, but in field l. tripod, r. mon. no. 86.

AR 22·5 mm. Wt. 7·84 grammes (121 grains). Rhodian didrachm.

913 Similar type r. | [KY l. P]A across field, below; silphion plant; in field r., cornucopiae; concave field.

Æ 20·5 mm. Wt. 7·61 grammes (117·5 grains). Rhodian didrachm.

914 Head of Apollo r. laureate. | KY PA across field, above; silphion plant; in field l. KE r. crab.

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 6·74 grammes (104 grains). Rhodian didrachm. Restruck. Found in Krete. *From the Sale of* 20 *Jan.* 1898 (144).

Circa B.C. 247—222.

915 Head of Zeus Ammon r., bearded, with ram's horn. [Border of dots.] | K l. O r.; silphion plant. [Border I N of dots.] [O] N

Æ 23 mm. Wt. 8·99 grammes (138·7 grains).

LIBYA.

After circa B.C. 900.

916 Head of young Herakles l. in lion's skin. Border of dots. | [ΛIB]ΥΩΛ in ex.; lion walking r.; above, Phoenician letter (מ). Border of dots.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 7·16 grammes (110·5 grains). Phoenician didrachm. *From the Montagu Sale* (II. 443). [Pl. XXII.]

KARTHAGO.

Circa B.C. 264—241.

917 Head of Persephone l., wearing wreath of barley, triple-drop earring, and necklace. Border of dots. | Horse standing r.

EL 18 mm. Wt. 7·69 grammes (118·7 grains). *From the Montagu Collection* (II. 458).

918 Similar. Plain border. | Horse standing r.; in background, date-palm. Plain border.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 2·81 grammes (43·3 grains).

919 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding. Border not visible.

Æ 15 mm. Wt. 2·57 grammes (39·6 grains).

920 Similar to preceding. | Similar to preceding. Plain border.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 2·36 grammes (36·4 grains).

Circa B.C. 241—218.

921 Head of Persephone l., wearing wreath of corn, triple-drop earring, and necklace. | Horse standing r.; above, disk and horns. Concave field.

EL 22·5 mm. Wt. 10·91 grammes (168·4 grains). *From the Sale of "a late Collector,"* 31 *May,* 1900 (489). [Pl. XXII.]

922 Similar, but single-drop earring. Border of dots. [Die of B.M. specimens, E.H. p. 179 nos. 7 and 8.]

Horse walking r.; between fore-legs, pellet. Plain border.

Æ 25 mm. Wt. 13·07 grammes (201·7 grains). Serrate fabric.
From the Montagu Sale (II. 460). [Pl. XXII.]

923 Similar to preceding. Border not visible.

IIIIIH above. Horse walking r. Border of dots.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 8·45 grammes (130·4 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 460).

924 Similar to preceding.

Horse standing r., head reverted; in background, date-palm; in field r. star.

Æ 19·5 mm. Wt. 7·39 grammes (114·1 grains).

925 Similar. Border of dots.

Similar. Border of dots.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 7·53 grammes (116·4 grains).
From the Montagu Sale (II. 460). [Pl. XXII.]

926 Similar to preceding (triple-drop earring). Plain border.

Horse standing r.; in background, date-palm. Border of dots.

Æ (base) 28 mm. Wt. 10·29 grammes (158·8 grains).

927 Head of Persephone l., wearing wreath of barley and single-drop earring. Border of dots.

Horse standing r.; above, disk and horns; below, letter no. 210.

Æ 21·5 mm. Wt. 4·78 grammes (73·7 grains).

928 Similar (but triple-drop earring and necklace). Border of dots.

Head of horse r.; in front, date-palm.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 5·12 grammes (79·0 grains).

Circa B.C. 218—146.

929 Head of Persephone l. wearing wreath of corn, single-drop earring, and necklace. Border of dots.

Horse standing r. Plain border.

EL 15 mm. Wt. 2·81 grammes (43·4 grains).

930 Head of Persephone l., hair wavy, wearing wreath of barley, single-drop earring, and necklace. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. specimen E.H. p. 179 n. 4.]

Horse standing r. Border of dots.
[Die of B.M. specimen E.H. p. 179 n. 4.]

Æ 13 mm. Wt. 2·01 grammes (31·0 grains). [Pl. XXII.]

931 Similar; necklace and border not visible.

Similar. Plain border.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 1·95 grammes (30·1 grains).

NUMIDIA.

HIEMPSAL II.?

B.C. 106—60.

932 Male head r., wearing wreath of barley. Border of dots. | Horse galloping r.; below, Phoenician letter (ח); the whole in olive-wreath.

Æ 18·5 mm. Wt. 3·08 grammes (47·5 grains).

IUBA I.

B.C. 60—46.

933 REX·IVBA r. Bust of Iuba r. bearded, sceptre over r. shoulder. Border of dots. | Inscription (המלכת יובעי l. | r.); temple façade with eight columns; in central space, pellet; flight of steps leading up to the podium.

Æ 17·5 mm. Wt. 3·76 grammes (58·0 grains). Denarius. [Pl. XXII.]

MAURETANIA.

IUBA II.

B.C. 25—A.D. 23.

934 REX l. IVBA r. Head of Iuba II. r. diademed. Plain border. | E l. T r. Club (handle upwards); Λ Δ the whole in laurel-wreath. Border of dots.

Æ 19 mm. Wt. 3·14 grammes (48·5 grains). Denarius. Year 34 = 9/10 A.D. [Pl. XXII.]

ISLAND OF MELITA.

Second or First Century B.C.

935 Veiled female head r. wearing stephane and necklace. Border of dots. | Phoenician inscr. (אבן) r., repeated l.; tripod. Border of dots.

Æ 17 mm. Wt. 3·03 grammes (46·8 grains). For the attribution, *see* A. Mayr, *die ant. Münzen der Ins. Malta*, &c. (München, K. Wilhelms-Gymnasium Programm, 1894), pp. 12 f.

936 Veiled female head r. wearing stephane and necklace. Border of dots. | [M]EΛI r. | TAIΩN l. Kithara. [Border of dots.]

Æ 16·5 mm. Wt. 3·29 grammes (50·8 grains).

SUPPLEMENT

SELINUS. Circa B.C. 461—430.

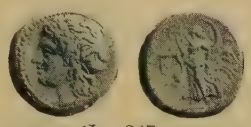
No. 237A.

237A Ɛ E ΛI ⋀O⊥ I O⋀ *(sic)* around; Herakles, nude r., contending with bull r.; he holds its horn with l., and wields club in r., pressing his l. knee against bull's flank. Border of dots.

[Same die as B.M. nos. 34, 36.]

HYϒ l., AƐ r. River-god Hypsas, nude, standing to l., sacrificing with phiale in r. over garlanded altar round which a bearded serpent twines; he holds in l. laurel-branch; in field r. leaf of wild celery, and crane walking r.

Æ 22.5 mm. Wt. 8·62 grammes (133 grains). Didrachm.

SYRAKUSE  B.C. 214—212.

No. 347A.

347A Head of Apollo l. laureate, with flowing hair. Border of dots.

ΣYPA[KOΣIΩN] l. Female figure (Tyche?) wearing long chiton, and inflated peplos, moving l., with uplifted face, holding in r. half-unrolled volume, in l. branch to which fillets are attached; [linear border].

[Same die as B.M. no. 662.]

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·18 grammes (33·6 grains). For the goddess on the reverse, see Holm, *Gesch. Sic.* iii., p. 700, no. 500.

TAUROMENION. Third Century B.C.

No. 351A.

351A Head of Apollo r., laureate, long hair; behind, omphalos with serpent encircling it. Border of dots.

TAYPOME r., [N]ITAN l. Tripod-lebes; in field r. monogram (ΠEY ?). Plain border.

Æ 10·5 mm. Wt. 1·05 grammes (16·2 grains).

SICULO-PUNIC (*E*).

Circa B.C. 409—310.

No. 364A.

364A Female head l. wearing ampyx decorated with swastika, triple-drop earring, and necklace; around, three dolphins; concave field.

Phoenician inscr. *ziz* (No. 25) in exergue. Fast quadriga r., charioteer holding goad in l., reins in both hands; above, Nike flying l. to crown him; exergue marked by dotted and plain lines; in exergue, sea-horse r. Border of dots.

[Die of B.M., p. 247, no. 8.]

Æ 27 mm. Wt. 17·53 grammes (270·5 grains). Attic tetradrachm.

AINOS.

Circa B.C. 450—400.

No. 416A.

416A Similar to no. 415.

AINI above. Goat walking r.; in field r., crab; the whole in incuse square.

Æ 12 mm. Wt. 1·24 grammes (19·2 grains). Euboic diobol.

POLYRHENION.

Circa B.C. 330—280.

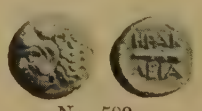
No. 579A.

579A [Π]ΟΛ l., ΥϤΗΝ above, ΙΛΝ r. Bull's head with fillets hanging from horns. Border of dots.

ΠΟΛΥ l. | ΡΗΛΙ r. Arrow-head with broad blade, having two extra lateral ribs running out into barbs; concave field.

Æ 20 mm. Wt. 5·22 grammes (80·5 grains). Aiginetic drachm.

HERAKLEIA IN BITHYNIA.



Circa B.C. 394—364.

No. 589A.

589A Head of bearded Herakles l., wearing lion's skin.

HPAK above | ΛΕΙΑ below. Club with handle l.; concave field.

Æ 11 mm. Wt. 1·20 grammes (18·6 grains). Trihemiobol.

ABYDOS. Circa B.C. 320—280.

625A Head of Apollo r. laureate.

ABY l., HΦAIΣTOΛEՈΣ r. Eagle with closed wings, standing l. In field l. Nike flying l. with wreath, r. rose.

[Die of B.M. no. 16.]

No. 625A.

Æ 14·5 mm. Wt. 2·44 grammes (37·7 grains).

ERYTHRAI. Fifth Century B.C.

No. 662A.

662A Nude man restraining by bridle horse prancing l.

E P Y ⊙ in corners of incuse square, within which stellate flower of sixteen petals.

Æ 15·5 mm. Wt. 4·54 grammes (70 grains). Persic drachm.

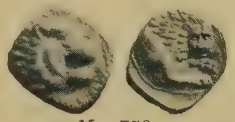
KYPROS.

AMATHUS.

ZOTIMOS.

Circa 390 B.C.

No. 756A.



No. 756B.

756A Inscription (*Zω-τι-μω*) in ex.; lion couchant r., l. fore-paw raised, jaws open; above, eagle flying r.; exergue marked by plain and dotted lines. Border of dots.

Forepart of lion r., jaws open; traces of inscription in field. Concave field.

Æ 21 mm. Wt. 6·32 grammes (97·6 grains). Rhodian didrachm.

RHOIKOS. Circa 355 B.C.

756B Head of lion r., jaws open. Border of dots.

Forepart of lion r., head facing; in field r., sign (ʿPo); plain border, concave field.

Æ 14 mm. Wt. 2·16 grammes (33·4 grains). Rhodian tetrobol.

PAPHOS.

PNYTOS?

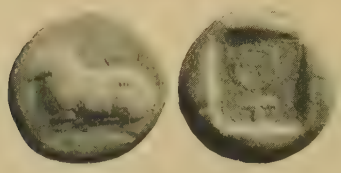
Circa 460 B.C.

No. 759A.

759A Bull standing l.; above, inscription (*Πυ-νυ*).

Head of eagle l.; below, line of guilloche pattern; in field l. above, floral ornament; the whole in dotted incuse square.

Æ 22·5 mm. Wt. 10·77 grammes (166·2 grains). Persic stater. From same dies as a specimen in B.M. (1871–7–1–4).



No. 759B.

SALAMIS.

SUCCESSORS OF EUELTHON.

Early Fifth Century B.C.

759B Ram couchant l.; inscription, above E-υ-fε, below λε-το-το-σε. Border of dots.

Crux ansata, the circle dotted, and containing sign Kυ; the whole in incuse square with floriations in corners.

Æ 22 mm. Wt. 10·92 grammes (168·5 grains). Persic stater.

No. 761A.

PYTAGORAS.

B.C. 351—332.

No. 761B.

761A ΠΝ r. Bust of Aphrodite l. with long hair, wearing myrtle wreath, earring, and necklace.

[B]A r. Bust of Artemis l., hair taken up and tied in bunch; she wears earring and necklace, and quiver at her shoulder.

Æ 18 mm. Wt. 6·83 grammes (105·4 grains). Rhodian didrachm.

761B Similar to preceding.

[B]A l. Bust of Artemis r., as on preceding, but without quiver.

Æ 12·5 mm. Wt. 2·25 grammes (34·8 grains). Rhodian tetrobol.

No. 762A.

KYPROS UNDER THE ROMANS.

VESPASIANUS.

762A Bust of Vespasianus l., laureate; around, ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟΥΕCΠΑCΙΑ-ΝΟCΚΑΙCΑΡ Border of dots.

Temple of Paphian Aphrodite, containing conical baitylos in central compartment; around, Є[Τ]ΟΥCΝЄΟΥΙЄ ΡΟΥ Η̄ (the last letter in exergue). Border of dots.

Æ 25·5 mm. Wt. 12·89 grammes (198·9 grains). Piece of four denarii.

A Quadriga.

From the Tomb of Merehi, Xanthus. (British Museum.)

GREEK COINS AND THEIR PARENT CITIES

PART SECOND

IMAGINARY RAMBLES IN HELLENIC LANDS

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

And yet how lovely in thine age of woe,
Land of lost gods and godlike men! art thou!
Thy vales of evergreen, thy hills of snow,
Proclaim thee Nature's varied favourite now;
Thy fanes, thy temples to thy surface bow,
Commingling slowly with heroic earth,
Broke by the share of every rustic plough:
So perish monuments of mortal birth,
So perish all in turn, save well-recorded Worth.

BYRON.

CHAPTER I

MAGNA GRAECIA

GRECIAN BRONZE STATUE OF POSEIDON, RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT ROME.
(From Dr. Murray's *Handbook to Greek Archaeology*.)

(SPAIN—GAUL)—CUMAE—NEAPOLIS—CAPUA—ROMAN CAMPANIA—PAESTUM—VELIA

NAPLES, THE ANCIENT NEAPOLIS.

CHAPTER I

SPAIN, GAUL, ITALY

"Ĭtalia! Oh Italia! Thou who hast the fatal gift of beauty."—BYRON.

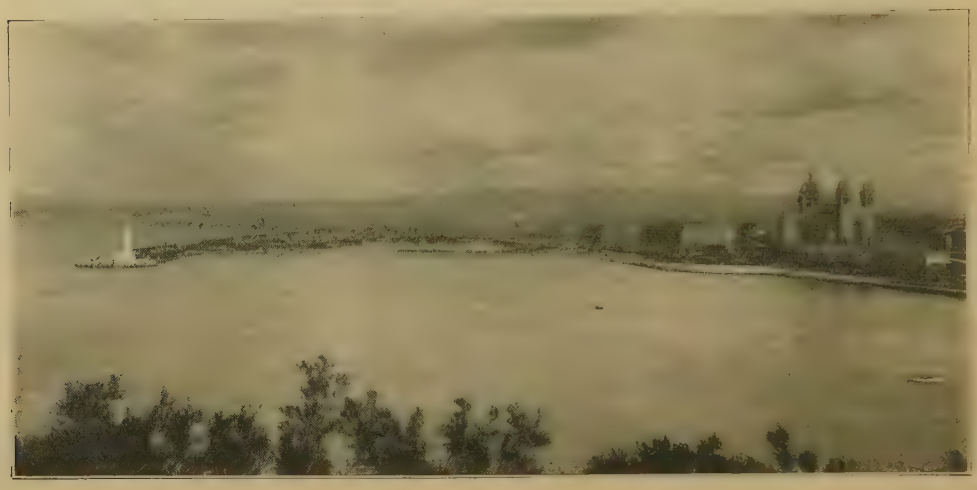
BEFORE commencing the IMAGINARY TOUR (which I propose to start with a visit to SOUTHERN ITALY, the ancient MAGNA GRAECIA), let us notice the little pieces which are described at the beginning of Mr. Hill's Catalogue.

The first coin in the collection (No. 1, Plate I.) is one of the third century B.C., which was most probably struck in the proximity of CARTAGENA. This was the ancient KARTHAGO NOVA, which Hamilcar Barca founded to consolidate the Carthaginian colonies in Spain. There were great silver mines in that country and the invaders established a mint at this city, the capital of the colony. The portrait on the coin may be that of Hamilcar, or indeed of Hannibal. There is no inscription; but it has all the characteristics of a Greek coin. The elephant seems to represent one of the African species, which the Carthaginians are said to have trained for military service.

The Carthaginians had originally no money of their own, but, as we shall learn later on, began to strike coins to pay mercenaries in their Sicilian wars. In this case, however, the piece may have been struck for purposes of trade with the Greek merchants.

The next coin (on Plate I.) is from one of the greatest Mediterranean ports of modern times. MASSILIA, now MARSEILLES, was originally founded as a Greek colony, 600 B.C., from Phocaea in Ionia. [No. 2.] This coin is a

Phocaic drachme, showing how careful the Hellenic colonies were to adhere to the weights of their native lands. There were other Greek colonies on the Western Mediterranean. An important one called RHODA, a short distance west of MARSEILLES, was founded from RHODES, in Asia Minor. Its coins with Greek legends exist of about 350 B.C. Then there was another in the same district, EMPORIAE, founded from MARSEILLES, which eventually eclipsed its neighbour Rhoda and was a flourishing place for several centuries.[1]



ENTRANCE TO THE PORT OF MARSEILLES.

MAGNA GRAECIA

The southern part of Italy became in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. so extensively colonised by the Hellenic people as to be known as GREATER GREECE. This remarkable race had even earlier set the impress of their language, their literature, their religion, and their art, on several advanced points in the Mediterranean, east and west of the little islands from which they sprang; whether merely from the results of an adventurous spirit, and a desire to see the world, or from the love of gain inherent in a people who always were a trading community, we cannot clearly tell. It may have been that even before the first Persian invasion the population of the towns on the coasts of their native Hellas, and even of some of their inland cities, had increased so much that emigration became a necessity, the younger birds being crowded out of the parent nest. But in any case it is no wonder that so many of the colonies selected such a favourable land as Southern Italy. Their native shores and islands were comparatively bleak, mountainous, and barren. Here were perennial rivers, rich plains, a splendid climate and many secure harbours. In those early

[1] NOTE C—Ancient Phoenician Colonies in Spain.

days the coast and plains of Southern Italy were healthy. Now unfortunately they are not so. Malaria, from some unascertained cause, has seized upon many districts which were noted for extreme healthiness in ancient times. This, and the absence of roads, in our days has prevented many travellers from visiting a land that is still one of the loveliest. It is so much easier now to visit the wide new world opened up to us by modern advantages, that places comparatively at hand are neglected.

Fifty years ago Southern Italy was destitute of railways, and yet Mr. Edward Lear was able to visit it as a wandering "Landscape Painter," giving us a charming account of his experiences, and excellent drawings of its scenery, some of which adorn these pages. Now that railways have been made round the toe of Italy, travelling thither should be more popular than formerly.

For years after Lear's time brigandage was rife, and though it has been almost eradicated, the dreaded malaria scourge still haunts many ancient sites of

MAGNA GRAECIA—BRUTTIAN SCENERY—SAN GEORGIO.
(After Edward Lear.)

Grecian civilisation. There are now hopes that this pest may be much lessened, if not driven from the country, and great efforts are being made by the Italian Government, aided by the recent scientific discoveries of the causes of this terrible calamity, to eradicate it. Fortunately there is no malaria in spring.

We shall commence our imaginary journey at NAPLES. But we must linger awhile at Rome, if only to see the fine specimens of Greek bronze statues. Two magnificent works were recently found when digging the

foundations of a new theatre. They had actually been used to decorate the atrium of another theatre which had existed on the same spot, forty feet below, 2,000 years ago! These two old Greek bronzes are amongst the finest works of their kind and no doubt were carried off from Greece by the Romans, who had such fancy for bronze statues that not one was left in the old land. The standing figure resembles several on Hellenic coins, and "the prize-fighter, with his eyeballs of enamel, glares out his anxiety for a new encounter." Both these works Dr. Murray, in his admirable *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*, would attribute to LYSIPPUS. They are both now preserved in the new museum at the Baths of Diocletian in Rome.

GRECIAN BRONZE STATUE—A BOXER—RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT ROME.
(From Dr. Murray's *Handbook to Greek Archaeology*.)

ROME had apparently at no time coins of its own such as the Greek. When the Hellenic colonies had beautiful little pieces of money of the precious metals, or at least of respectable bronze, the Romans had in current use great cast blocks of rough metal, ingots representing its value, some of them as large as bricks.

Some of the small states around or south of Rome, originally colonised by Greeks, continued to strike pretty little pieces of money while under Latin protection or actually under Roman dominion. Some of these bear inscriptions in the native OSCAN characters. [No. 3.] In the ROMAN CAMPANIA we have coins of the fourth century B.C. [No. 4] with a beautiful female head with a crested bonnet; an eagle's head and dolphin below. On the reverse we find a good figure of Victory with a palm-branch, and ROMANO (Plate I.).

Another [No. 3], with Apollo's head and ROMA. A striking coin [No. 6] with

CAPUA.—THE THEATRE.

the double Janus-head ; on the reverse Jupiter in a chariot, Victory driving, and ROMA in incuse letters. CALES gives two coins [**7**, **8**] of the third and fourth centuries B.C. and CAPUA another [No. **9**], which bears KAPU in Oscan characters. This once fashionable Graeco-Roman city has given the museums of Europe many specimens of its ancient art.[1] In the neighbourhood of Capua, pretty figurines in terracotta have been found in tombs, resembling those from TANAGRA. One of these, engraved on p. 168, is in the British Museum, a pair of girls playing at "knuckle-bones." This group may have suggested Sir Edward Poynter's beautiful picture, of which an engraving is given.

NOLA, PHISTELIA, SUESSA, NUCERIA, HYRIA, were all in this district and were offshoots of the older Greek colonies. HYRIA had beautiful coins [**11**, **11A**] and the one with a facing goddess would seem to be suggested, if not copied, from the celebrated head of Arethusa by Kimon [**296**, Pl. VII.] only that HERA on the Hyrian coin bears a golden crown richly decorated. No. **11A**, with a profile head of ATHENA, is nearly as beautiful. A place which could strike such coins must have been one of importance, and yet the site is lost. Indeed, all the little pieces of these vanished cities show fine taste. Further north, Samnium [No. **3**] and the early colonies of the wide district known as Campania, have also pretty pieces, as described above.

[1] CAPUA still exists as an important town, the site of Cales is unknown.

THE VENUS OF CAPUA.
(Naples Museum.)

The coin shown of PHISTELIA [No. **18**] is excellent for the date (420 B.C.), hailing from a remote place, whose site is now unknown.

CUMAE was the oldest Greek colony, and was founded, it is said, more than 1000 years B.C. by wanderers from CHALCIS, in Euboea. The site of the once great city of Cumae shows only ruins now, and is deserted. It was still an important place in Roman days. Cumae was the abode of the famous Sibyl, whose fame lasted down to mediaeval times, and was depicted by Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel. Great volcanic changes have happened in this district. The Sibyl's oracular utterances came to an end when the mud volcano poured out its sulphurous flood, and the district must have become uninhabitable. But her traditional cavern is still shown; the subterranean River Styx is not far off.

The Grotto del Cane, where the ancient Cumean Sibyl was consulted as an oracle by the great ones of the earth, is now provided with a wooden door, and made a vulgar canine show.

The coin of CUMAE, No. **10**, is interesting. The mussel-shell probably alludes to the purple dye of which it was the origin.

THE PSYCHE OF CAPUA.
(Naples Museum.)

NAPLES, AND SOUTHWARD

The Greek NEAPOLIS is still in evidence, a great port and the most populous city in Italy, with its name scarcely changed. It got its title of "new city" from its parent CUMAE (of which we have spoken above), round the northern corner of the Bay of Naples.

There are extensive classic ruins all along the coast, as far as its parent city's site, but these are mostly of Roman times.

NEAPOLIS was also known as PARTHENOPE. It has always been such a great city that any Greek ruins must have been built over and entombed by constant rebuilding. But some ancient coins turn up occasionally. Nos. **12-15** are pretty little pieces of the fourth century B.C. with Greek inscriptions. Neapolis fell into the hands of the Romans, 290 B.C., but always remained essentially a Greek city (Plate I.).

NAPLES now boasts the finest collection—indeed the only one—of Hellenic bronzes in the world, and a remarkable store of Greek statues. Its Museum is magnificent, well-arranged, and accessible to all. The numismatic collection is very rich in Grecian coins, especially of Magna Graecia and Sicily. It is now under the care of an accomplished gentleman, Dr. Gabrici. The paintings from Pompeii and the Hellenic bronzes from Herculaneum, together with the splendid marbles brought from Greece in Roman times, make a week spent in the incomparable Museum of Naples an excellent preparation for a tour round Magna Graecia and Old Greece. The collection of Etruscan and Hellenic vases is also superb. For those who appreciate painting there are about a dozen of the finest pictures in the world (mixed up with hundreds of inferior merit) in the Royal Galleries.

PAESTUM (from a Sketch by the Author).

POSEIDONIA (PAESTUM)

Journeying southward from Naples along the coast of ancient LUCANIA, we come to the ruins of POSEIDONIA, better known to us by its Latin name of PAESTUM. Here is the most perfect group of Grecian temples in the world,

three remarkable buildings of hoary antiquity. The Temple of Poseidon, of true Doric architecture, is nearly perfect, the columns very similar to the few left at Corinth. The other buildings have variations in detail and arrangement from any other Greek temples known. POSEIDONIA was founded 524 B.C. by the citizens of SYBARIS, of which we shall speak later. During Hannibal's invasion of Italy, Paestum remained faithful to Rome.

A visit to Paestum is one of the most interesting excursions from Naples. Unfortunately, the region immediately in the neighbourhood of Paestum, though

MAGNA GRAECIA—TEMPLE OF POSEIDON (NEPTUNE), PAESTUM.

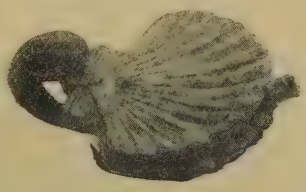
once healthy and fertile, is now desolated by malaria. The visits to Paestum should be made in spring, and in the day-time, when there is no danger of malaria. The trip, by way of Pompeii, La Cava, and Salerno, is charming all the way. This, for those pressed for time, can be done in a day, but is well worth the dalliance of several weeks, making one's quarters at La Cava, or other of the healthy towns in the neighbourhood, at several of which there are now excellent hotels to be found.

Though the three buildings (for they may not all have been temples) are wonderfully perfect, yet they are quite destitute of sculpture. In this respect Selinus, in Sicily, which we hope to visit, must be nearly as ancient, and is a remarkable contrast. The double, or triple, temple at Paestum is a puzzle to architects. There is nothing in the least like it anywhere else. There were

TEMPLE OF DEMETER (CERES) (?), PAESTUM.

double tiers of columns in the interior. As it is quite unlike any known temple, it is called a "Basilica."

The scene in the evening, as the sun sets over the sea, lighting up the crumbling walls and columns with ruddy hues, is wonderfully beautiful. But it is risky pleasure. I once contracted severe illness while sketching there, which was only dispelled by a sea voyage. The walls of the city and the foundations of its four gates are intact. Scientific excavations would possibly unearth many ancient remains I picked up a terracotta lamp with various types of the marine attributes of the place. Paestum is now some distance from the sea, owing to the volcanic upheaval of the coast. The experiments in extirpating the malarial mosquito now being so successfully carried on in other parts of Italy should be tried here, for, were it only rendered healthy, Paestum would have many visitors. But it is recorded that, although undoubtedly a healthy place in its early days, it suffered so much from malaria in Roman times that it was even then being deserted by its inhabitants.



LAMP FROM PAESTUM.

The early coins of POSEIDONIA have all the appearance of their great antiquity. [No. **62**, Plate I.] The large thin fabric, embossed on one side and hollow on the other, and "incuse," that is, depressed, on the reverse, is curious, and yet the figure of Poseidon has much grand style about it. It is very probably copied from a celebrated ancient statue. This large coin is a Campanian stater, the coin No. **63** is a Campanian drachm. Both these coins are of great antiquity, 550 B.C. The next specimen, No. **64**, is about a century later. Here the archaic style gives way, and the reverse has an excellent representation of a bull, well-modelled. Nos. **65** and **66** have similar devices, and additions of sprigs of olive

THE "BASILICA," PAESTUM.

ZENO, BORN 488 B.C.
(Vatican Museum.)

and grains of corn. The three last are of the Achaian standard, showing a desire to conform to that of the mother country.

VELIA

VELIA was situated 20 miles further south, along the coast. It was founded from Asia Minor by Phocaeans in 540 B.C., who voluntarily left their native town rather than submit to the Persian yoke. The city's origin is proved by the fact that its coins bear the Ionian alphabet. Some of them, however, show good Greek taste and are well executed [**80-90**, Plate II.], but the early pieces show strong evidence of oriental origin. They retained the system of weights, as well as the dialect, they had been accustomed to in their former home. This city was the birthplace of the earlier ZENO and other philosophers, who founded a school which bore the name of the place.

CICERO resided here for some time and speaks of it as being a healthy place in his day. But in the time of Strabo it was in decay. It is now a malarious district and no ruins of the once important city seem to be known. It seems strange if there be no remains of the great temple of DEMETER (Ceres), for which the city was celebrated, but it is yet to be discovered.

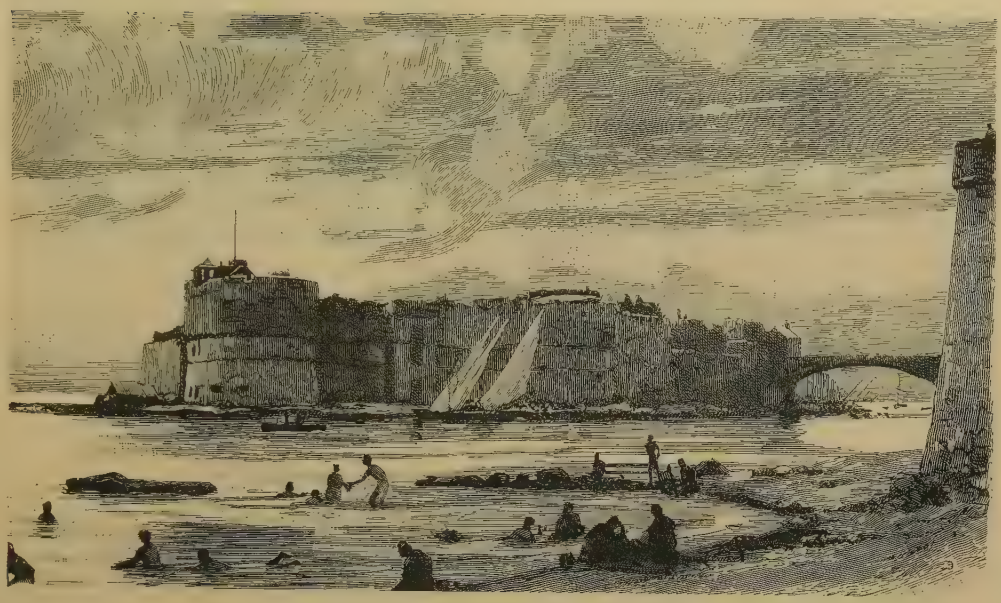
GIRLS PLAYING KNUCKLE-BONES.
(Terracotta from Capua. British Museum.)

Some of the coins are very elegant, particularly **86** and **89**. No. **89** has a really beautiful head of Athena, the crested helmet decorated with olive in fruit; on the reverse a lion, well-modelled, holding a ram's head in its paws. The engraver has been careful to put his monogram on both sides. Mr. Head thinks some of the earlier coins, such as **80**, were struck in their early home in Asia Minor, and date back to 540 B.C.

CHAPTER II

MAGNA GRAECIA—Part II

LUCANIA, CALABRIA, BRUTTIUM



Taranto—Entrance to the Mare Piccolo.

TARANTO—HERACLEA—METAPONTO—SYBARIS—THURIUM

TARANTO, FROM THE MARE PICCOLO.

CHAPTER II

"Wrecks of another world whose ashes still are warm."—BYRON.

WE shall now transport ourselves to the eastern side of Italy, and visit TÁRANTO,[1] on the Peninsula of Calabria, in the wide Gulf of Tarentum.

TARAS was the ancient name of TARANTO. The fine harbour, which induced the Spartans to settle there in 708 B.C., makes it still an important place. The mediaeval town, with narrow, steep streets, however, only occupies the site of the ancient acropolis. There is now a handsome new quarter with modern wide streets spread over the ancient site. It was the greatest city of Magna Graecia, possessed fine fleets, and could place 30,000 men in the field. It had fourteen tributary towns and was a place of vast wealth, as its profuse and beautiful coinage testifies. The mediaeval town having been built over the Greek city, few ancient remains exist. The coins, terracottas, and the sculptures recently found testify to the love of the people for horses and equestrian sports.

TARAS espoused the cause of Hannibal in Roman times, and the people thus brought about their own subjugation. It was for some time in later days part of the Byzantine Empire. Even to-day the language of the people is strongly tinged with Greek.

The coins show the popularity of the Dioscuri in the cult of the old Greeks, and the dolphin carrying Taras in every varying attitude testifies to its

[1] The modern name is pronounced TÁRANTO, *not* TARÂNTO.

boasted origin in the old myths of Hellas. [20–43.] TARAS, we are gravely told, was thus saved from shipwreck by the command of Poseidon (Neptune).

MR. ARTHUR EVANS has written an interesting book on the "HORSEMEN

TERRACOTTA RELIEFS FOUND AT TARANTO.

OF TARENTUM," which gives a full history of the interesting coinage of the place, and describes and illustrates several remarkable finds that have come to light—as many as 3000 pieces being in some hoards, and as if fresh from the mint.[1] Taranto was, and is, the only secure port along many miles of coast. It has a busy aspect still, and its two harbours have a large fishing population. As in ancient times, there are prolific fisheries here, the fish entering the harbour at night (under the huge bridge that connects the island city with the mainland), and being netted in large quantities. There are nearly a hundred different varieties, and they are exported in all directions. Shell fish are bred in large quantities and there are prolific beds of excellent oysters. There are extensive naval docks and an arsenal. It is never unbearably hot in summer; the region is extremely fertile and its honey and fruit are justly celebrated. Even the date-palm bears fruit here. The district still produces the best wool in all Italy, as it did in ancient times.

There are ruins of a Doric temple of great antiquity, but two columns

[1] Quaritch, 1890.

like those of Paestum are all that remains of it. There are also a few traces of an amphitheatre and other scanty ruins, and many terracotta reliefs have lately come to light.

Our specimens [Nos. **20–43**] of the coins of TARAS extend over three hundred years. No. **20** [Plate I.] has excellent work for such an early date, 520 B.C., with Taras riding on the dolphin which had miraculously saved him from shipwreck, his name in retrograde letters, and a wheel on the reverse. No. **22**, somewhat later in date, shows Taras in joyful attitude, a well-modelled figure. In No. **25** we have an equestrian scene of much merit, and a figure resembling the "St. George" of our own gold coins, while Taras, on the other side, is beautifully treated.

The variety of these little coins is marvellous. No. **26** bears the initials of the engraver's name. An exquisite little gold piece [No. **27**] has a pretty female head, and shows the young TARAS with a distaff and a skein of wool (weaving of woollen garments being then, and still, a valuable industry of the district).

On No. **30** we have Athena's head with SCYLLA on her helmet, and a quaint owl on the reverse. The heavenly twins are in evidence on No. **34**, and Taras on the reverse, Nike crowning him with a wreath. No. **36** presents a beautiful head of Athena.

POLICORO, NEAR THE SITE OF HERAKLEIA.

HERAKLEIA

HERAKLEIA was allied to TARAS, if not actually founded by it, and its fine coins are sometimes difficult to distinguish from those of the parent city. [**44–47.**] The city was sacred to HERAKLES (Hercules).

The portrait of some lovely woman of the place, in the garb of Athena,

is one of the best [Pl. I., No. **44**] we have yet seen in the collection. The helmet bears a fine figure of Scylla hurling a rock. Athena is decorated with an elaborate earring and necklace. The initials most likely refer to an engraver's name. The group of Hercules and the Lion on the r. is very spirited, and is probably taken from a statue of the tutelary deity of the place. The standing Hercules on No. **45** is also well done, the figure being beautifully modelled. There are some ruins of HERAKLEIA near the modern town of Policoro, and more might be found by excavation.

PART OF A CUIRASS.
(British Museum.)

At HERAKLEIA PYRRHUS with his elephants first defeated the Romans, 280 B.C.

On the banks of the RIVER SIRIS, not far from HERAKLEIA, there were recently found the two bronze hinges of a cuirass, beautifully worked in the highest style of art: they represent the combat between Greeks and Amazons, and may have belonged to some ancient warrior who perished here, the weight of his bronze armour causing him to sink in crossing the morasses near the river. The illustration is about one-third of the size of the original.

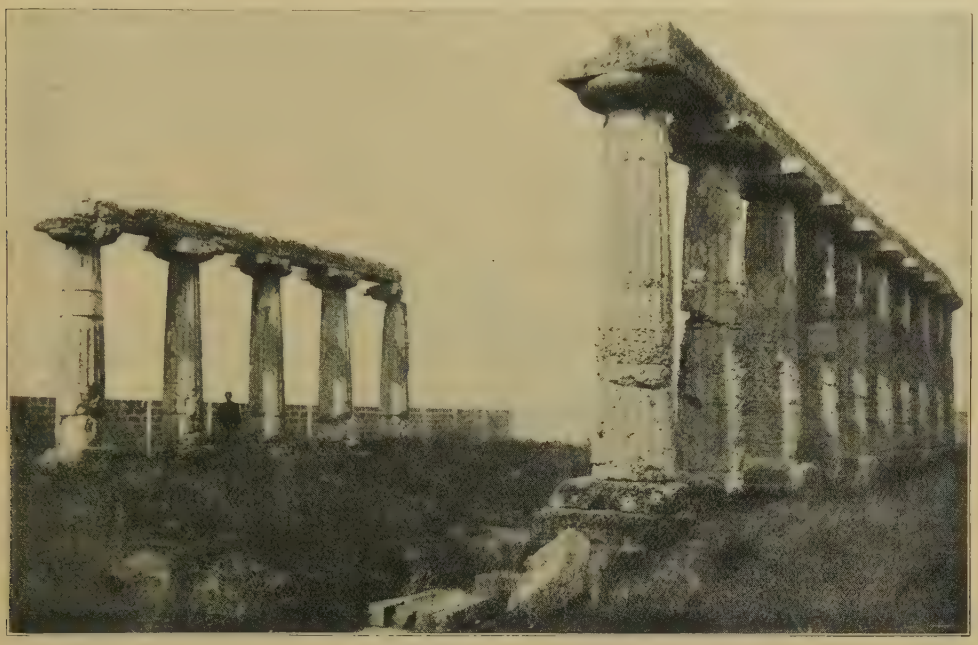
METAPONTION (METAPONTO)

METAPONTION was an offshoot of Sybaris and Croton, founded about 700 B.C. by Leukippos, whose head often appears upon its coins. It was situated in a fertile plain, and the ear of bearded grain (emblem of Demeter) was its crest. Many of its coins are very fine specimens of numismatic art. [**48–61.**] The Romans called it Metapontum. The surrounding country is very beautiful.

It was a great Grecian city, art and letters were encouraged, and it became the abode of many eminent men. Among these was the philosopher Pythagoras, who, when his doctrines became unpopular at Croton and elsewhere in Magna Graecia, fled to this state for refuge and died at Metapontion in his ninetieth year, 497 B.C. His tomb was still shown in the time of Cicero.

In later times Metapontion sided with Hannibal, and drew down upon it the vengeance of Rome. It was destroyed, and never rose again. Now it is only marked by a solitary railway station (Metaponto), and the remains of a Greek temple (engraved on the next page), called by the natives the "Table of the Paladins." There are ruins of a second temple at some distance.

There is a refinement about the coins of Metapontion, although an agricultural district. Owing its wealth to the rich crops, it took for its crest an ear of



METAPONTO—RUINS OF THE GREAT TEMPLE.

corn. My earliest specimen dates from 550 B.C. [No. **48**], and my latest about 300 B.C. The shell, engraved with perfect correctness on No. **57**, shows the skill of the artist. This is also shown by the poppy plant in seed on No. **59**. [Plate I.]

SYBARIS—THURIOI

Classic SYBARIS must have been near this part of BRUTTIUM, but we cannot visit its ruins, none being visible. There is a poor place now called Sibari, and the river is called the Crati (Crathis of the ancients). No remains of the city have been found to prove where the ancient votaries of pleasure lived.

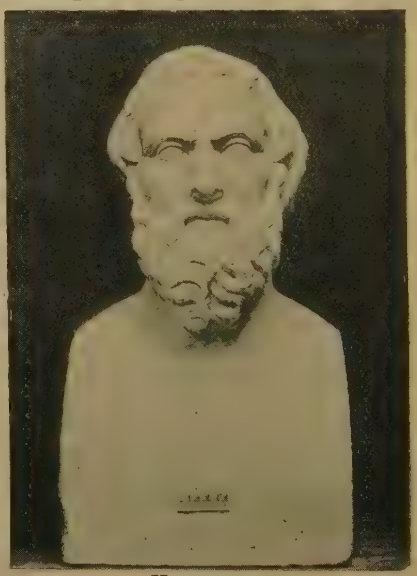
The people point out the serpentine bendings of the altered river's course, which was ingeniously diverted so as to entomb and destroy the conquered city. The district is malarious now, and a scene of desolation. SYBARIS was founded in 720 B.C. by Greeks from Achaia. It grew rapidly and became the greatest Greek city of its day. Its citizens were so rich and luxurious that their characteristic epithet, "Sybarite," remains with us still, though the city was swept off the face of the earth in 510 B.C. The story told of its destruction is, that the neighbouring Greeks of Croton, moved by jealousy, determined to destroy the city, and, gathering a great army, invested it. They conquered the place, killed the inhabitants or sold them as slaves; then turned the river Crathis so as to wash away every trace of the city of their hated rivals.

The few coins of it that remain all bear the aspect of their great antiquity.

[Pl. I., 67-68.] These coins, of large size and thin fabric, are peculiar to this part of the Greek world. It would seem as if Nos. **67** and **62**, of a similar class, of Poseidonia, and those of Caulonia and Croton, had been made by the same hand.

We are told that in its palmy days the city of the Sybarites was six miles in circumference. They ruled over twenty-five towns, and were able, we are told, to put 300,000 men into the field, a number that seems incredible. They carried on trade with Asia Minor and all parts of the world, and became enormously rich and vainglorious in consequence. But their glory was short-lived. Still it seems strange that not a vestige of such a great city has been found, and it appears as if the spade, if applied at all, has not been used at the proper spot. Mr. Head explains ingeniously (*Historia Numorum*) how the Sybarites made such great fortunes. Their territory extended across the narrow part of Italy from sea to sea, and was the land on which both buyer and seller disembarked or transported their goods. The Milesian trader unloaded his ship in the port of Sybaris, while the Etruscan merchant sailed into the port of Laus, on the other side, also belonging to Sybaris. The Sybarites controlled the intermediate district and charged what they pleased for the transit. The seas further south were infested with pirates, so the land transit was safer.

THE RIVER CRATHIS. SUPPOSED SITE OF SYBARIS.

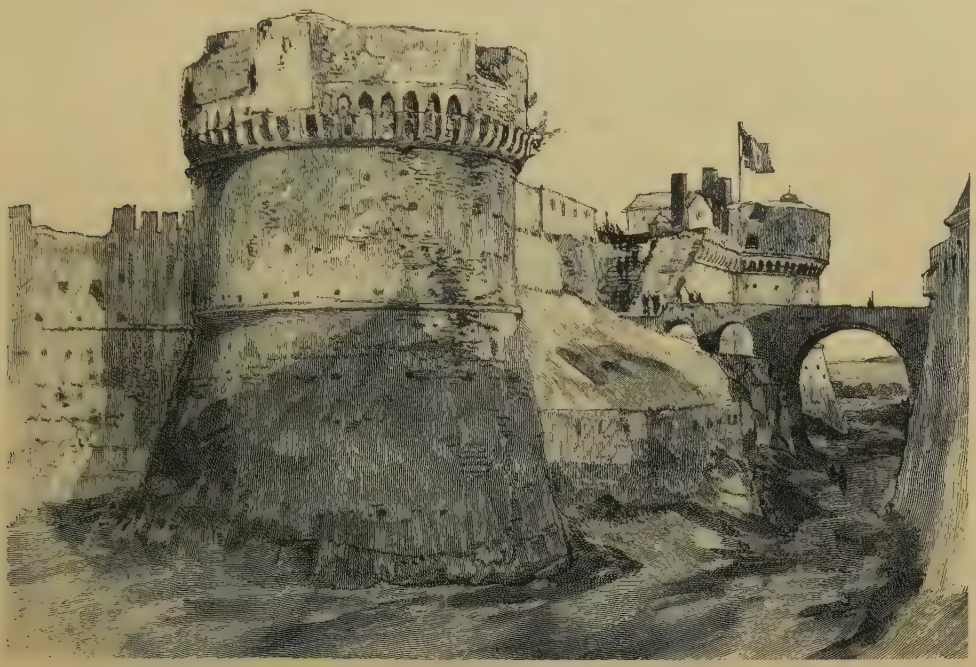


HERODOTOS.
(From the Museum, Naples.)

THURIOI

The dispersed Sybarites who had made their escape got shelter in various cities, and sixty years afterwards got the Athenians and others from Old Greece to help them to found a new home near their old one. Thus THURIOI sprang up afterwards not far off the spot where Sybaris must have been, and became a great and opulent city, as is shown by its very beautiful coins,

among the finest of Greek art. [Pl. II., **69–79.**] PERICLES sent a colony of Athenians to Thurioi in 443 B.C., among whom was the historian HERODOTOS, who became a citizen of the new colony, and there wrote much of his famous History. The new city rapidly advanced in prosperity and attained great power, becoming one of the most important Greek colonies in Italy. It was able to put 14,000 foot soldiers and 1,000 horse into the field against the Lucanians.



THE CASTLE OF CHARLES V., COTRONE—(THE ANCIENT CROTON).

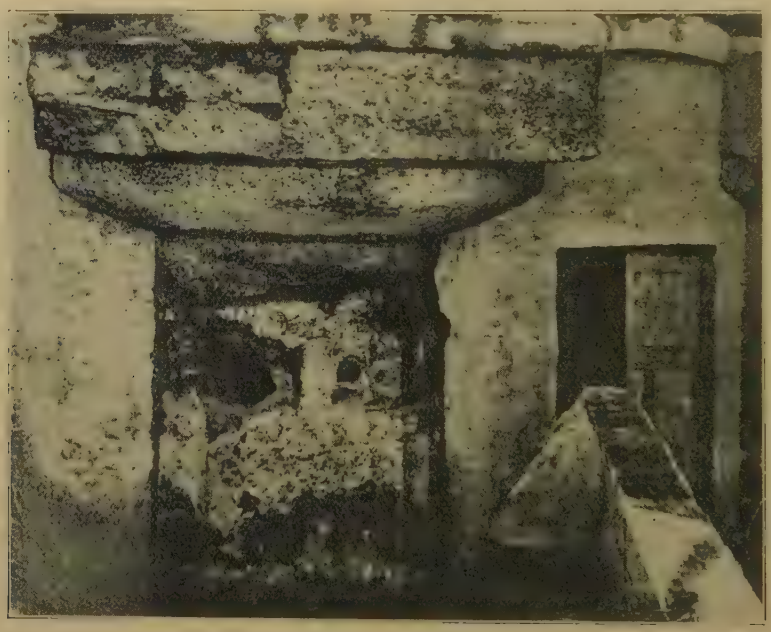
Long after, the city, having allied itself with Rome, was plundered by Hannibal. The site is marked by scanty ruins, and is quite deserted.

Some of the coins of Thurioi are very beautiful, and evince higher art than those of the neighbouring cities. Mr. Head accounts for this by the fact that nearly all the fine coins we have were struck during their time of greatest wealth and prosperity, when they were occupied in the carrying-trade across their country similar to that which had enriched old Sybaris. They were able to employ a celebrated engraver ϕ - - - whose mark appears also on coins of Neapolis, Velia, Terina, etc. As Mr. Head justly says, nothing can exceed the delicacy and purity of style of this artist's work. The coin No. **73** is an exquisite specimen of the art. The Scylla on the helmet is wonderful. On the reverse the butting bull is one of the finest ever portrayed.

The people of BRUTTIUM were not of Greek blood, but were originally a

native race, who, learning civilisation from their Greek masters, in their turn conquered small settlements of the foreigners, and assumed the language, religion, and civilisation of the Hellenes. Their coins are often of good style, and show how they had assimilated Greek types and issued coins of their own, and even seem to have embraced the Greek religion.

Our first Bruttian coin [Pl. II., No. **91**], is a very beautiful one. Poseidon (perhaps as we are in Italy we should call him Neptune), standing, is evidently a copy of some well-known bronze statue of that deity. We have almost the same figure on a coin of DEMETRIOS POLIORKETES of Macedon [Plate X., **400** and **401**]. The head of Amphitrite, wearing a veil over her tiara, is very graceful. Another Bruttian coin [**92**] has a good bust of winged NIKE (Victory) with a pretty arrangement of the hair. On the reverse, DIONYSOS (Bacchus, the Latins irreverently called him), standing, is also possibly copied from a statue. No. **93** has a good head of APOLLO, with his sister ARTEMIS (Diana) in hunting dress and boots, her quiver at her shoulder; the hound beside her looks up to his mistress.



TARANTO—COLUMN OF A DORIC TEMPLE BUILT INTO A MODERN HOUSE.

Then we have a fine bronze coin [No. **94**] with ARES (Mars) helmeted. On the reverse, Athena wears a long robe, advances to the fray, holding a great shield with both hands, and a spear under her left arm—a fine specimen of a "barbarous" people's coinage. Several bronze coins of lower denomination have heads of Zeus and Nike equally well executed.

CHAPTER III

MAGNA GRAECIA

Part III.—In the Bruttian District

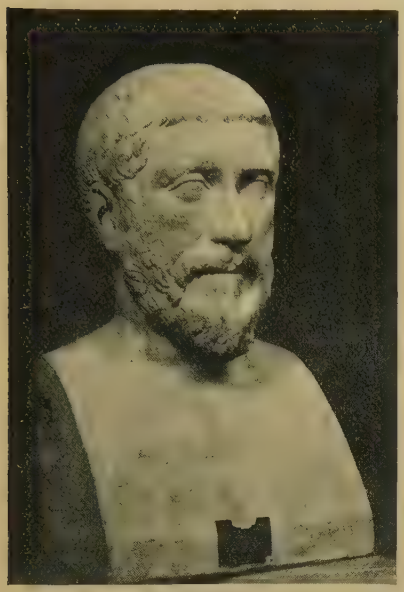
The Temple of Hera Lacinia, Cotrone, on the Capo de Colonna.
(From a photograph taken by Ing. Abatino.)

CROTON (COTRONE)—TERINA—VIBO—CAULONIA—LOCRI—SCYLLA—REGGIO

CHAPTER III

"Save where some solitary column mourns."—BYRON.

CROTON, a colony founded 710 B.C. by the Achaeans, became a great city possessed of boundless wealth, and so populous that 100,000 men could be sent against its rival SYBARIS. It possessed a magnificent temple dedicated to HERA LACINIA, of which one lone column now stands, on a lofty promontory looking over the sea, called, from its scanty ruins, Capo Colonna. This is about six miles from the little seaport, Cotrone—all that remains to recall the great Croton of classic days. CROTON possessed a renowned medical school, and some remedial agents still retain its ancient name. The celebrated temple possessed the masterpiece of the Greek painter ZEUXIS—his famous "Helen of Troy." The coins of Croton testify to the taste and wealth of its ancient Greek masters. [Pl. II., **102–113**.] Of its Hellenic origin we still have evidence. The young girls of Cotrone go thence to the church near the temple in procession every Saturday, in brilliant costumes and with bare feet. This is ostensibly to do honour to the Virgin, but is really a survival of the old Greek worship of Hera, the Queen of Heaven.



PYTHAGORAS.
(Capitoline Museum, Rome.)

If the early inhabitants of SYBARIS had left an unfavourable impression on posterity, those of CROTON handed down a much higher record: "Mens sana in corpore sano." It was the healthiest position on the south Italian coast, and this may have helped their conduct. We are told that the virtue of the people of Croton, and the excellence of their institutions, combined with its extensive commerce, made it the most powerful and most flourishing town in Southern Italy. It owed much of its culture and high moral tone to the teaching of PYTHAGORAS,[1] who established here his great school of philosophy. Gymnastics were held in high repute and were more cultivated than in any other Grecian city. One of its citizens, MILO, was the most celebrated athlete

1 The types of the coinage of Croton and other places in the neighbourhood form an illustration of the strong influence of the religious ideas of PYTHAGORAS on the locality. The TRIPOD (the emblem of Apollo) represented the sacred number *three* to which they attached a mystic importance. The EAGLE (emblem of the supreme god) was believed to have been sent to Pythagoras from heaven with evidence of his divine mission. The CRANE was typical of the *witness* from above of all that happens on earth, and was the symbol of the all-seeing eye of the God of Light.

Croton became the centre of the whole of the South of Italy of this deep religious movement, and this accounts for the constant recurrence of the head of Apollo on the coins.

in all the Hellenic world. In destroying SYBARIS, in 510 B.C., Croton added much to its own greatness. But it in turn suffered defeat at the hands of the LOCRIANS. Unfortunately for its otherwise high reputation it drove away its great teacher, Pythagoras, in his old age.

The temple of HERA must have been a splendid structure; its one remaining column has enabled an Officer of the Italian Engineers, Signor ABATINO (Inspector of Antiquities for the South of Italy), to calculate the size and extent of the edifice. The column is in the perfect proportion of a Doric temple. It is of about the same date as that of CORINTH, about 700 B.C. The column shows finer taste than the architecture of Paestum. It was on this temple that Hannibal inscribed, in Greek, the record of his deeds in Italy.

Recurring to the history of CROTON, it early fell from its high estate. From its commanding position it could hardly escape the successive invaders and marauders who devastated these coasts for many centuries.

DIONYSIUS of Syracuse humbled the proud city; AGATHOCLES made siege and war upon it, and the stormy petrel PYRRHUS, with his host of adventurers, laid it waste. It suffered much in the Carthaginian troubles and by the time

ROCELLA IONICA—LOCRIAN DISTRICT.

of the second Punic war the greater part of it was uninhabited. So it is not to be wondered at that so little remains to testify to the palmy Grecian days of ancient Croton. Only the good name of its early people survives.

The modern representative of the old city—COTRONE—about six miles from the Capo Colonna, owes its important appearance to the fine castle of CHARLES V.,

which is well worthy of a visit. Oranges and lemons thrive here and are largely exported.

The coinage of CROTON was important. It preserved its fine style for several centuries. The earliest piece is of the same embossed thin fabric as those of Sybaris, Poseidonia, and Metapontion [Pl. II., No. **102**]. The tripod, the eagle, and their great protecting goddess, HERA (Juno), are the principal emblems [Nos. **103**, **105**]. The youthful HERAKLES (Hercules) is introduced [Nos. **106**, **110**, **111**] in fine style, and a good head of APOLLO [**112**]. Numismatists note how the change from the antique ϘΟ to the later ΚΩ takes place, and the ο to the Ω in the spelling of the city's name. This assists to give the date of the coins.

CAULONIA.

CAULONIA was a true Greek settlement of the Achaeans, and in the seventh century B.C. was in alliance with Croton and Sybaris. It must have been a powerful city in very early times. Its coins show great resemblance to those of Croton and Sybaris, but are very archaic in style. [**98–101.**]

In fact, in the early stages of their colonisation, all these pioneers of Greek enterprise must have been good friends. Possibly they had enough to do to resist the aborigines, and so had no time to quarrel among themselves, as they did in after times, when we hear of bloody battles and the total destruction of Greek cities by Greeks. As has been said before, the earliest coins seem to be all made by the same mint. Of course that is impossible, for the distances apart were in some cases considerable. But still the resemblance of style is very great. The earliest coin of CAULONIA is No. **98**, with a fine, archaic, embossed figure of APOLLO with his stag. There is a curious little running figure in the field, which has not been explained; possibly some local tradition or myth lost to us now. No. **99** is similar, but has a good stag on the reverse. Nos. **100** and **101** are very curious types.

Poor CAULONIA had no long term of prosperous existence. That restless tyrant DIONYSIUS of Syracuse carried off all its inhabitants to his capital, and gave its territory to LOCRI. Rebuilt, it was again destroyed by Pyrrhus, and a third time in the second Punic war. Considerable traces of its former extent are to be seen at Castel Vetere, but no scientific excavations have been made.

The district is noted for its beauty. The modern town of GIOIOSA has a fine position, but looks grander from a distance than on nearer examination. The town was possibly constructed from the abundant classic remains in the vicinity, and this may account for their disappearance. The glorious scenery of this part of Southern Italy, its massiveness and its breadth, is still in full evidence, and the sites of the modern towns are remarkably picturesque. The blue sky and sunshine, the healthy, well-grown peasantry—whose women still

retain their picturesque ancient costumes (unfortunately only seen on Sundays and fête-days)—make it one of the richest grounds for the artist. If only some of our modern water-colour painters would spend their spring or autumn holidays there, they might then show us that Mr. Lear, the "Landscape Painter" of fifty years ago, only gave us a small sample of its inexhaustible loveliness! When he was there, the country was in a state of impending revolution. Now it is peaceful and under settled government.

With a few clean and moderate hotels at the principal points of interest,

GIOIOSA—NEAR THE SITE OF CAULONIA.

the facilities now given by railways should make Bruttium a favourite resort of our artists and antiquarians.

LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII, which was a settlement from Locris in Old Greece in 683, was extolled by Pindar and Demosthenes for its wealth and love of art. It had a noted lawgiver, named Zaleukos, whose wise laws were promulgated a century before the time of Pythagoras, about 660 B.C. These laws, though severe, produced good citizens, and a fine people amenable to discipline. The town enjoyed great prosperity down to the time of the younger DIONYSIUS of Syracuse, who invaded it and sacked the place, treating the inhabitants with extreme cruelty. The Romans conquered Locri after the second Punic war, and it soon after sank into oblivion.

The surrounding country is beautiful. A modern town, GERACE, now exists on the spot, whose church preserves the Greek columns of one ancient temple of the Locrians. Other scanty ruins lie in an orange garden.

The only coin I possess of the place [**115**] is restruck on a coin of Corinth.

On the eastern coast, still in the Bruttian territory, stood the cities of TERINA and VIBO, in beautiful scenery. This part of the coast is well-wooded, watered with many streams, and most picturesque. However it possesses to-day no important towns, but many populous villages.

TERINA, although on the Mediterranean shore, on the west, was a colony of Croton. Beautiful little coins of it are found, of about 450 B.C. Its precise site is unidentified. [Pl. II., **125–129**.] The quality of its coins shows how prosperous TERINA must have been in the fifth century. Nos. **125** and **126**

GERACE—THE ANCIENT LOCROI EPIZEPHYRIOI.

are very beautiful. The nymph seated on the amphora is a lovely figure, while on the other coin the portrait of one of the pretty ladies of the city, as she no doubt was, is exquisitely engraved. A later coin [No. **129**] is also very fine on both sides. Mr. Head extols the coins of Terina as among the most beautiful of Hellenic work. Several bear the initials of the artist.

TERINA was unfortunate; burnt by HANNIBAL, it was never re-built.

The ruins of VIBO are not far off, they lie on a lofty hill; its once famous seaport was destroyed by the Saracens. It was called Hipponium by the Romans. [**114**.] This coin is of late date and bears "ROMA," with a good figure of Victory.

Sailing southwards, along the western coast of Calabria, we come to SCILLA, a bright little town, near the battlefield of Aspromonte. Tourists

SCILLA, THE ANCIENT SCYLLA.

nowadays go more to visit the place where the modern hero, Garibaldi, got his wound, than to see the locality of the ancient fabled sea-monster of whom Homer sang.

The beautiful terror (a lovely woman above, wolves' heads at her waist, and a dolphin's body below) is represented on many Greek coins issued throughout the district, which was associated with all sorts of dangers by timid mariners creeping along the coast, as well as on the opposite shores of Sicily. So that, although there appears to have been no ancient town of SCYLLA, we seem to know all about the district.

All the way SICILY has been looming in the distance and at last seems to overlap the Italian coast and for the moment to be a part of it.

The mention of this fine island recalls many delightful voyages through the straits. The sail along the Italian coast from Naples is wonderfully lovely, and where the volcanic islets of Lipari rise out of the blue water, with the green hills and the bold coast foreground of Sicily beyond, it is beautiful beyond description. Stromboli, one of the islands, is an active volcano, a striking object by night or day. The Strait of Messina is only three miles wide and presents the appearance of a series of promontories and reaches on each side, owing to the windings of the coast. It is one of the loveliest scenes in the world. The wooded mountains rise out of the blue waters, and are crowned by the snow-tipped peaks behind. No wonder the adventurous Greeks were tempted to land and select sites for their colonies at the rivers' embouchures, for though seemingly

a mountainous region, there are many wide valleys which are perennially watered, and rich crops are possible on level patches along the banks of the streams.

The current runs strongly through the strait, and doubtless had terrors in plenty for the small vessels of early navigators.

CHARYBDIS probably lay next the Sicilian coast, a dangerous quicksand, but now innocent of the fearful renown which classic writers gave it. It is wonderful how long ancient impressions last. "Out of Scylla, and into Charybdis," has been understood as an effective simile for thousands of years. The earthquakes of the twelfth century altered the whole coast and abolished Charybdis.

Passing MESSINA on our right, the bay of REGGIO opens. The whole line of the Bruttian coast is studded with picturesque groups of villages, many heights still possessing their mediaeval watch-towers or ruined strongholds. The line of constant surf breaks on the hidden rocks or creeps along the bright sandy margins of the little bays and coves, of enchanting beauty, contrasting with the vivid green and azure of the clear Mediterranean waters.

REGGIO, THE ANCIENT RHEGION.

RHEGION and MESSANA were, in ancient times, always associated, almost as parts of one city. Most accounts agree in calling them both colonies of CHALCIS, in EUBOEA. The MESSENIANS from the old country had something to do with them, and thus the name Messana may have arisen. In any case, RHEGION was a colony from Messene in the Peloponnesus, founded in 723 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse destroyed it in 387, and Romans, Goths, Normans and

Saracens in their turn have wrecked its ancient structures. As if this were not enough, it was in modern days (in 1783) almost obliterated by earthquakes. So little or nothing remains above ground to show its Greek origin, save its remarkably fine coins. [Pl. II., **116–124**.] Even now, however, REGGIO is a notable seaport, its handsome villas studding the green hills behind and its bell towers and church spires enlivening the view.

MAGNA GRAECIA—FRAGMENT OF A COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE.
(British Museum.)

The cathedral is a handsome modern building. In the little museum are terracottas, vases, prehistoric and Etruscan in style, and a relief of a dancing female of sixth century B.C., mosaics, small bronzes, coins, and Greek inscriptions, a very interesting little collection. The forest-clad Aspromonte rises behind the town, beech trees above and pines below. This neighbourhood has long been free from brigandage and during early spring or late autumn is a most enjoyable district for active pedestrians. SICILY is a glorious object from this side, with the white cone of ETNA above the clouds. The straits are barely three miles wide at the narrowest part.

We must now say a few words about the coins of RHEGION. At first, they resemble greatly those of MESSANA [No. **116**]. Then colonists from SAMOS in Asia Minor arrived, and introduced the Lion's head from their city as the emblem of RHEGION also. [**119**.] This coin is a large piece, with a good seated figure of the DEMOS of the town, or, as Mr. Head thinks, a local deity, the patron of rural life and pursuits. No. **122** has a remarkably fine head of APOLLO and a spray of olive. The lion's head on this coin is very fine work. There is a legend that the hare on the coins of Rhegion and Messana records the introduction of this animal into Sicily for sporting purposes. If so, the biga of mules may typify the first use of wheeled vehicles in this part of the world, but we fear Mr. Head will not accept either solution of the difficulty. Mr. Head believes, and no doubt correctly, that all early coin-types referred to objects of worship. The hare was sacred to the great god Pan, and what more appropriate sylvan emblem could there be for such an interesting rural deity?

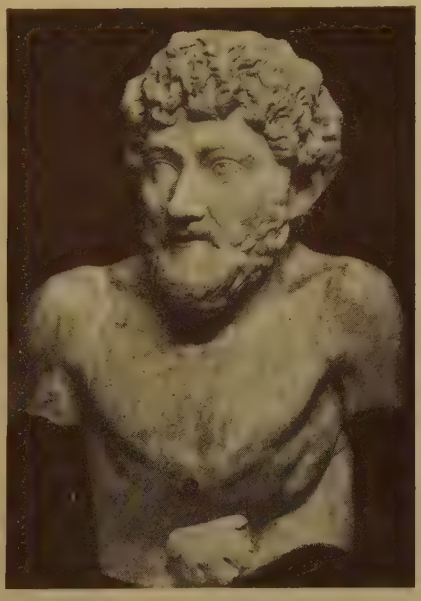
The mule-car, according to Mr. Head, is typical of the Olympic Games, or of similar local competitions.

ARCHYTAS OF TARENTUM.

Philosopher, Mathematician, General, and Statesman,
c. 400–370 B.C.
Bronze from Herculaneum (Naples Museum).

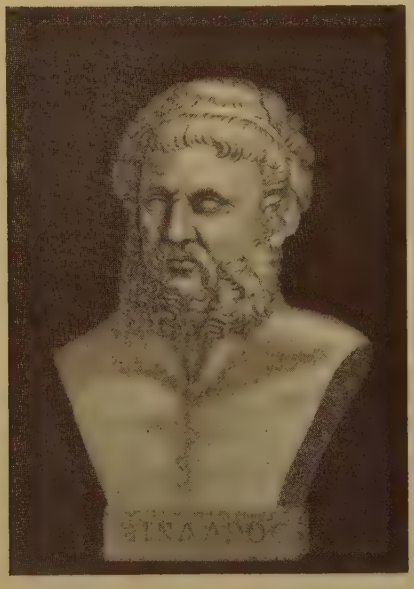
HANNIBAL, Carthaginian General.

247–183 B.C. (the Scourge of Southern Italy).
Marble Bust found at Capua. (Museum
of Naples.



AESOP, Author of Fables.

(His works preserved by the Latin translation of Phaedrus.)
Aesop lived about 570 B.C.
(Villa Albani, Rome.)



PINDAR.

Chief of Lyric Poets. Born at Thebes, 522 B.C.
Visited Syracuse, 473 B.C. Died, 442 B.C.
Friend and Panegyrist of Hieron I.

[*p.* 188.

CHAPTER IV

THE ISLAND OF SICILY—Part I

Taormina—The Theatre before the Excavations.
(From an original Drawing.)

MESSINA—TAORMINA—NAXOS—ACI REALE—THE CYCLOPS—CATANIA—ETNA—CENTORIPA—LENTINI

PINDAR'S DESCRIPTION OF AN ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA (*written about* 450 B.C.) *may be appropriately quoted here :—*

"By snowy Etna, nurse of endless frosts,
The pillared prop of heaven, for ever pressed;
Forth from whose nitrous caverns issuing rise,
Pure liquid fountains of tempestuous fire,
And veil in ruddy mists the noonday skies,
While wrapt in smoke the eddying flames aspire,
Or gleaming through the night with hideous roar,
Far o'er the reddening main huge rock fragments pour."

PINDAR. — *West's Translation, First Pythian Ode.*

MESSINA, SHOWING ITS NATURAL BREAKWATER IN THE FORM OF A SICKLE, FROM WHICH ITS ANCIENT NAME OF ZANKLE WAS DERIVED.

CHAPTER IV

"My spirit flies o'er mount and main."—BYRON.

AS I have said in another place, the British Museum collection of SICILIAN-GREEK coins is the finest. This unequalled cabinet came to be formed in a rather strange manner.

In 1777 a distinguished dilettante, RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT, made a tour in Sicily, in company with a German fellow-traveller. Their account of their wanderings is told by Mr. WARWICK WROTH in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. The travellers found ancient Greek coins in circulation in many parts of the island. Mr. Knight collected all the coins that came in his way, and when he brought his treasures to England they attracted great attention. This was the first time these magnificent coins had become generally known to the modern world. All Mr. Knight's coins found their way ultimately to the British Museum, and formed the nucleus of the present unparalleled collection and indeed, the beginning of its Greek numismatic department.

We must now return to our Imaginary Tour through the parent lands of Greek coins. We paused at Reggio to enjoy the beauty of the Straits of Messina. Let us cross over and land on the Sicilian shore.[1] It is hard to believe that we are on an island. It has all the look of another continent, while the broken coast of Calabria has more the appearance of a succession of islands.

MESSANA still shelters behind the sickle-shaped promontory which gave it its primitive name of ZANKLE (a reaping-hook). Founded in 732 B.C. by

[1] NOTE D—Sicily: Its Mythology, History, and Poetry.

Cumaeans and Chalcidians (possibly not much better than sea-rovers, who drove out the native Sikels), it has undergone many vicissitudes, but still exists as a very important port, with a population of 70,000 or 80,000. Our own Richard Cœur de Lion did not pass it without injuring it considerably. It has been so often ruined that nothing of Greek time is visible. It is essentially a modern town, but boasts a fine cathedral of Norman times, with much Saracenic style of architecture. Now and then a pot of money is dug up in the neighbourhood, disclosing proofs of the earlier history.

I possess a series—the earliest about 550 B.C.—of the coins of Zankle (spelt in the old lettering ΔΑΝΚΛΕ), which I owe to the kindness of my friend Mr. Arthur J. Evans, who happened to be in Sicily, and was not far off when the last hoard was discovered. [Pl. IV., **201–205**.] The sickle is boldly in evidence on these five or six pieces, with the dolphin, typifying the deep water of its adjoining living sea. A row of pellets on each side of the sickle denotes the sandy fringe of the natural breakwater.

Another coin shows the line of square forts built along the promontory. One of these [**202**] coins is the only piece of Zankle, of two drachms weight, known to exist. Several of them are quite fresh, and must have been buried while the bloom of the mint was still upon their surface. Their date is about 550 B.C. Their makers were not forgetful of the aquatic origin of their town, and the marine shell is shown on the reverse. Though barbarous in appearance, these pieces are of true Aeginetic weight, and of pure silver.

When the name was altered to MESSANA, the coins assumed Greek types of decoration [Pl. IV. V., **206–217**.], and some of them bear very excellent numismatic work. But before describing the later coins a few words may be said of the history of this remarkable city. Herodotos tells us that when the Persians invaded Asia Minor the Zankleans invited the Ionians to settle "on this beautiful coast." A number of Samians and other Ionic Greeks accepted the offer.

Ultimately the place became subject to Rhegion, and Anaxilas, the tyrant of that place, changed its name to MESSANA, because he was himself from Messene, in Old Greece. After many changes those pests of the Mediterranean, as we have learned to regard the Carthaginians, destroyed the place in 396 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse rebuilt the town, and it was for some time subject to Syracuse, and then a free city again. But Agathocles, on one of his roving raids, conquered it in 312 B.C. His mercenaries, barbarous Oscans, remained behind him and seized the place, calling themselves Mamertines, or sons of Mars, and changed its name to MAMERTINOI.

Shortly after this the Romans took possession of Messana, to have a position to enable them to hold the straits, and territory also, against the Carthaginians. This action of the Romans brought about the first Punic War. The Romans held the place as long as their power continued.

There are scarcely any remains of the ancient Greek days, the coins are the only memorials left to us. The earliest pieces bearing the name of MESSANA are **206** and **207** [Pl. IV.]. They bear a biga of mules almost the same as those of RHEGION, and with the hare on the reverse. **208**, **209**, **210**, **211**, **212** form a remarkable series, all differing in attributes and advancing in quality of their art. No. **213** [Pl. V.] has a hippocamp, and No. **211** a fly, for adjuncts; No. **214** a well-modelled hare, No. **215** a dolphin under the hare, and two facing, under the biga of mules. No. **217**, though a bronze coin, is one of the best in workmanship. On the whole my collection of ZANKLE-MESSANA coins is one of the best. Of the Mamertine period only bronze coins are known. (**218–220**.] The later coins of the Mamertine rule, however, show the gradual decay of the numismatic art.

THE THEATRE, TAORMINA (from a Drawing by the Author).

We travel along the eastern coast of Sicily; if by sea, all the better for the enjoyment of the scenery. As we proceed southwards, Etna rises up, its snow-crowned peak towering into the clouds nearly 11,000 feet above the sea.

The effect of the great volcano, piled up on terrace after terrace of green forest-clad mountains rising up out of the deep blue water, is very grand. But there is always a narrow line of level coast, along which creeps the railway. When we get near enough we see many towns and villages at the water's edge and rich patches of cultivated land.

Soon we find ourselves at GIARDINI—the site of part of NAXOS, once a powerful city, the earliest Greek settlement in Sicily, 735 B.C. It was a colony from prolific Chalcis, but no doubt included many natives of the island of Naxos of Old Greece, who gave the new settlement their name.

Dionysius of Syracuse destroyed the place, 403 B.C., and whatever he spared of the lower town has slipped into the sea in later times. Only one piece of

ancient wall remains: an earthquake has given the site over to Neptune's realm. The district still produces the strong red wine, the effect of which is graphically shown in the attitude of ancient Silenus, as depicted on the coins. But the two citadels of lost Naxos still remain. Right above the strip of coast, where we have to believe the main city once stood, towers the rocky promontory, 400 feet above, to which TAORMINA now clings. This was the lower acropolis of Naxos; but still higher up, 400 feet and more, are the castle and walls of Mola representing the upper citadel. Mola is now a small village.

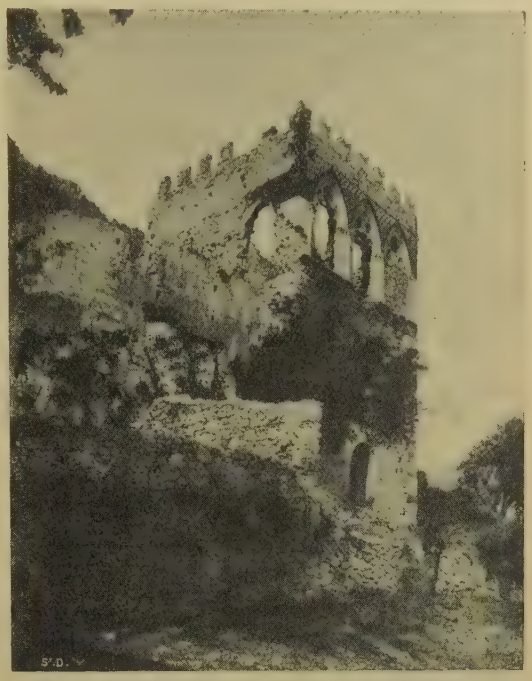
Of the coins of Naxos some exist, and they are fine specimens of early numismatic art. [Pl. V., 221–225.]

GENERAL VIEW OF TAORMINA, FROM THE GREEK THEATRE.
(The village of Mola on the heights.)

Not much of Greek TAUROMENION is in evidence, save its incomparable Theatre—one of the best preserved, in some respects, and the most picturesquely placed. The scene from the upper tiers of the rock-hewn seats is beyond the power of artist to paint or words to describe.

Giant Etna fills up the background; the richly fertile plain, studded with glittering villages and spires, gives an effective centre, and sparkling streams, threading their way to the resounding sea, vivify the foreground of the picture. The turquoise-blue Mediterranean, merging into sapphire and lapis lazuli in the distance, fills up the remainder of the scene, while a line of white

surf marks out the coast. Sails of innumerable fishing-boats seem like flocks of white-winged birds. All is framed by the rich terracotta proscenium of the theatre, relieved with its marble columns. The benches of the theatre are carpeted in early spring with a profusion of wild flowers. There is a tiny purple and orange iris, which is a minute glory in itself.



BADIA VECCHIA, TAORMINA.

The remains of TAORMIÑA are mostly of Saracenic style. The Romans in their time made this lovely place a health resort. Most of the coins remaining to us are of the Greeks, when they occupied this part of their city after the destruction of their town below. [**351–355.**] (We must search for these coins on Plate VIII., Mr. Hill's alphabetical arrangement putting them far in advance.) The place was a noted theatrical centre, and in ancient days music and drama being associated with religion, we naturally find APOLLO represented on the coins. Two of the little pieces are of gold (a rarity in these parts); all have the head of "glorious Apollo," and his tripod shown on the reverse. The coins are very beautiful little pieces.

On the terrace above the theatre there has been uncovered the tesselated pavement of a Greek building, possibly that of a small temple of Apollo. TAORMINA is at the present time one of the loveliest spots in the world, especially in early spring, for a short stay. There is a comfortable little hotel in the theatre precincts, where I have resided, and have since advised many friends to do likewise. I found there several English residents who went every year. One of these, an English lady, was an admirable amateur artist. She had become very grateful to the villagers and having received much civility and many kind actions from the primitive population of the neighbourhood, was anxious to show her gratitude, so she offered to the chief Catholic clergyman of the place, to repaint for them the picture of the Virgin (which had long adorned a niche above one of their fountains, but had become faded), asking if they would accept it from a heretic Englishwoman. The offer was

gratefully accepted, and the picture in due time was completed and unveiled. On her return to TAORMINA, she found herself the recipient of a deputation of the women and children and chief men of the place, who had got up a procession in her honour, and she was offered their public thanks. They made a striking assemblage, dressed in their native costumes. Many of them retain the Greek features which we see on the coins.

Some of the old monastic establishments are now made into villas, such as the one illustrated. The place is full of beautiful Saracenic ruins, which are found at every turn.

My apology for this digression, and for giving so much space to TAORMINA, is that it really represents lost NAXOS. As I have said, Mr. Arthur Evans considers the theatre and the heights of Mola to be portions of the ancient city. The coins of NAXOS are very interesting. This was, and still is, a district famous for producing a strong red wine. Naturally DIONYSOS (Bacchus) was the deity of the place. On No. **221** (Plate V.), we have an archaic portrait of the god of wine and other good things, with a fine bunch of grapes on the reverse. This was found alongside the coins of Zankle, already described, and proves its date, about 550 B.C. (the piece is unique, as regards the head. The British Museum possesses a coin with the same reverse.)

VILLA CATARINA, TAORMINA.

On No. **222**, we have a fine head of DIONYSOS (Bacchus) and a figure of the less reputable SEILENOS squatting, on the reverse. The strong grape juice seems to have been too much for the old man's dignity—and yet he still plies the wine cup. The figure is well-modelled and from the constant recurrence of it on the coins of NAXOS, seems to represent an ancient bronze statue preserved there [**223**, **224**, **225**].

Distant View of Etna.

No. **205** is the finest specimen of engraving on Naxos coins. The Silenus with the climbing vine, is good work, and the head of Dionysos is remarkably fine.

The devotion to Bacchic rites evidently did not prevent the people of ancient Naxos from cultivating good art.

Many of the peasant women and children in this part of what was once Grecian territory, recall the fair skin, erect figure, and beautiful eyes of their Hellenic parentage. They are a most interesting peasantry, and wherever their old costumes prevail, afford abundant studies for the artist's pencil, or the modern ubiquitous Kodak's snapshot.

Fountain at Taormina.

On the way by railway to the south, we appreciate the enormous mass of the greatest volcano in Europe, which fills

THE ROCKS OF THE CYCLOPS, ACI REALE.

up the country for twenty miles or more. All along the coast the line crosses solid torrents of black lava belched forth by the great "earth shaker" above us. We get peeps of the snowy summit now and then, rising above the dense forests of chestnut, beech, oak, and pine, which clothe the giant mountain's slopes. Homer is by some supposed to have been here, and the ISLES OF THE CYCLOPS are shown to prove the story from the Odyssey, while Polyphemus may

THE CASTLE, ACI REALE. CYCLOPS ROCKS IN THE DISTANCE.

be a poetical allusion to Etna. But others doubt it, for "the blind old man of Chios' rocky isle," they say, never left his native Archipelago at all! Certainly he never speaks of Etna. But the others say, Etna may not have begun his infernal business in those days! Certainly the eruptions since classic times have altered all the features of the coast.

ACI REALE is a lovely place, with warm baths and good hotels, and is much frequented nowadays. The ancient geological formations and recent volcanic operations around make it interesting. An old NORMAN CASTLE on a volcanic promontory recalls the days of King Roger, while its name (Aci) reflects the classic tale of Acis and Galatea.[1]

CATANIA.

Winding round Etna through rich scenery and crossing a succession of lava-beds, we come to CATANIA, built over and upon ancient KATANE. It was a Chalcidian colony, an offshoot of Naxos, 730 B.C. It has been many times overwhelmed by its dangerous neighbour, and always rebuilt upon the same spot. I was conducted downwards to the Greek amphitheatre about eighty feet beneath the town. The aqueduct which supplied its mimic seas still runs, a limpid stream. The lava has arched over the ancient seats and corridors. The Cathedral of mediaeval days was built, unwittingly, exactly over an ancient Greek theatre, which has been discovered and excavated in modern times fifty feet below.

Catania is a busy place and has much trade, but the surrounding landscape, veined with its horrid black lava streams, has an uncanny aspect and one does

[1] OVID, *Metamorphoses*, xiii. 750.

not wish to remain there long, but hopes to escape up to Nicolosi or some other village high up the slopes in the midst of zones of forest.

Its coins of Greek time are very fine. [**172–179.**] A wonderful hoard of coins, mostly of Syracuse, was found recently by a peasant at Santa Maria di Licodia, a small town on the western slopes of Etna. The deposit lay beneath a layer of lava. Many of these were the finest of their kind. Mr. A. J. Evans gives an interesting account of the discovery in his *Syracusan*

CATANIA—LOOKING ACROSS THE GREAT PLAIN.

Medallions,[1] and several of the pieces, through his kindness, are among the best of my collection. He specially visited Catania to select them for me.

There is a curious classic relic in Catania—the FOUNTAIN OF THE ELEPHANT, which is made of black basalt, and surmounted by an obelisk which some say is of Egyptian granite.

The coins of KATANE will be found on PLATE IV. They are mostly excellent specimens of the work of the fifth century B.C.

Nos. **172** and **173** show good heads of Apollo, and the rest generally resemble one another in feature so much that we may suppose they represent a well-known statue of the god. [**176–177.**] Nos. **174** and **175** show the head of SEILENOS, also possibly from a statue. No. **177A** is a beautiful little coin, very rare. The quadriga shows the highest style of art, and the head is an exquisite specimen

[1] Quaritch, 1892.

of engraving. The fresh-water fishes round the head show it to be intended for the deified form of the RIVER AMENANOS, and the signature of the artist, EYAI (Euainetos), who worked at Syracuse with such distinction, is clearly to be seen. The later bronze coins **178** and **179** are interesting specimens of their class.

A town called AITNE-INESSA was founded on the slopes of Etna in about 460 B.C., to replace destroyed Katane, but had not a long existence. I possess a late coin of it, No. **130**, in bronze. It had been a dependency of Syracuse, but was liberated by TIMOLEON.

A WAYSIDE FOUNTAIN, NEAR CATANIA.

The wide and fertile plain of Catania was the seat of great wealth in rich crops, and the slopes of Etna produced the best wine in Sicily. Traversing this great rich country we come to the sites of two old Greek cities.

CENTORIPA was a fortified town westwards of Catania. One of its copper coins is curious, having evidently been restruck on a coin of Syracuse, but the Syracusan die had been a large one, such as was used for the silver dekadrachms, possibly a die that had become worn.[1] All the coins of Centoripa were of bronze and some of them are very interesting. [**180–183.**] Some good figures in terracotta have been found on the site of Centoripa.

DEMETER CARRYING PERSEPHONE.
Contorbi (Centoripa).
(Terracotta in the British Museum.)

LENTINI is now a small place, but in a rich country. Its name is not much altered from LEONTINOI, which was another offshoot of Naxos. It offers us some fine coins, and though brought earlier under the sway of Syracuse they have a distinct character of their own [**184–199**], and some of them are of very fine quality of art. (Plate IV.)

LEONTINOI must have been a fine place in 500 B.C., and for two centuries after, when it was absorbed by Syracuse.

[1] Engraved on page 28.

It must have been a seat of learning to produce one of the greatest orators of his time—GORGIAS, born 480 B.C. Philosopher as well as rhetorician, the fame of this great man reached all over the Hellenic world. He was sent to the Athenians as an ambassador to solicit their aid against Syracuse when quite an aged man. In Greece he was greatly esteemed as a teacher of rhetoric; and some of his works have come down to us. The statue of Gorgias was seen by Pausanias at Olympia, and the pedestal with its inscription is to be seen there still.

When they settled down to peaceful agriculture, the people expressed their gratitude to DEMETER (the Ceres of the Latins), as protectress of the crops by representing her sign—the ears of corn, on all the coins; the sun-god, as the beneficent ripener of the grain, was not forgotten.

No. **184** [Pl. IV.] has a bold lion's head and a slow quadriga. Apollo was the god of the people, and the Lion, being the sign of the sun-god, was taken for the crest of the place.

No. **185** shows their river, LISSOS, represented as a nude equestrian. The series of little coins, all differing, with the grains varied by Apollo's head, are very beautiful and rare [**193–199**]. Nos. **188–191** have all fine heads of Apollo, with slight variations, right and left.

No. **192** bears a noble type of Apollo, with the strong resemblance to the coins of Macedonian CHALCIDICE of later date and is one of the finest coins of Leontinoi extant. Nos. **198** and **199** are coins struck in the time of DION of Syracuse, with Corinthian types. Mr. Evans reads ΛΕΟΝ, counterstruck, on the last, making the Syracusan coins serve for Leontinoi as well.

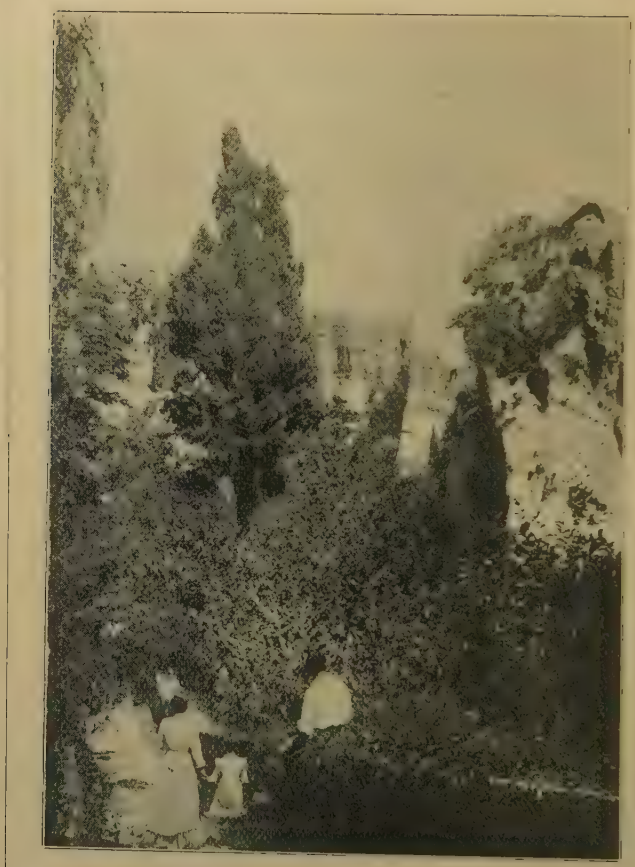
THE CATHEDRAL, CATANIA, AND THE FOUNTAIN OF THE ELEPHANT.

CHAPTER V

THE ISLAND OF SICILY—Part II

Helmet with Inscription Commemorating the Victory of Hieron of Syracuse over the Etruscan Pirates, B.C. 474. (British Museum.)

SYRACUSE—ORTYGIA—CATHEDRAL—FORT EURYALUS—LATOMIAE, &c.



Scene in the Latomiae.

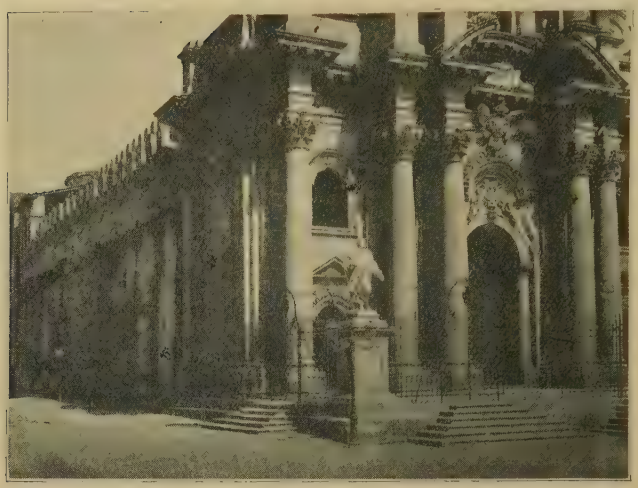
THE SITE OF SYRACUSE, FROM THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE. ORTYGIA IN THE DISTANCE.
(From a Drawing by the Author.)

CHAPTER V

"Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set."—BYRON.

PASSING still southwards, we now arrive at the wide site of ancient SYRACUSE. This, the greatest Grecian city at the time of its highest power, is said to have been colonised by Corinthians in 734 B.C., one year after the foundation of Naxos. Originally it was confined to the island of Ortygia, to which narrow space it has again shrunk. But it extended, in the days of DIONYSIUS, over a large tract on the mainland to the east, and comprised five distinct towns, each surrounded by its own walls, and all encircled by a strong girdle-wall. At the extreme east the defences were strengthened by a strong fortress, much of which still exists, a model of a Grecian castle. This is Fort Euryalus, which has recently been excavated. Its stables for cavalry and barracks for infantry are cut in the solid rock, and its gates and sally-ports are still preserved. Much of the great northern rampart of the city still remains. The Amphitheatre, which some writers say was capable of accommodating 50,000 spectators, testifies to the former populousness of this vast city, and is nearly perfect. In the older theatre of Greek times the seats still remain, inscribed with the names of their former owners—some of them historic rulers. The subterranean aqueduct which brought the water still gives its pure supply, and is still doing its work, now valuable for agricultural irrigation.

A smaller building resembling a theatre, constructed of marble, has lately been exposed to view, and the whole site of the great Greek city, about five miles by three, abounds with remains of ancient foundations of buildings that have disappeared. Strabo states that the city, even in his time, was twenty miles round.



THE CATHEDRAL.
(On the left are seen the undisturbed columns of the ancient Temple.)

In its latter days Syracuse ventured to join the Carthaginians against the Romans, and their vengeance was terrible. The entire city was sacked, and enormous booty in statues and works of art was carried off to Rome. This was 212 B.C., and yet we see that it had recovered in the time of Cicero, who describes it as the largest and most beautiful of cities in his day. The Cathedral is on the island, and is constructed within a Grecian temple, the columns of which are 28 feet by 6½ diameter at base. This must have been a large and important Doric temple of very early date, possibly as old as that of Corinth. The ruins of another Greek temple adjoin, on the lower step of which there is a long Greek inscription. A greater Temple, dedicated to ZEUS (Jupiter), of which only two huge columns remain, existed on the mainland. The Emperor Charles V. pulled the magnificent structure down to erect his fortifications round the island of Ortygia, which he converted into a citadel. The whole region abounds in objects of interest, and is well worth several days stay. It is a most healthy situation, and the ancient saying, that the sun shines every day in the year in Syracuse, is still true.

THE ONLY GREEK STATUE NOW IN SYRACUSE.

But what a devastation has fallen upon it! One mutilated figure of great beauty is in the museum, but not one perfect statue remains, although it must have possessed thousands of the finest works of Grecian art. Now there would be nothing to give us an idea of its treasures, were it not that its magnificent coinage remains to testify to the wealth and taste of the most refined and flourishing Greek city in the golden age of Hellenic times. For the coins of Syracuse are the finest, the most complete series, and the most interesting

THE "BAGNO DI DIANA," SYRACUSE.

in the whole world's numismatics. Many of them are of the highest artistic skill ever bestowed on pieces of money. So proud were the rulers of the city of the engravers that they were in the best period allowed to sign their works. At the present time, when scarcely one statue of old Greek workmanship bears the name of the author, we have many exquisite coins bearing signatures of the great artists of Syracuse—possibly sculptors of such eminence that their names were thus honoured. My collection of coins of Syracuse numbers over a hundred specimens. [Plates VI., VII., VIII., **239–350.**] Of these the earliest are mainly of GELON'S time. But at this period the Syracusans were already far advanced in civilisation. Their women were respected and given the influence their position demanded, as the following historical evidence testifies.

At this time, a great woman's tact and merciful intercession for the fair treatment of a conquered foe was immortalised on the coinage, and her name has thus been handed down to us. DAMARETE, GELON'S queen, interceded with her husband for the humane treatment of the Carthaginians whom he had conquered at Himera (480 B.C.), and a solemn peace was concluded with the vanquished Africans, who had expected nothing short of death or being sold as slaves. The grateful Carthaginians in gratitude presented Damarete with a solid golden crown or wreath worth a hundred talents of gold. This noble woman handed over this valuable gift to coin money for the state, and from this a special coinage was struck. It took a special form of the unusual size of pieces of ten drachms of silver. These became very famous; they were the finest coins yet struck, and were called after the good queen's name. (Damaretion.) Only about a dozen are known to exist. I have one of the tetra-

THE DAMARETION.
Obverse.

THE DAMARETION.
Reverse.

drachms struck at the same time and of the same design. [Plate VI., **242.**] The lion in the exergue is typical of the conquered Africans. We may assume that the head of Arethusa was made to assume the likeness of the good queen Damarete.

After this time art becomes more evident in the coinage under HIERON, Gelon's brother and successor, who seems also to have had leisure to cultivate literature. He attracted poets and philosophers to his Court from old Greece; among these were PINDAR, SIMONIDES, AESCHYLUS and others, whom he treated as personal friends.[1] HIERON was also a hero, and Syracuse derived world-wide glory from his rule. He drove the Etruscan pirates from the Mediterranean, and defeated them near CUMAE, B.C. 474. The victory is recorded in history, and the British Museum possesses a marvellous evidence of the truth of the great event. This relic is one of the most wonderful "proofs of history" discovered in recent days. In 1817 an English traveller found, or acquired from the finder, at OLYMPIA, the identical votive helmet of HIERON, which, along with other valuable offerings from the spoils of the great naval battle, he had dedicated to Zeus. The inscription is quite legible, and the forms of the letters are those on the coins of the period.

The helmet is engraved on page 203. The inscription reads thus:

ΒΙΑΡΟΝΟΔΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΕΟΣ
ΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ
ΤΟΙΔΙΤΥΡΑΝΑΠΟΚΥΜΑΣ

i.e., Ἱέρων ὁ Δεινομένους καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι
τῷ Διὶ Τυρρηνὰ ἀπὸ Κύμης.

and the free translation, according to Mr. G. F. Hill, is "Hieron, son of Deinomenes and the Syracusans (dedicated) to Zeus (these) Tyrrhenian (spoils) from Kyme."

To commemorate this event, the lion on the exergue of the coins (which had denoted the conquest of the Africans), was removed and gave place to the pistrix, a sea monster, typical of the great naval fight which had cleared the seas of the piratical pests. [Nos. **252–255**, etc.] After this there is found a gradual improvement in the artistic rendering of the heads. There is a constant variety in the treatment of the hair, and the headdress is frequently adorned with running ornament, maeander, and other patterns. Subsequent to Hieron's time democratic rule gained the upper hand, Syracuse grew wealthy under it, and the decorative element becomes still more evident on its coins.

Then we begin to find them bearing their sculptors' names; "SOSON" is thought to be the earliest signature. He was the designer of **273.** Afterwards that of EUMENES appears [**274–279**]; then we find the great name of EUAINETOS [**280**], sometimes working alone, sometimes with another artist.

Other names are abbreviated, viz. EUTH. . . . and PHRYGILLOS [**281**]. After-

[1] NOTE E—Literary Refinement in Sicily.

wards EUAINETOS works with EUKLEIDES [**282**], and then possibly EUKLEIDES alone [**283–285**].

The equestrian treatment of the reverse has now become very fine. PHRYGILLOS and EUTH . . . . sign one with splendid prancing horses, and Scylla in the exergue [**281**]. This coin is very rare, and when perfect must have been a wonderful piece. Even now it is lovely.

SILVER has been the metal hitherto; now small GOLD coins appear [**286–288**] in my collection, date about 412 B.C. and a great artist appears upon the scene—KIMON.

FOUNTAIN OF ARETHUSA, SYRACUSE.

For many years all bore the heads of their loved patron ARETHUSA, whose magic fountain still exists, well cared for.

At first the portraits are rude, the heads bearing the archaic smirk so common in early art. Gradually evident portraiture is introduced, and great attention is paid to the dressing of the abundant hair of the goddess. The expression of the faces becomes dignified, intellectual and refined. The eye, instead of being laid on the cheek, Egyptian fashion, is shown in profile. Nos. **253** onward begin to show varieties of feature and style in the headdress, or arrangement of the hair. The head on **270** may have been taken from a statue, as there are several of this type. The features on **274** are beautiful and seem from life. On **282** the signatures of the two artists, EUAINETOS and EUKLEIDES are both in evidence, but so minute that the aid of a magnifying glass is almost needed. The gold coin [**289**], Mr. Evans thinks, is Kimon's work. I obtained it in Catania, and believe it was found in the neighbourhood of that city. Mr. Evans describes a gem with a similar device,[1] found in the same district, which he believes to be the work of Euainetos, and this artist and Kimon seem to have been pupil and master working in friendly rivalry. The little gold coin is a beautiful piece, the head of a charming girl, and the group of Hercules and the lion on the reverse—a fine work of art, well-preserved.

If there be any doubt as to the name of the artist who produced the

[1] *Medallions of Syracuse*—Quaritch.

gold piece there is none about the next six. They are the famous DEKADRACHMS by KIMON and EUAINETOS, and several are signed by them, some of them in several places. Some of these signatures are very minute, but they are all fully set out in Mr. Hill's catalogue. Mr. A. J. Evans has written a charming essay on these coins (*Medallions of Syracuse*), in which he analyses their origin and date, and ranges Kimon's in three different periods of the artist's work. These coins represent "1, 2, and 3" of this arrangement. Nos. **290** and **292** were formerly in Mr. Evans's collection and are engraved in his book. No. **291** was the gem of the Ashburnham Collection. The three coins differ very much in style; the earliest being in comparatively low relief, the latest remarkably bold in treatment. They are not all signed, and might be supposed to be the work of different sculptors. I use the word "sculptor" advisedly, for their style rises far above ordinary engraving; they are pieces of sculpture of the highest merit (Pl. VII.).[1]

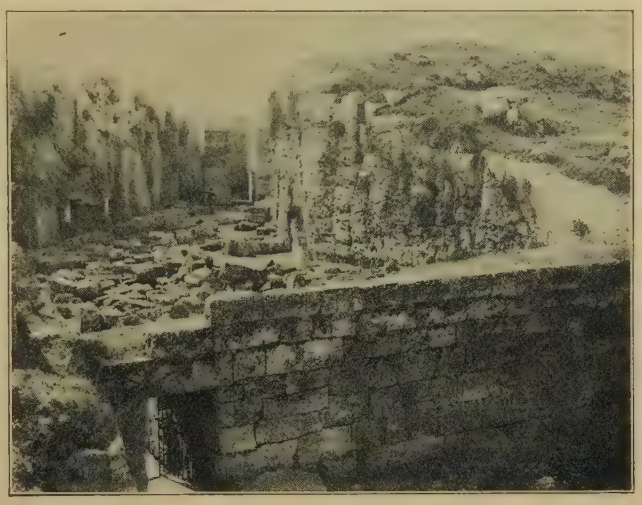
When the masterpieces of KIMON have been studied, let us turn to those of his brother artist, EUAINETOS. Whether these great men worked contemporaneously, or which was the elder artist, we shall never know. Mr. Hill thinks KIMON was the earlier, other experts are confident that EUAINETOS originated these famous works. Let each of us settle the controversy, which was master and which was pupil, to please his own mind; they both were employed to commemorate the same event. The ancient world perhaps thought most of Euainetos, as his medallions were copied in many places of old Greece, for a

FORT EURYALUS, SYRACUSE—LOOKING BACK TO ETNA, SEVENTY MILES AWAY.
(From a Drawing by the Author.)
The Roman fleet (under Marcellus, 215 B.C.) anchored in the Bay of Thapsus, in the centre.

century after his time. Whatever the event was that the medallions commemorated, it was a memorable one that called for the finest medallic work that

[1] Enlarged engravings of the Medallions are given on the Frontispiece.

the world has ever seen. Mr. Evans thinks that the idea that has long been held, that these famous medallions were struck to commemorate the victory of DIONYSIUS over the Carthaginians, is wrong. He believes they were struck to signalise the great victory over the Athenian fleet (413 B.C.), and the new games which were established to commemorate it. These were known as the ASINARIAN GAMES, as they were held on the banks of the river Asinarus, where the Athenians had been signally defeated. The word ΑΘΛΑ on so many of the coins shows that they were intended to be awarded as prizes in these *athletic* struggles; while the armour on the reverse typifies the spoil taken from the Athenians.



SYRACUSE—CASTLE OF EURYALUS.

The three coins [Nos. **293**, **294**, **295**] are considered to be among the best specimens from the hand of EUAINETOS. Mr. Evans thought one of them, as regards the obverse, the finest in existence. They were all selected by him out of the Santa Maria hoard. He went to Catania for the purpose, when I was unable to go myself, taking all this trouble to enrich a friend's collection.

One cannot but be struck with the noble and intellectual type of countenance of the beautiful women of this age. The variety of profile and expression is remarkable, and convinces us that they were actual portraits, and the constant variety in the style of arranging the hair affords models for this art in feminine adornment.

KIMON engraved several dies with facing portraits of Arethusa. These were tetradrachms, and perfect specimens are extremely rare. No. **296** has unfortunately suffered from wear, but shows what the coin must have been in a perfect state. It is so scarce that I was glad to secure a specimen of this celebrated piece. It was copied by other Hellenic mints for many years after the artist's time. Other tetradrachms signed by Parme . . . . No. **297**, and of the work of EUKLEIDAS follow. [**298-302**.]

It is impossible to tell how many of the coins shown on Plates VI. and VII. were struck during the tyranny of the First DIONYSIUS. Syracuse was so prosperous under his government that the general opinion has been

that during this reign the finest gold and silver coinage of Syracuse was issued. It is only from the style of work or some particular symbol that the approximate date can be guessed. Under DIONYSIUS II., a cruel and rapacious king, the dynasty came to an end, leaving a ruined state and impoverished exchequer.

Syracuse had appealed to Corinth, its parent city, for deliverance from its oppressor B.C. 345. TIMOLEON, a noble citizen of Corinth, with a conquering band of volunteers, came to her assistance, drove out the tyrant, re-established democracy, and put the coinage on a new system of values. This was done by calling in the old money, and issuing it on a new basis, whereby twenty per cent. was gained to the State. The gold was alloyed with silver, and the so-called *electrum* pieces issued. The silver coins were reduced in weight, a Corinthian stater, weighing two drachms, being made to bear the value of the ancient tetradrachm. This great man, an ancient Garibaldi, has been extolled by historians, and deservedly, for he saved the state from ruin. No. **303** [Plate VII.] is an interesting specimen of one of these new coins struck in electrum, with Apollo on one side and Artemis on the other—an introduction of new deities; hitherto they had always honoured Persephone or Arethusa on their coins. No. **304** is a smaller electrum coin of same issue. No. **305** is also of the new issue, but is of gold, whereas a similar coin in the British Museum is of electrum. Possibly it was struck as a model piece. I have specimens of the silver and copper coins of the new currency—but they are uninteresting from an artistic point of view, being in the simple style of the Corinthian mint.

LATOMIA, ORTYGIA IN THE DISTANCE, SYRACUSE.

Tyranny got the upper hand again when AGATHOCLES seized the government, 317 B.C. This adventurer was unscrupulous, he gradually increased in audacity, as his three issues of coins show. On the first he put only ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ—the name of the city. On the second, his own name ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ (the earliest appearance of a king's name on a coin of Syracuse), and on the third he added to his name ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ—BASILEOS = KING. Specimens of all three

coinages are engraved on Plate VIII. [**314** to **329**]. The story of Agathocles is an interesting one; he carried the war into Africa against the Carthaginians, who had invaded Syracusan territory, and some of these coins are believed to have been struck in Africa, where he remained several years. But he was a poor specimen of a ruler for Syracuse, though the first to transport the war into the enemy's camp.

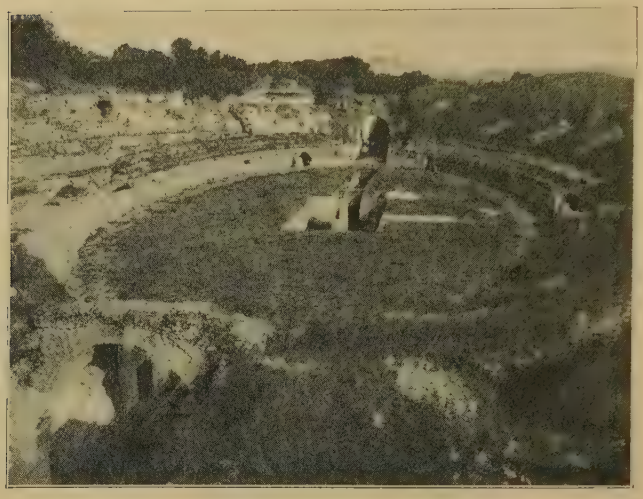
SYRACUSE—THE EAR OF DIONYSIUS.

The next king whose name appears on coins is HIKETAS [**330**], on a well-engraved gold piece. (287–278 B.C.)

PYRRHUS came like a meteor from EPIRUS, across Italy, and though he only spent two years in Sicily, left his mark on the coinage, 278–276 B.C. Mr. Hill believes that the fine gold coin No. **331** was engraved in Syracuse, and has catalogued it under Sicily. It is a rare and costly coin, only a few being known. This is a fine specimen, very beautifully designed and executed, of an art already beginning to decay. The head of Athena and the figure of Nike, advancing with the oak-wreath, are very graceful. No special mention is made of Syracuse on the coin, as Pyrrhus had larger views—he meant to conquer the western world as Alexander had overrun the eastern. Of the silver coins of Pyrrhus, **332** and **334** are examples, but it is on the bronze ones **334**, **335** that we find ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Pyrrhus gained nothing by his short sojourn here and went back to Italy to fight the Romans and be beaten. Four years afterwards he was killed at Argos by a woman dropping a roof-tile on his head.

But a young general of his came to the front at Syracuse 276 B.C. and became the good King HIERON II. He reigned for fifty years, and gave prosperity to the country. His beautiful queen, PHILISTIS, was much beloved, her portrait was struck on a portion of his coinage, [**337** and **338**], and Hieron's own head was also engraved on the coins, of which **340** is a specimen. On the gold coins his name only appears. These were the first coins of Syracuse which bore portraits.

His son GELON died young, but his portrait was put on coins in honour of him [**339**]. On the lower marble benches of the Greek theatre of Syracuse, I saw the name of HIERON carved on the royal seat, with that of his beloved



GREEK AMPHITHEATRE, SYRACUSE.

Queen PHILISTIS at his right hand. The letters are quite legible and are of their date.

Hieron had an enormous altar erected here, like the great one at Pergamon, and extensive remains still exist. It was 200 yards by 75 in extent, and a hecatomb (of 450 oxen) was annually offered thereon to commemorate some great victory. Judging from the remains it was possibly larger than the Pergamene Altar. (Page 345.)

Hieron's grandson HIERONYMUS succeeded to the throne—his portrait is on No. **345**. He only reigned a year (215–214 B.C.), and the succeeding republic gives us some coins [**347**]. But it was an unfortunate government for Syracuse, for it had the insanity to declare war against the Romans, and brought about its own downfall. Syracuse was conquered, sacked and pillaged, and although still a great city in Cicero's time had fallen from its high estate and issued no more Greek coins.

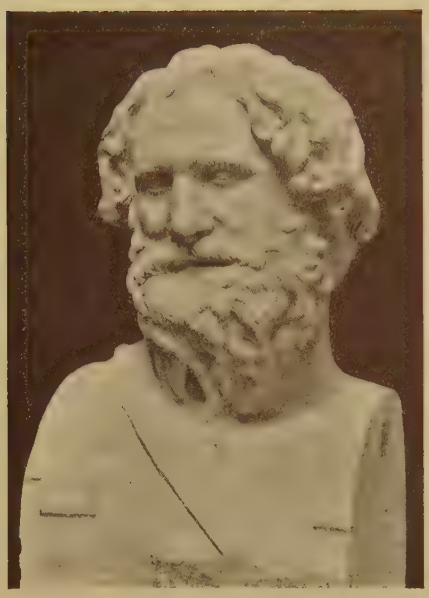
The Roman siege was rendered a difficult affair by the use of the great engines invented—years before, for his friend Hieron—by the great engineer ARCHIMEDES.[1] This remarkable genius survived, an aged man, to direct his wonderful weapons of defence during the siege. At length the city was taken by assault, and ARCHIMEDES was put to death by a Roman soldier. It is recorded that he was so busily engaged in solving some mathematical

THE GREAT ALTAR OF HIERON, SYRACUSE.

[1] NOTE F—Shipbuilding in Sicily.

SIMONIDES.

Lyric Poet. Native of Ceos.
Lived 8 years with Hieron I. Died at Syracuse, 467 B.C.
Marble Statue (Naples Museum).



ARCHIMEDES.

The Greatest of Engineers and Mathematicians,
287–212 B.C.
Marble Bust from Herculaneum (Naples Museum).

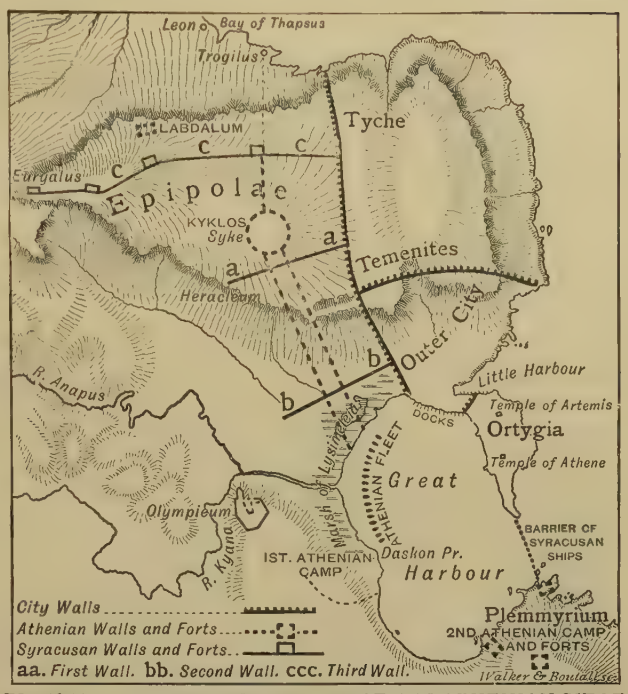
THEOCRITUS.

Pastoral Poet. Born in Syracuse.
Visited Alexandria, 285 B.C.
Returned to Syracuse, where he died at the Court of Hieron II.

MOSCHUS OF SYRACUSE.

Pastoral Poet, School of Theocritus, c. 250 B.C.
Attached to the Court of Hieron II.
Marble Statue (Naples Museum).

problem that he made no effort to save himself. Archimedes was the Isaac Newton of his time, as his extant works prove; he was also an engineer, and the screw was invented by him. This he employed to assist (by propulsion) the launching of a huge vessel—the *Celtic* of the time—which he had constructed for HIERON II.; while by another application of the principle of the screw he contrived a pump which removed the water from its hold. CICERO, when quaestor of Sicily (75 B.C.), saw the tomb of ARCHIMEDES, which he had difficulty in finding. The great man had been quite forgotten by the Syracusans, the tomb was in a neglected corner, and covered with briars.



PLAN OF SYRACUSE AT THE TIME OF THE ATHENIAN SIEGE.
based on the maps of Lupus and Haverfield.

English Miles 0 ¼ ½ 1 1½ — Stadia 0 5 10 15 — Kilometres 0 1 2

Perhaps, although this is not a history, but merely a conversational ramble through Hellenic lands, something should be said about the great struggle between Syracuse and the Athenian fleet and army (415 B.C.), to which allusion has already been made. The other cities of Sicily had complained of the tyranny of Syracuse, and appealed to Athens to help them. The Corinthians and Spartans sided with Syracuse, while Athens was induced to send enormous fleets and armies to attack the place by land and sea. After sending their best generals and enduring great privations the Athenians were utterly routed near the river Asinarus, and many thousands were slain, while 7000 of them were shut up in the stone quarries. These formed natural prisons; the walls were perpendicular, and when the only gate was shut and guarded, entrance or egress was impossible. The prisoners were given very little food in the hope of making them surrender. Many were sold as slaves, but numbers died of hunger and thirst. When Greek met Greek in warfare, there was always good fighting, but great cruelty after; but it was a sorry spectacle to see the two great divisions of the finest nation in the world engaged in such a struggle.

History is unfortunately silent for long intervals of Syracusan rule, and for a century at a time we are left to grope our way in the dark, but the tale of this terrible time has come down to us. I append a map of Syracuse at the time of the Athenian siege, kindly lent by Mr. JOHN MURRAY.

The LATOMIAE or ancient quarries, the scene of this tragedy, are now among the loveliest sights of modern Syracuse. Several of them are laid out as public gardens, with groves of oleanders, cypresses, palms, trailing vines, orange trees, and every lovely flowering shrub. In the warmest day there is shade, and there are cool caverns hollowed out, and winding walks gradually lead to the summits of fantastic rocks, with towers left for lovely views in every direction. In one of them, the far-famed EAR OF DIONYSIUS is shown, and silly stories are related of his being able to hear the moans, confessions and maledictions of the prisoners in the dungeons—from his palace overhead.

CYANE—PAPYRUS BY THE RIVER CYANE, SYRACUSE.

The Fountain of Arethusa still flows, not as of old, a spring of fresh water, for unfortunately, since an earthquake in modern times, it has become brackish. But it is in a pretty grove of papyrus and water plants, and is still a resort of the young people of the town, in the evening or on holidays. About a mile from the harbour, on the mainland, the little rivers CYANE and ANAPUS join and flow into the bay. The excursion up these dimpling streams, teeming with fish, is very interesting. There are dense groves of papyrus reeds, about ten feet high, along the Cyane. The water is of deep blue colour, and this gave it its name (Cyane) in ancient times, which it still deserves. It is full of fine mullet of dark blue or purple hue, which rise to be fed when the boat is moored in a quiet creek.[1]

SYRACUSE, in the days of Hieron II., was a centre of literary refinement. The poets THEOCRITUS, BION and MOSCHUS flourished, and many of their works remain.[2] THEOCRITUS was tempted to migrate to Alexandria to join the famous Museum, where some of his charming verses were written.

[1] In Egypt the "Egyptian reed" is lost, but here enough remains to restock the Nile's banks, were there any need for papyrus in our times.

[2] NOTE E—Literary Refinement in Sicily.

CHAPTER VI

THE ISLAND OF SICILY—Part III

Marble Head of Hera (Juno).
(From Akragas. British Museum.)

CAMARINA—GELA—GIRGENTI (AKRAGAS)—HIMERA—SELINUS—SEGESTA—PANORMUS—AFRICA—CARTHAGE—NUMIDIA, &c.

GIRGENTI (AKRAGAS)—THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD.
(From a Drawing by the Author.)

CHAPTER VI

"Oh Time! .... adorner of the ruin."—BYRON.

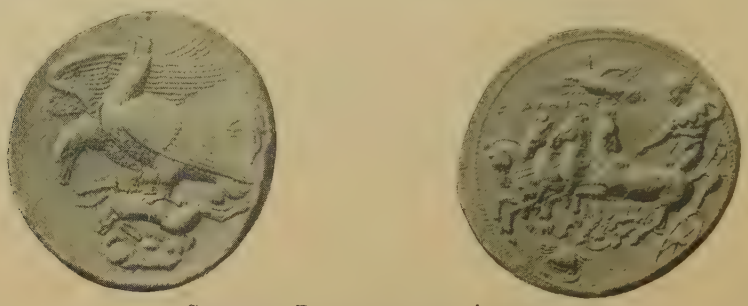
CAMARINA, near the southern coast, was colonised by Syracuse in 599 B.C. and we have five early coins showing its ancient importance and wealth [Plate III. **167–171**]. But it revolted against its parent, 405 B.C., and was conquered and absorbed by Syracuse, and so its own coinage soon came to an end. Two of the pieces [Nos. **169** and **170**] are remarkable specimens; the crane flying away most probably typifies the draining of an unhealthy marsh. The head of HERAKLES wearing the lion's skin is fine. The second piece [**170**], the quadriga driven by ATHENA and crowned by Nike (with two amphorae below), is a remarkably fine equestrian scene, the horses are like those of the Parthenon frieze, and of about the same date. The little coin No. **171**, showing a swan flapping its wings over conventional waves, is very beautifully executed.

GELA was not far off along the coast. In early times it was the rival of SYRACUSE and AKRAGAS. It gave to SYRACUSE its ruler GELON, from whose family sprang great kings, whose deeds extended far and wide beyond the realm of Sicily. The river Gela was perennial in those days. It is now, like all Sicilian streams, shrunken greatly, owing to the destruction of the mountain forests. But its impetuous flood of ancient times was typified on the coins by a man-headed rushing bull [**148–157**]. Many of the pieces show great skill, especially No. **157**, which has an equestrian scene of the very highest art. No. **150** shows the *Meta* or winning post, as an Ionic column, and was probably struck to commemorate a victory in the public games. The necropolis of Gela exists, near the modern town of Terranova, and fine painted vases have

been lately found. Nothing remains besides of the ancient city; but, from its fine Greek coins, it must have been an opulent place, before its destruction by the Carthaginians in 405 B.C. Mr. Hill points out an interesting discovery of his regarding the coin No. **149**. It is restruck over a coin of SELINUS, similar to No. **235** (Pl. V.). The coins of Gela are so good for their early date that Mr. Hill has illustrated quite a number of the specimens (Pl. III.).

AKRAGAS (GIRGENTI)

GIRGENTI, although we reach it in imagination by the southern Sicilian coast, is easier to visit direct by railway from Syracuse, Catania, or Palermo.



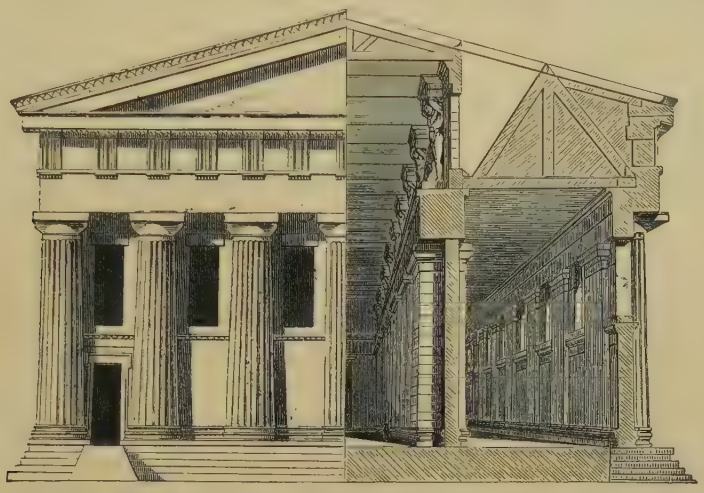
GIRGENTI—DEKADRACHM OF AKRAGAS.
(Munich Museum.)

It is now a small place, with an hotel only open a few months of the year. But in ancient Greek times, as AKRAGAS, or under the Romans, as AGRIGENTUM, it was a powerful city, renowned for wealth, architecture, and literature. Founded by Greeks from GELA in 579 B.C., it must have advanced rapidly, for it was one of the most splendid cities in the ancient world, when the Carthaginians, always the bitter enemies of the Greeks, destroyed it, 405 B.C. It was only retaliation for the punishment the Greeks had given the Africans, when the men of AKRAGAS had, in conjunction with the Syracusans under GELON, crushed

GIRGENTI.—SARCOPHAGUS IN THE LOCAL MUSEUM.

them at HIMERA 485 B.C. So all the fine coins [**134–143**, Pl. III.] must have been struck before 405 B.C.

It rose again, but never became as great. Under the Romans, with the great fertility of the district, it became again important. But the name the



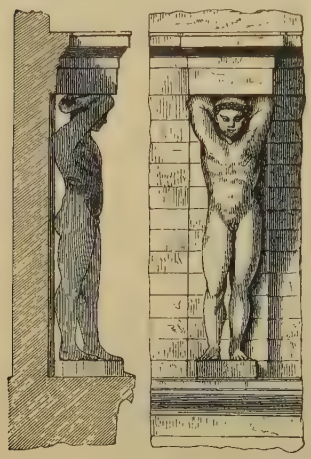
RESTORED SECTION OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF ZEUS, AT AKRAGAS.
(Showing the position of the Caryatids in the upper storey.)

Romans gave it, "*The Field of the Giants*," proves that in their time the great temple of Zeus was in ruins, with the colossal caryatid figures stretched on the grass, much as we now see them.

This temple was a splendid building, perhaps the greatest of Greek fanes. Its columns must have been over 60 feet in height. Their bases are fifteen feet in diameter, with flutes so wide as to admit a man standing in each. Internally there were two tiers of columns, the upper one consisting of gigantic figures supporting the roof, which was partly open in the centre. Two of those stone giants lie prone on the ground where they had fallen when the temple was levelled by an earth-

GIRGENTI—THE FALLEN GIANT.
(In the distance the ancient Acropolis, where now the modern town is built.)

quake. This enormous temple was bold and original in design. In order to steady the great columns they were "engaged," *i.e.* partly built into the wall, an admirable device for strengthening such a lofty building. No doubt there were sculptured *metopes* between the enormous *triglyphs*, as at Selinus, but no remains of them have come to light. I have to thank Mr. John Murray and Messrs. Longman, for the use of the cuts explaining the construction of the temple, and the position of the Caryatids in supporting the roof and the inner row of smaller columns. The photograph shows one of the fallen giants whose prone condition had given rise to the name of the place as in the days of the Romans and down to our own times.



CARYATIDS AS ORIGINALLY PLACED IN THE UPPER STOREY.

There are ruins of several other temples, extending along a rocky ridge for more than a mile. One of these, the (so-called) TEMPLE OF CONCORD, is very beautiful, and of perfect proportions. It is one of the most perfect Greek temples in the world. The NORMANS had the building consecrated as a Christian church and so saved it from destruction. Several other Greek structures remain; one of them, called The TEMPLE OF HERA (or Juno) having very extensive and perfect ruins, must have been even finer than the larger one described above. The TEMPLE OF HERAKLES must have been of much the same proportions as the PARTHENON, but is terribly destroyed. That of CASTOR AND POLLUX has several columns recently re-erected. The country around is richly

GIRGENTI—TEMPLE OF HERA.
(From a Sketch by the Author.)

fertile, and the view looking towards the brilliantly blue Mediterranean, is surpassingly beautiful. There are one or two villas constructed out of old materials, with most picturesque gardens, from which extensive views of the terrace-

of temples are to be had. Much must remain underground awaiting discovery of this vast ancient city, which at its zenith is said to have had 600,000 inhabitants. PINDAR says it was "the most beautiful city of mortals."

It was a seat of learning, and the philosopher EMPEDOCLES was born and lived here. The little port now replacing the fine ancient harbour bears his name to this day. In the middle ages the temples were ruined to build the pier, at which small vessels now discharge. Empedocles must have been a sanitary engineer much in advance of his time, 450 B.C. When the city was devastated by pestilence, he had the river purified and by scientific appliances restored health with such success that he was supposed to be a magician. In his extant poem, however, he recommends good moral conduct as a means of averting epidemics and other evils.

GIRGENTI—TEMPLE OF "CASTOR AND POLLUX." (Sketch by the Author.)

The city was possessed of the finest statues and paintings as well as architecture. Devastated by Carthaginians, Romans and Saracens, scarcely anything remains of its famed works of art; the little museum, however, contains some interesting sarcophagi and fragments, showing that good art and fine taste were once dominant. A fine fragment is in the British Museum.

The earlier coins [Plate III., **131–137**] have not much variety—but at the period of highest art suddenly arrive at their best. For some unknown reason the artistic coins are very rare indeed. Of a magnificent DEKADRACHM, engraved in Dr. Head's "HISTORIA NUMORUM," only two or three examples are

GIRGENTI—SARCOPHAGUS IN THE LOCAL MUSEUM.

known, the best being in MUNICH. [See page 220.] Of similar types I possess two [Pl. III., **139–140**] which I obtained through Mr. Evans's Sicilian journeys. In their perfect state these must have been magnificent coins.

Gold coins of AKRAGAS are rare indeed. I have but one [**140**], of the same type as the silver ones—a pretty piece of work, and bearing the magistrate's name ΞΙΛΑΝΟΞ, arranged in zigzag. The crest of the city, the fresh-water crab, is cleverly represented on all the coins. The little river Akragas still contains these *crustaceae*. It has shrunk from its former dimensions owing to the country being denuded of its ancient forests in modern times.

PELOPS AND HIPPODAMIA.

Found in the Sea near Girgenti. (*Probably from a Chariot Group.* British Museum.)

A visit to Girgenti in early spring, is a delightful excursion. The scenery around is beautiful and fertile, though the inhabitants seem poverty-stricken. The hotel is large, clean, and well-managed, but only open for part of the year and managed by its owners, proprietors of the best hotel at Palermo. The range of temple ruins, along a height, is most impressive, and the view over the blue Mediterranean lovely, particularly in the evening light. It seems as if a flourishing town and seaport should arise, were there only trade and energy to call them forth. The land is as fertile as ever. All the temples were reared by the wealth acquired by the agricultural richness of the place, which made it the granary of the Mediterranean in ancient days.

HIMERA

HIMERA, this ancient town near the northern coast, may here be alluded to, as it was dependent for a time on AKRAGAS, and near it the united forces of SYRACUSE and AKRAGAS conquered the Carthaginians (480 B.C.), when Queen Damarete interceded for the vanquished. But the Carthaginians came back and wiped HIMERA out, 409 B.C., and it never was rebuilt. Judging from its few remaining coins, HIMERA must have been an important place at the time of its downfall. Its earlier coins [**158–161**] are simple, bearing the crest of the city, a cock, and other emblems. Warm medicinal baths were its speciality, and are still in the neighbourhood. (TERMINI, the modern town opposite, is a corruption of THERMAE.) Hence Himera was sacred to Asklepios, whose emblem was the cock. No. **162** shows the cock allied with the crab, at a time when

both places were under the rule of AKRAGAS. Of the "high art" period we have three examples [**163–165**]. These are interesting—the nymph HIMERA, sacrificing at an altar on steps; a small SEILENOS stands in a stream of water proceeding from a lion's-head fountain. This is to illustrate the healing qualities of the medicinal spring, particularly in cases of certain ills of elderly gentlemen like Seilenos. Perhaps gout submitted to healing powers in ancient days, and there was possibly an ancient sanatorium here, for such diseases.

SOLUS

On the northern coast, near Termini and the site of Himera, we find the ite of SOLUS which lies to the east of PALERMO (PANORMOS). It was a Cartha-

SOLUS OR KAFARA, NEAR PALERMO.

ginian town, though our coin has a Greek inscription. [Plate VIII., **360**.] Excavations have recently uncovered extensive classic ruins, but these mainly seem to be of Roman time. Plate V., No. **238** has also a Greek inscription, so the place must have been under Grecian influence at an early date as well as later, as there are 200 years between the coins.

SELINUS

SELINUS dates back to 628 B.C. It was founded from Megara Hybla (near Syracuse), itself being a colony from Megara in Old Greece. It must have become a great and wealthy city, for although conquered, and all its inhabitants killed or sold as slaves by the Carthaginians in 409 B.C., yet the ruins of its temples are the greatest and grandest in Europe. It never again was able to strike any coins of its own, so it is wonderful we possess any specimens of its

SELINUS—THE TEMPLE ON THE ACROPOLIS, THE THREE GREATER ONES IN THE DISTANCE.
(From a Drawing by the Author.)

ancient money. Its earliest pieces merely show the city's crest, a parsley leaf (ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝ) [Plate V., **234**]. Then we have remarkable coins representing a great blessing rendered to the inhabitants, after a pestilence, which had swept away great numbers. On these interesting coins [**235–237**], APOLLO and ARTEMIS, beneficent healing powers, are represented in a quadriga together, as acting in concert. ARTEMIS holds the reins, while Apollo discharges arrows to dispel the pest. On the reverse, the river-god SELINUS, as a healthy nude young man, sacrifices at an altar, holding an olive branch. The altar is decorated with a wreath of parsley. Before the altar a cock, behind a bull stands on a pedestal; the bull typifies the sacrifice ready to be offered.

TERRACOTTA FIGURE FROM SELINUS.
In Palermo Museum.

EMPEDOCLES, the philosophic benefactor of AKRAGAS, was borrowed by the Selinuntines to stay their plague, as he had done that of the Akragantines. This wise man by an engineering work joined the two rivers near the city into one, and by the united current purified the whole region and the city was restored to a sanitary state. Divine honours were accorded to him by the grateful people. Soon after this the hateful Africans swept them off the face of the earth. They were, however, powerless to remove the stupendous ruins of the city. I have seen many scenes of desolated ruin, but never one like this. The fallen temples cover ten square miles. They are of the grandest and purest Doric architecture. The ruins

of seven temples have been located, but there were many more splendid public buildings. The columns of one of them were nearly 15 feet diameter at the base and must have been considerably over 50 feet high. The promontory on which the acropolis stood is a desolate scene of crowded overthrown columns, which seems the work of an earthquake, for all are thrown parallel in one direction. Among one of the heaps of ruin were found the most ancient metopes in the world, far older than those of the first Parthenon; these are now at Palermo. Many of the *triglyphs* of the temples lie about the ruins, and measure upwards of 10 feet each way. All the columns were of the rough stone of the country, but carefully coated with fine white hard cement, giving the appearance of marble. The delicate enrichments of the cornices and roof were executed in terra-cotta.

SELINUS—TEMPLE OF HERAKLES.

SELINUS—TEMPLE OF APOLLO.

The surrounding country is said to be unhealthy, but seems fertile, and the natives of the nearest town are handsome, robust-looking folk. Here I partook of the finest and cheapest red wine of the country. Signor Florio has established one of his great vineyards near this, with the best results for producing good wine and giving much well-paid employment.

The view of the vast scene of desolation, looking towards the sea, is one of the most extraordinary in the world. When I was there it was a great sacred holiday, and the usually deserted ruins were peopled by little groups of brilliantly costumed peasants, and fisher-folk, seemingly well-to-do. They were tall, fair and handsome people, and enjoyed their out-of-door repasts in a quiet and simple style. Some of them had brought their rural musical instruments, and to these they sang and the young folks danced. It was worthy of being perpetuated, but unfortunately I had not a Kodak. But the colour of the groups, the hoary ruins, and the azure sky needed the brush of a Léopold Robert, or of a Passini. It was something to remember for a lifetime, and the courtesy and dignity of these humble folks was charming

SELINUS—TEMPLE OF ATHENA.

PERSEUS AND THE GORGON, SELINUS.

EUROPA AND THE BULL, SELINUS.

to witness, in a land which I was told was full of brigands and unsafe for travellers. I have, however, rambled much in Sicily, and all over Italy,

nearly always alone and quite unprotected, and never experienced from the people anything but kindness, or at least politeness. The only thing to

HERCULES AND HIPPOLYTUS, SELINUS.

ACTAEON DEVOURED BY HIS HOUNDS, SELINUS.

deplore is their poverty, as they are under the same heavy taxation as the rest of the Italian kingdom. But the development of railways is already bringing more money into the land, which would be visited by crowds of tourists were it better known.

The Metopes from Selinus are all preserved, and well shown, in the spacious Museum of Palermo. Their effect in the setting of the gigantic triglyphs, about ten feet square, must be seen to be understood. The massive sculpture is thus toned down, when seen mounted in its original setting. They are very wonderful works of early art, the very earliest of the kind known and have evidently been erected at various times as art, wealth, and taste advanced. The earliest specimens are of the sixth century and of rude forcible style.

SELINUS—ATHENA AND THE GIANT.

PERSEUS CUTTING OFF THE GORGON'S HEAD is one of these. The story is well told. None dare look on the fatal Gorgon—even Athena stands placidly

by, looking away out of the group impassively. EUROPA AND THE BULL, a Cretan story, is more dramatic, and seems to be a later work with fine promise. ACTAEON DEVOURED BY HIS DOGS is fine. Artemis (Diana) looks on, unsympathising. HERAKLES and HIPPOLYTA is of the fifth century, and more elegant in style. But ATHENA AND THE GIANT is a beautiful composition, of great refinement. These later Metopes have the heads, and even hands of the females introduced into the coarse stone of the country by piecing in white marble, while all the metopes bear still traces of their being elaborately coloured.

SELINUS, now called SELINUNTE, is reached from the station of Castel Vitrano by railway from Palermo, whence a drive through richly cultivated meadows leads to the scene of desolation of the great city of the Selinuntines, one of the most impressive relics of human labour in the world.

THE THEATRE CUT IN THE ROCK, SEGESTA.
(From a Painting by the Author.)

SEGESTA

Another locality of great architectural interest can be visited by railway on the way back to Palermo—SEGESTA and its fine temple and theatre, both, if not actually Greek, of purest classic style. In earliest times it seems to have been called Egesta, and the Greeks called its people Elymians.

SEGESTA, according to traditions, was more ancient than other settlements in Sicily. There was a story that the people were descended from fugitives from the Trojan war. But they can hardly be called Hellenes. They seem to have fought against the Greek colonists, yet their coins show that they used their language. The only ruins are of purest Hellenic type, among lonely mountains and wild scenery. There is no town or village nearer than Catalafimi, a small railway station some hours from Palermo. A walk over marshy meadows and bleak hills leads to a terrace of rock, above

which we are suddenly confronted by a magnificently proportioned Greek temple. When I was there a rich crop of wheat, growing close up to the temple platform, gave contrast to the lonely scene around. A steep climb to a moor

THE TEMPLE OF SEGESTA.
(From a Picture by Edward Lear, in the possession of the Rev. E. C. Selwyn, D.D., Uppingham.)

still higher showed where the city must have stood. No fragments of buildings are visible till we unexpectedly find the extensive theatre, the tiers of seats quite perfect, cut out of the solid rock. All around is a desolate, almost uninhabited country. Near at hand, however, we come on a green hill slope, dotted with little wooden crosses. These were the graves of the soldiers and volunteers who perished in a skirmish in Garibaldi's patriotic campaign to save Italy from its modern tyrants, in 1859. The sea, though invisible, is not far off: this was the line of march of the little army from the coast, and here they brushed away the first opposition from the Bourbon soldiery.

THE TEMPLE, SEGESTA.

The people of this ancient place must have amassed considerable wealth to erect such fine buildings, and their coins of the fifth century testify also to their refinement. The Carthaginians, however, came upon them when their temple was building in 410. It never was completed, and their

fine architecture as well as their coinage came to an untimely end. Their coins are not plentiful. They seem to have been a people of sporting tendencies, as a hound is their crest, with the head of Segesta as a nymph. [Pl. V., **227–232**]. Mr. Hill points out some remarkable peculiarities in No. **231**. But we have a coin of highest art in the larger one, with the youthful hunter resting on his knee, holding a sporting dog. Two spears are also held, while a conical cap is slung round his neck. When perfect this must have been a beautiful coin.

The men of Segesta must have been a quarrelsome people and seem to have been always at war with the Selinuntines. Indeed they seem to have provoked the Carthaginians to the great attack on Sicily generally, which brought their own destruction on them. But the matter in which their memory was sent down to posterity as showing their duplicity was that which led to the unnatural war between two of the old Greek states, and the slaughter of the unfortunate Athenians at Syracuse.

The Athenians had been appealed to by a combination of Sikelian towns who joined against Syracuse, to interfere in the affairs of Sicily (416 B.C.). The Segestans were the prime movers of this union and sent a deputation to the Athenians to induce them to supply fleets to subdue the haughtiness of the Syracusans.

In order to arrive at an understanding on the matter and especially to learn what amount of men and money those who complained could bring into the affray which they were asked to provoke, the Athenians sent envoys to Sicily to report. The Segestans had then, apparently, a fine city, but no great wealth. They invited the envoys to a series of banquets at which each host passed off all the plate as his own, and they even went so far as to borrow plate for mere purposes of show, from other towns. So the envoys went back to Athens thinking that Segesta was a very rich city, and taking with them sixty talents as an earnest!

The Athenians decided to undertake the war, and fleets, the greatest that ever sailed from Greek shores, were sent to the help of Segesta, Leontinoi, and the rest. This was followed by disastrous consequences to all Hellenic states indirectly. For bitter blood remained between Spartans and Athenians and the allies of each, ever afterwards, while the horrors of the Siege of Syracuse left an unwholesome effect upon the civilised world (see page 215).

PANORMUS

The PANORMUS of the ancients is still, as Palermo, a great and prosperous city. The Greeks really never permanently owned it; it was a Phoenician city, and though its earliest coins bore Greek inscriptions, the Carthaginians only struck money to pay mercenaries who were employed to fight the Greeks. For

there were apparently no coins in use at Panormus until after Gelon's great victory at Himera, which is not far off. After that the Greek language perhaps became predominant in the west of Sicily. Many of the coins of Panormus are copied from those of Syracuse and seem the work of Greek artists, who may have been induced to engrave dies for the Semitic race that dominated in the western country.

Later the Greek letters were dropped and Punic inscriptions substituted. Mr. Hill catalogues all these coins under the heading of SICULO-PUNIC, as it is difficult to say where they were struck.

CAPO ZAFFARANO—NEAR THE SITE OF HIMERA.

The word PANORMUS signifies "All-Haven"—the port for every one, if it really be a Greek word after all. Even now Palermo has not in the least degree the aspect of a Greek city and there are no classic remains whatever. But it is still the same wide haven that gave it, possibly, its Greek title and is one of the loveliest places in the Mediterranean, whether viewed from sea or land.

The promontory of MONTE PELLEGRINO on the west, and the heights of Cape Zaffarano on the east, enclose a safe and spacious bay. The rich cultivation of the "CONCHA D'ORO," the dark green masses of the trees, the luxuriant vineyards, with the warm tint of the rocks and soil, combine to form a brilliant picture, while the pellucid Mediterranean, with its white edges of ever-moving surface, gives continuous life and variety. Numbers of white lateen-sail boats flit about; the sky is nearly always of clear azure.

It is a noble-looking city, and the yellow stone of which its superb public

buildings are built gives an air of perpetual sunshine, while its palms, oleanders, orange and lemon groves give the scenery quite a tropical aspect.

Although there is not anything HELLENIC in the aspect of the place, and probably there never was, it now possesses the finest museum of Greek antiquities in Sicily, under a most accomplished custodian, who has done much to unveil for us the hidden Hellenic remains which show what the Greeks of Sicily were in their best days. It was Signor Salinas who discovered the metopes of Selinus, and his skill in the setting of them, surrounded by the original enormous triglyphs, deserves all praise. The public gardens of Palermo are magnificent, the tropical growths of palms and exotic flowers are wonderful, and the whole, unlike Italian gardens generally, beautifully kept. The CAPELLA PALATINA and the CATHEDRAL are memorials of the palmy days of the Norman kings of Sicily, while MONREALE, which is only a few miles off, is the finest specimen of Christian architecture executed by Moslem hands, in the world. For it is on record that KING ROGER not only employed the skilled native Arab workmen when he had subdued the country, but allowed them to retain their own religion and paid them liberally for their superlative work.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS, PALERMO.

THE MONASTERY OF THE EREMITI, PALERMO.

To PANORMUS the coins No. **361** to **370** (Plates VIII. and IX.) have been hitherto attributed; they are all copied from Greek coins, with Punic inscriptions. Some of them are fine specimens, apparently from Greek hands. It is very possible that not only they but many of the so-called Carthaginian coins were struck at the Mint of Palermo. The coin No. **364** A is equal to the best of Syracuse, and is perhaps the finest specimen of the "Siculo-Punic" class. I

acquired it subsequently to the preparing of the autotype plates, so it is illustrated separately. It must have been executed by a Greek artist. It has in the exergue a fine figure of Scylla, with the mysterious Punic inscription "Ziz."

THE CLOISTERS, MONREALE, PALERMO.

The earliest SICULO-PUNIC coin in my collection is that of MOTYE [No. **356**, Plate VIII.], and is of the fifth century B.C. This rare coin resembles those of Akragas, but there is no doubt that it is a very early coin of MOTYE. However, it is recorded that the citizens of Akragas at one time conquered Motye. An obol of Motye, No. **357**, shows the Carthaginian date-palm, with a classic gorgoneion and a Punic inscription. Motye was a small island not far from the modern Marsala, and became the great naval station of the Carthaginians till Dionysius of Syracuse destroyed it, 397 B.C., and killed all its inhabitants. Motye signifies spinning factory, so it had been at one time a manufacturing place.

MONTE PELLEGRINO—PALERMO.
(From a Painting by the Author.)

HERACLEIA MINOA became another Carthaginian naval station, but had been colonised by Spartans, or perhaps earlier still by MINOS of Crete. Its coins are copied from Greek types, but with Punic inscriptions. [**358–359.**]

The town lay on the coast between Akragas and Selinus. The coin No. **359** greatly resembles one of the Siculo-Punic series (No. **921**) and might almost be by the same artist. LILYBAION was founded by the Carthaginians as their naval station after Dionysius had destroyed MOTYE. The coins of this place (which was on the north-west coast of Sicily) are rare. No. **200** (Plate IV.) shows a head of APOLLO, and has a Greek inscription. But the Roman-Punic wars eventually destroyed the Carthaginian power in Sicily and everywhere else. So complete was the destruction that we have no history of this remarkable people. This is a loss, for the world would now like to know something of Carthage and the great maritime nation (who dominated the Mediterranean for five centuries) from their own side.

CARTHAGINIAN COINS

All my Carthaginian coins were obtained from Sicily, and the good people of Carthage would apparently never have had any of their own but for their desire to have cash wherewith to pay mercenaries to fight the Greeks. I shall, therefore, allude to these pieces before leaving Sicilian coinage. [Nos. **916–930**.]

DELENDA EST CARTHAGO !—THE ANCIENT HARBOURS OF CARTHAGE.

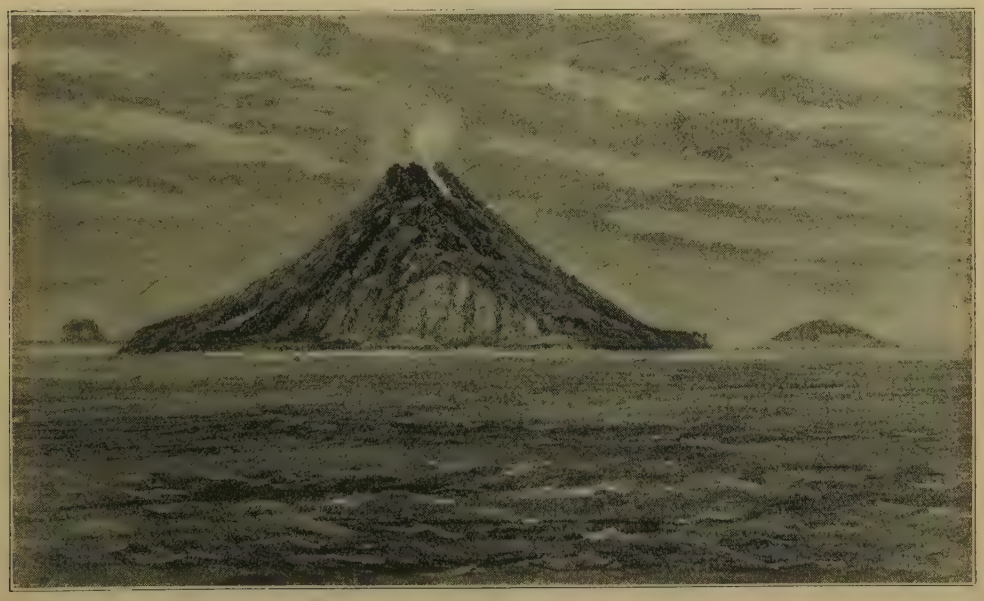
Mr. Hill's arrangement, on pure numismatic principles, puts these coins at the end of his catalogue, so I must ask my readers to refer to Plate XXII., where he has been able to find room only for four specimens. The coin in electrum, No. **921**, is a very beautiful one. The head is of pure Hellenic style, and the expression sweet and refined as a Greek statue. That on **922** is not by such a good artist, but is excellent work to be issued by a people whom some would tell us were an uncivilised and semi-barbarous race. The little gold

piece, **930**, is excellent work. On all the horse is well-modelled. No. **924** resembles No. **921**. In it the ears of corn in the head of Persephone are well brought out, as if the artist had some faith in the story of the Sicilian goddess.

CONSTANTINE, ALGERIA.

When describing African coins I may mention those of LIBYA [**916**], NUMIDIA and MAURETANIA [**932–934**].

The daughter of Cleopatra VII. by Mark Antony was married to a prince of MAURETANIA, JUBA II., whose portrait is found on No. **934**, Plate XXII. Cleopatra had left this poor girl a legacy to the Romans, which was accepted,



STROMBOLI — LIPARI ISLANDS.
(From a Painting by the Author.)

with the condition that she should be married to a royal prince. The conquerors carried out the bargain by wedding her to an African king! The fortress of

CONSTANTINE, in Algeria, now a French possession, was possibly the capital of Juba's kingdom. LIBYA was on the coast between CYRENE and CARTHAGE.

The Greeks must have been much in want of colonies when they founded one on the volcanic islands of LIPARA. But there was a reason for these being colonised as they produce excellent wine. On the coin No. **371** Hephaistos is shown hard at work with hammer and tongs, and a dolphin on the reverse with Greek legend.

There are a few coins of MELITA (Malta) bearing Greek inscriptions, and others with Punic, showing that these two great maritime powers had discerned the desirability of Malta as a naval station or point of call. [**935**, **936**.]

These are of about the second century B.C. They are both of bronze and have all the appearance of Greek coins. But No. **935**, with a veiled female head, well-engraved, bears a Punic inscription, while No. **936**, with a similar head, has a Greek legend. The masters of the little mint at MELITA evidently meant to supply the needs of the merchants of both East and West, so appealed to them in their respective languages. The Oriental maintained its sway, and still does so. Ninety per cent. of the present Maltese people speak Arabic and rather a curious early dialect of that widely-spread Semitic tongue.

MALTA—THE ANCIENT MELITA.

We have now completed our imaginary tour round the western colonies of Greater Greece. In order to grasp the rather involved conditions of Old Greece and the Hellenic Isles, mixed up as they now are, some independent, some under Turkish dominion in Europe and Asia, we must take an entirely different direction, beginning our new tour with a fresh chapter, starting in the north-east, at old Byzantium.

CHAPTER VII

HELLENIC COLONIES OF TURKEY IN EUROPE AND THEIR VICINITY

THE ISLAND OF SAMOTHRACE.

(From the Troad, looking across the Hellespont.)

BYZANTIUM—THE DARDANELLES—THRACE—PAEONIA—MACEDONIA—THESSALY—EPIRUS—CORCYRA—ACARNANIA—AETOLIA.

THE CASTLE OF ASIA—COMMANDING THE DARDANELLES.

CHAPTER VII

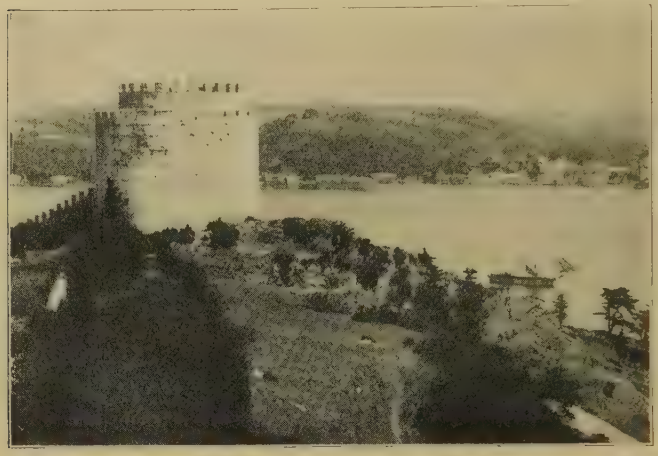
" . . . . Helle's tide, rolls darkly heaving to the main."—BYRON.

BYZANTIUM—CONSTANTINOPLE—THE DARDANELLES

WE will now transport ourselves to CONSTANTINOPLE, once the emporium of European trade with the wide East. After a glance at the ancient Hellenic sites in the vicinity, we shall rapidly pass to Old Greece, by way of THRACE, to MACEDONIA, THESSALY, EPIRUS, and beyond.

The topography of the Greek coinage of MACEDONIA, THRACE, PAEONIA, THESSALY, and EPIRUS is rather an intricate matter, and descriptions of the localities as they now exist would be difficult in our present state of knowledge. At one time British influence at Constantinople was powerful; not so now. Travelling in Turkey in Europe is almost as impossible or unusual as in Turkey in Asia. Little can be found about ancient cities, many of the sites of which are unknown. All that we can hope to do is to go through a criticism of the coins of these localities, taking the more ancient places first; and beginning at the north, work downwards through Thessaly, Epirus, &c., and back towards Athens, Corinth, and the Peloponnesus, where we are on comparatively accessible ground. In the scientific portion of the catalogue, Mr. Hill has followed the ordinary numismatic system, which is neither strictly geographical nor historical, being necessarily in alphabetical order. Let us look at the map, and mention anything interesting that may occur to the mind about each place as it comes.

Commanding the entrance to the Euxine, holding the passage from Europe to Asia, Constantinople is still an important place. Even under the blight of Turkish rule, it is a splendid city to-day. Possessing the most beautiful surroundings, and highly picturesque from every point of view, it is one of the most interesting cities in the world. Were it in the hands of an enlightened people, and under honest rule, nothing could compare with it. Even as it is, with its low morality and rotten government, it is a pleasant place wherein to spend a week. The Triple Walls of Constantinople are wonderfully perfect, and the towers commanding the Straits on either side (the Castles of Europe and Asia) most interesting relics of bygone greatness. The walled-up gate towards the north gives an instructive lesson. No classic remains are visible though there may be plenty under the modern buildings. The Church of Heavenly Wisdom, founded by the saintly Helena, is converted into a mosque, but no doubt contains all its ancient mosaic decoration under the Moslem whitewash. The great cisterns which held water for two years' supply may be of Grecian times.



THE CASTLE OF EUROPE.

TERMINATION OF THE WALLS TOWARDS THE DARDANELLES.

BYZANTIUM, now the great city of Constantinople, had small beginnings, being founded from MEGARA in old Greece. This prolific parent of Hellenic

cities is now a poor village, but was once a powerful factor in the founding of Greek colonies all over the Hellenic world. The primitive coins of Byzantium are not plentiful; No. **424** (Plate XV.) is one of the earliest known, of about 400 B.C., and is of Babylonian weight, showing that the trade of the place was with the East. No. **425** is a tetradrachm, 200 years later, and yet still of eastern weight—this time the coin is of Phoenician standard.

THE GOLDEN HORN, CONSTANTINOPLE.

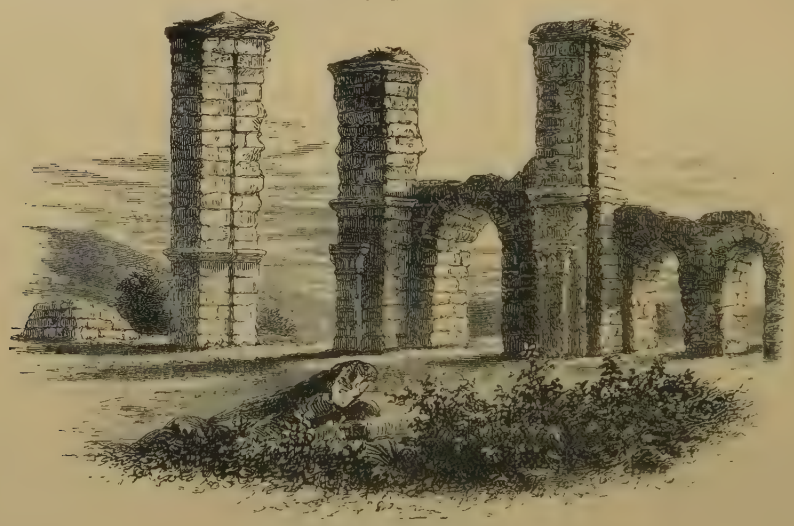
CALCHEDON was opposite Byzantium, on the other side of the Bosphorus, not far from where SCUTARI now stands. It was an important place in ancient times. The coin **591**, Plate XV., is about the same date as No. **424**, which it resembles in style. Calchedon was also a colony of MEGARA, and the fortunes of the two settlements were the same. In fact, the object of founding two towns, on the opposite sides of the narrow channel, was to secure the power over the trade, or at least to levy toll on all merchandise passing through the Straits.

When we are coming down the Propontis, the present Sea of Marmora, there are two sites of celebrated towns on the Asiatic side, worthy of a few words. First, CYZICUS, one of the most beautiful cities of the ancient world, was also one of the richest. The locality is marked by some ruins, amidst lovely surroundings. The money of CYZICUS (we are told by Dr. Head), along with the Persian "Darics," constituted the staple of the gold currency of the ancient world. These beautiful little coins have been classified by Canon Greenwell, who thus called them from comparative obscurity. Many of my small collection were selected by him, and all submitted for his approval. They are nearly all of electrum (or pale gold), and in a perfect state must have been beautiful specimens of engraving. [Pl. XV., **594–605**.] The essays on these coins, by Canon Greenwell, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, are most interesting reading. Lately some silver staters of Cyzicus have turned up, of which I have several. [**606–609**.] But the electrum coins are the most curious, and the fact that the currency of a great part of the world was carried on by such diminutive pieces is extraordinary. They must have produced great wealth to the city.

LAMPSACUS, on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, was also an important place, and more ancient than the last. No. **610** [Pl. XV.] is one of its early coins, and is of pale gold and rude fabric. However, they soon abandoned electrum and took to pure gold, of which they possessed rich mines. Its later gold pieces are among the most beautiful in the world. They are very scarce; I have only two of them. The one with the head of ODYSSEUS is fine [**612**], but perhaps that with ZEUS [**611**] is even finer. The silver coins of the same period, with Janiform female head, show good work. [**615**.] Lampsacus was a great and powerful city. It had a high reputation for its wine, but under Turkish rule every trace of both town and vineyards has disappeared from existence.

Sailing down the Hellespont, we pass the site of TROY (Ilium), but that was long before the time of coins, so it does not at present interest us. Turning eastwards, we come to AENUS, at the mouth of the Hebrus, on the coast of Thrace. This was an important town, and about 450 B.C. struck beautiful coins [Pl. X., **415–417**], with portraits of Hermes, facing and in profile, no doubt copied from a celebrated local statue. It was absorbed into the Macedonian Empire, 350 B.C., and issued no more coins of its own.

A very rare coin of Aenus was recently found and added to my collection since the Plates were made. [**416A**, page 152.]



RUINS AT PHILIPPI.

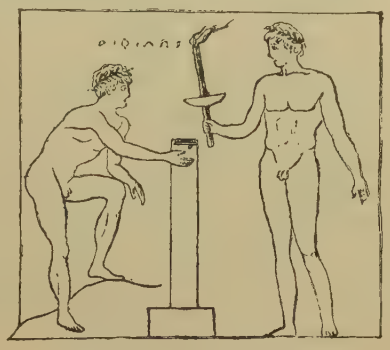
MARONEIA westwards along the Thracian coast, was another ancient Greek town. The coin **426A** (400 B.C.) is of Persic weight, and is engraved on p. 64. The vine trained on trellis-work, with four bunches of grapes, shows the care paid in these early days to its culture. No. **427** is a fine coin of late date (150 B.C.), and is of the Attic standard of weight. [Plate X.].

ABDERA has a griffin, denoting its origin from TEOS (see page 348). The coin [**413**] is engraved on Plate X., a fine specimen of early date, about 450 B.C. Another coin, No. **414**, is engraved on p. 64.

The island of THASOS, off the coast of Thrace, was an important place for gold mines; strange to say, its coins are nearly all of silver [Pl. XI. **428**, **429**.]

NEAPOLIS, opposite this island, had fine early coins (500 B.C.), with a Gorgon's head in bold style. [Pl. IX., **378**.]

But AMPHIPOLIS, not much later, produced some of the finest coins ever seen, of their type. This place was founded by Athens, but its coins eclipse those of its parent city. There must have been a superb statue of Apollo at Amphipolis, which was the original of the head on the coins. About six varieties of these are known, varying from side views left and right, to almost facing. No. **376** is one of the finest, and this particular piece seems to be unique. The expression of the eyes, for such a small coin, is wonderful; one could almost tell their colour. The race torch, with the lettering arranged around a square design, is symbolical of the games held there, which were part of a religious festival.



RACE TORCH, FROM A VASE.
(Showing the protecting rim, as in the coin.)

The three promontories of Chalcidice are there as in ancient times, a remarkable feature as seen from the deck of a steamer. Not many facilities for exploring them are given to us nowadays.

MOUNT ATHOS with its monasteries can be visited, however—and here some wonderful manuscripts have recently come to light. The poor monks are illiterate, and knew nothing of the treasures they had guarded. Their great care has been to keep females out of their lofty eyrie. Dr. Mahaffy tells us that so strict are they "that every cow, she-goat, hen, in fact everything female which could not take wings and fly on to the sacred mountain," is excluded from the sanctuary. The same rigour against "le beau sexe" was exercised in the monasteries of Meteora in Thessaly, until recently, when some scholarly ladies, I have been told, have been permitted to ascend their rocky fastnesses.

OLYNTHUS, on one of the celebrated Chalcidian promontories, issued coins with a good head of Apollo. Different types [**379**, **380**] are in this collection, both very fine. The seven-stringed lyre is interesting, evidently the real musical instrument of the time.

ACANTHUS, (on the same promontory as Mount Athos), was a more ancient place, as the almost archaic style of its coins shows. Herodotos tells of the

fierceness of the lions and horned bulls of this district, which the device on the coin actually seems to portray. [375, Plate IX.]

LETE [377], in this neighbourhood, had coins of rude early style. ORTHAGOREIA, somewhere hereabouts, shows a coin of fine work [381], but Asiatic in character. Both of these coins are staters of Babylonic weight for eastern trade.

PORTRAIT OF PHILIP II OF MACEDON.
(Louvre Museum.)

I have hitherto only described the ancient Greek coins of the Thracian district which afterwards became MACEDONIAN. When PHILIP began the ambitious schemes which his son, the Great ALEXANDER, carried out and far surpassed, all the old things were swept away, and the original characteristic coinage of each locality was lost for ever.

I propose to continue in my imaginary tour a short sketch of those ancient cities and states of whose early coins I have specimens, returning afterwards to some slight mention of the pieces of Alexander himself, as they appeared in connection with the subversion of the states conquered by him. To me, the coins of this conqueror of the Eastern world are the least interesting of all those bearing Greek types and legends. The originality of Greek character was crushed out by this ambitious conqueror. Hellenic native art and literature had come to an end, and the coins lost their historic interest and beauty, never to be regained.

PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
(Louvre Museum.)

But we are now in MACEDON, and the old rulers of the state, as long as they kept to their own kingdom, are interesting enough. My earliest coin is that of ARCHELAUS I. [382], and my next of AMYNTAS III. [383.] Both coins bear the kings' names in Greek letters, but the heads are not human portraits but representations of deities.

Then PHILIP II. appears upon the scene. He had acquired the gold and silver mines of Pangaeus near Philippi, and their treasures helped to provide

YENIDJE, THE ANCIENT PELLA.
(After Edward Lear.)

the "sinews of war" for Macedonian armies to conquer the world. No. **381** gives a very fine head of ARES in bold relief. Certainly the warlike Philip did well "to assume the port of Mars."

No. **381**, Pl. IX. is one of the earliest Macedonian coins struck in gold. It is supposed to have been minted at AMPHIPOLIS. Two silver coins of PHILIP follow [**385** and **386**], of different types. No. **385** was struck at PELLA, where ALEXANDER THE GREAT was born.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
(British Museum.)

Two remarkable portrait medallions of father and son are given by permission of Mr. Murray. They are known as the Tarsus Medallions, and, though made in early Roman times, were no doubt copied from contemporary statues now lost.

ARISTOTLE, the greatest of all Greek philosophers, was a native of Stagira in Macedon. He was invited to Philip's Court, 342 B.C., as tutor to Alexander, in which capacity he acted for several years.

There are various coins of Alexander and his successors [**387–392**]; but very few, if any, are known to have been struck by Alexander himself. He was too busy during his short life to trouble with

minting money, and very probably paid his soldiers with the loot of the countries he conquered. No. **387** is a fine gold piece, possibly struck in Syria. It bears the head of ATHENE in Corinthian helmet, NIKE, standing and extending a wreath in r., in l. a trophy-stand, and Alexander's name and title in Greek. No coin bore his likeness till long after his death. No. **388** was struck at Pella, and bears the usual type—head of Herakles in lion's skin. It has ALEXANDER'S name only. No **382** was struck in BABYLON, **391** in ARADUS, **390** in CARIA. [Plate IV.] There were so many mints for coins bearing Alexander's name after his death that the subject is puzzling to a degree.

After the death of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, coins were struck with the name of his half-brother PHILIP III. [**393**] and of CASSANDER (Nos. **394–397**), who had married a half-sister of Alexander. There were also coins of the conqueror's posthumous son ALEXANDER IV., but with their violent deaths the royal line of the Great Alexander came to an end.[1]

PTOLEMY struck coins in Egypt, as regent for ALEXANDER IV. [Plates XXI., XXII., **880–882**.] One of these coins may be possibly intended for a portrait of the young Alexander. [Plate XXII., **881**.] It represents him under the guise of Zeus with an elephant's skin, and Pallas fighting, on the reverse.

Various other generals of ALEXANDER THE GREAT called themselves regents

VODHENA—THE ANCIENT AEGAE, THE ORIGINAL CAPITAL OF MACEDON.
(After E. Lear.)

for his son, and struck coins of similar types as long as the boy lived, substituting afterwards their own names as kings. The money struck by LYSIMACHUS of

[1] NOTE G—Alexander IV., Philip Arrhidaeus, Cassander, &c.

ORIGINAL STATE OF THE FIGURE.

THE NIKE OF SAMOTHRACE.
(Now in the Louvre, Paris.)

DESIGN OF THE MONUMENT.

THRACE gives us some beautiful engraving, and one of these coins [Plate XI., **431**] bears a fine portrait of ALEXANDER THE GREAT with the horn of Ammon, but bears the name of LYSIMACHUS.

Before passing onward, PAEONIA, which had revolted from MACEDON, gives us some interesting coins [Plate X., **410–412**] of three of its kings.

LYCCEIUS, who reigned 359–340 B.C., has a coin with a fine head of Apollo [Pl. X., **410**], Herakles strangling the lion, possibly the reproduction of a famous statue.

PATRAUS, another King of Paeonia (340–315 B.C.), presents another fine Apollo [**411**] and a spirited figure of a cavalry soldier galloping over a prostrate foe who bears a Macedonian shield.

AUDOLEON (315–286 B.C.) supplies a facing head of Athena, a free horse on the reverse. [**412.**] Pyrrhus married King Audoleon's daughter.

Another of ALEXANDER'S generals, ANTIGONUS, called himself "King of Asia," and as his royal line gives us some very interesting coins, we must not pass them without notice.

His son DEMETRIUS strove for universal dominion, and made war upon LYSIMACHUS, CASSANDER, SELEUCUS, and PTOLEMY. He was often victorious, and called himself "Besieger of Cities" (POLIORCETES).

Plate X., **399**, commemorates a great naval victory of DEMETRIUS. The marble NIKE recently discovered on the island of SAMOTHRACE is the one shown on the coin. This beautiful work is now in the Louvre. Victory stands on the prow of a ship, blowing a trumpet. It is a magnificent work of art, even in its ruinous state. The figure stands in bold relief, her drapery clinging to her

beautiful form. It seems to rush forward through the air, and completely carries out the idea of being on the prow of a vessel in rapid motion. Its preservation to our times on an island now almost deserted is little short of marvellous. The coin led to its identification. The sculptor's name is unknown.

Another fine coin commemorating the victories of DEMETRIUS possibly reproduces a similar work of art. [No. **400**.] A second coin, **401**, represents another and larger die, with the same subject. These bear the head of Demetrius, one of the earliest types of numismatic portraiture, and very fine. They have been done at different mints, but both represent the same statue, and are fine specimens of engraving. [Plate X.]

VALE OF TEMPE—THESSALY.

Another ANTIGONUS (GONATAS) gives us a fine coin, with head of Poseidon and a beautiful figure of Apollo seated on the prow of a ship, no doubt also taken from a statue. [**402**.] The name of the king is inscribed on the prow. Of the same king we have another coin [**403**], showing a Macedonian shield, with ATHENE ALKIS in fighting attitude.

PHILIP V., his successor, gives us coins with fine portraits of himself [**405–407**], and yet another with the Macedonian shield [**404**], and a well-engraved head of Pan, &c. **372** is another coin of the same king, which is shown on Pl. IX.

PERSEUS supplies a coin with a wonderful portrait of himself. [**409**, Pl. X.] He was the last king of Macedon, warred against the Romans, and was carried off a captive to Rome to grace the triumph of his conquerors. MACE-

DONIA was shortly afterwards declared a Roman province, and as such there are two coins. [Pl. IX., **373**, **374**.] Under the Romans, the coins lost all the artistic quality that had remained. Greek art was rapidly declining. (At the end of the chapter a coin of this time, relating to PHILIPPI, is described.)

THESSALY

Leaving Macedonian regions for a time, we go back to the ancient Greek towns of THESSALY. LARISSA still exists, a populous place, but with no ancient remains, though these may be hidden for future exploration. This was in ancient days a great country for rearing horses, and that animal, in constantly varying forms, is used as the crest for the district on their coins.

The coins [Plate XI., **440–446**] are pretty little pieces. The head of the nymph Larissa is undoubtedly copied from the facing Arethusa [Pl. VII., **296**] of Syracusan coins. Those with the youth restraining the bull are good work for the early date—450 B.C. No. **442A** has the facing head also, but on an unusually large coin for the place.

LARISSA—BRIDGE ON THE PENEIUS.

PHALANNA [**447**] bears a fine beardless head. PHARKADON and PHARSALUS [**448**, **449**], coins of Thessaly, are interesting little pieces—with equine devices. Of LAMIA [**437**, **438**] are two beautiful coins showing good art, 400 B.C. LAMIA is still a handsome town, with a castle on a rock, said to be like that of Edinburgh, but it is not a healthy locality, for visitors at least.

The people of AINANES must have lived near this. Their coins show a good figure of a slinger. A quaint head of Athena also. [**435**, **436**.]

Some day these districts may be opened up to us. When the railway *viâ* Salonika to Athens is made, it may become a favourite way of visiting Greece (*viâ* Vienna), and thence with good quick steamers from Greece to Egypt.

But this undertaking of the Greeks seems as far off as their Kalends. If they would only bestir themselves to civilise and develop what they have, and not cast longing eyes on more territory, they might compete with Switzerland and Italy in being one of the playgrounds of Europe, and also draw many tourists from America.

Travelling in Thessaly is far behind the times; there are no good hotels, only "xenodochia" (strangers' rests), where a clean room may perchance be got,

VOLO, THESSALY—MOUNT PELION IN THE DISTANCE.

but bedding and covering has to be carried and food has to be obtained from a restaurant.

The scenery of Thessaly is magnificent. The slopes of PELION and of OSSA are splendidly wooded, and contrast gloriously with Mount OLYMPUS. Landing at VOLO from the steamer, the train conveys us to LARISSA, and, farther on, the wonderful gorge and Vale of TEMPE finds many visitors. The sylvan beauty of this exquisite valley of the river Peneius (which flows between Mounts Pelion and Ossa), shows us what a rich land old Greece must have been when it possessed, as this district does, its ancient forests and streams.

Here, on top of inaccessible cliffs, several colonies of poor Christian monks have sheltered for a thousand years. The place is called METEORA (the Churches in the Air); visitors are hauled up to them in baskets.

PHARSALUS still exists. ACHILLES came from this country; but it is best known to us on account of the terrible battle between CAESAR and POMPEY,

when the latter was routed, 48 B.C., though his army numbered two to one of Caesar's forces.

In the immediate vicinity of Volo are the ruins of three early Greek cities. VOLO itself is on or near the site of DEMETRIAS, founded 300 B.C. by Demetrius the Besieger.

SULI, EPIRUS. "ACHERON'S ABYSS" BELOW.
(After Edward Lear.)

EPIRUS

EPIRUS, due west of Thessaly, which is now mostly approached by the few tourists who venture there from the Adriatic coast, has some excellent coins.

Inland, near the wide Gulf of ARTA, was the rich city of AMBRACIA. This city gives us, as its earliest coin, one of the simple dignified type of Corinth, well cut. [**459**.] This city was for centuries under the protection of Corinth. The coin No. **459A** is two hundred years later, but is a more beautiful specimen of engraving. The head of the veiled DIONE is very beautiful.

A coin of ALEXANDER, king of Epirus, displays a noble head of Zeus, one of the finest in the collection [**460**, Plate XI.]

The coins of PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, are mostly figured under SYRACUSE, where Mr. Hill thinks they were struck. [**331–335**, Pl. VIII.]

The coins of the Epirote Republic, 238 B.C., are of good style for their late date [**455–457**]—jugate heads of Zeus and Dione, with a spirited bull butting. [Pl. XI.]

The deities of the great oracle of DODONA, or allusions to them, are frequently found on the Epirote coins. This oracle was consulted at some place

EPIROTE SCENERY—THE GULF OF ARTA.

near the gorges surrounding the mountains and lakes of the modern SULI, not far from JANINA, where Ali Pasha's tyrannies and cruelties were enacted early in the last century, and where he himself was immolated. It is said the women threw themselves from the cliffs of Suli into the abyss below, rather than surrender, when their men were killed.

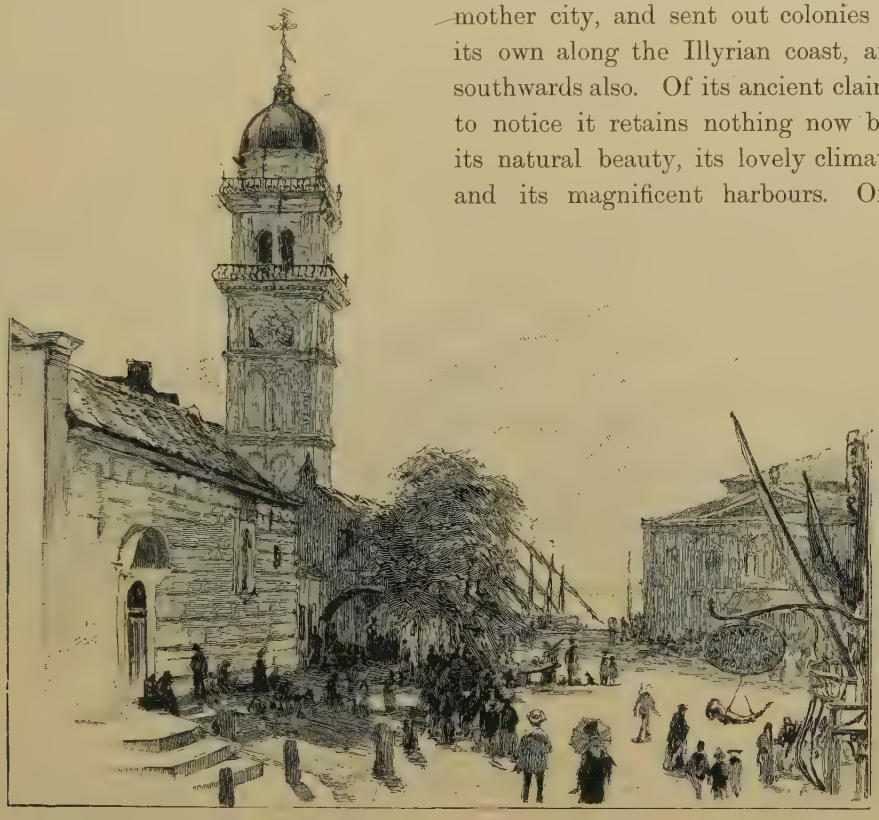
Judging from Edward Lear's *Journal of a Landscape Painter* of fifty years ago, this country is wonderfully picturesque. But it is more difficult

CITADEL, CORFU (CORCYRA).

of access now than in his day, and the whole district seems on the point of revolutionary outbreak against the powers that be.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS—CORFU.

Off the Epirote coast lies the interesting island of CORFU, the ancient CORCYRA. This was a wealthy and enterprising maritime state in the sixth century B.C. About this time it shook off the dominance of CORINTH, its mother city, and sent out colonies of its own along the Illyrian coast, and southwards also. Of its ancient claims to notice it retains nothing now but its natural beauty, its lovely climate, and its magnificent harbours. One



ZANTE (ZAKYNTHOS).

would suppose that these were enough to make it an "island of the blest." Not so—it is in a most unfortunate condition, thanks to Great Britain's vacillating policy, or that of a great statesman of Homeric proclivities. This fine island, and six others southward along the western coast, as far as CERIGO, near Cape MALEA, were constituted a republic, as THE IONIAN ISLANDS, under our protection, in 1817. (These islands, now known as Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo, had in very ancient times been colonised from Ionia in Asia Minor, and so got their name of Ionian Islands.) As long as it was under British auspices the little state flourished amazingly.

Our troops were quartered in Corfu, and when paid off sometimes settled there. Our vessels of war frequently visited the fine harbours. British Royal Engineers surveyed and constructed magnificent roads, bridges, piers, and public buildings. CORFU became the most noted of health resorts, the inhabitants were happy and the place prosperous.

But in 1863 agitators from Greece stirred up discontent, and the British were petitioned to "abate the grievances" of their rule. Mr. Gladstone went out as "Commissioner Extraordinary," and on his return recommended the cession of the little republic to Greece. This was immediately carried out. Since then the islands have had to bear their share of Greek taxation.

CERIGO, NEAR CAPE MALEA.

As a consequence of being left to themselves (together with the absence of the British soldiers and war vessels), they are now steeped in poverty, and sigh for a return to the good times of British "protection." The roads made by the Royal Engineers are going back to nature, fields and vineyards are only partially cultivated from lack of capital. Trade has deserted the beautiful harbour of Corfu, but the citizens do their best to brighten up their fine buildings, and King George spends much on the exterior of the palace and gardens. One advantage only remains, but only for the travelling stranger. He can live in an excellent and well-kept inn for ten shillings a day—and much less, if he makes a stay and arranges terms beforehand. Greek paper money, which is current here, is moderate in price and great in value. With the exchange received for British sovereigns one can actually live here for nothing! It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The scenery all round is surpassingly lovely. Nowhere else is the Adriatic as blue as its parent Mediterranean. Tropical plants and trees flourish among woods of every European tree; olives,

cypresses, magnolias, orange, peach, lemon, and fig trees, papyrus, bananas, eucalyptus, palms, and aloes healthily abound in the superb and extensive royal gardens. The whole is tangled with undergrowth of roses of every hue. They are double-flowering roses, which abound everywhere, and yield the finest perfume. Vines flourish, and the native wine is excellent. The place is healthy beyond any other island. The British do not possess one healthy Mediterranean island as a sanatorium for their troops (Cyprus has not yet been much utilised in this respect). And yet this is the jewel that we threw away at the demand of a few Greek politicians who flattered Mr. Gladstone. Because Ithaca, the supposed isle of Homer, is in the neighbourhood, he gave them what they asked.

DURAZZO (THE ANCIENT EPIDAMNUS).

And now having got it, the gift has brought the unfortunate Ionian Islands to the brink of ruin.

There are few Hellenic antiquities in CORFU. There is a very fine sculptured lion at the Palace, and a tomb with an old Greek text. Many antiquities may be preserved underneath the modern town; the castle is built over the ancient acropolis. Crusaders, Venetians, French, all regarded the place as a fortified naval station, and improved the temples and monuments off the summits of the promontories where they once stood. The coinage of CORCYRA is not of much artistic merit. No. **461**, Plate XI, shows the sacred animal of the place—a cow. On the reverse there is a curious design of oblong stellate patterns, which may represent the famous gardens of Alkinoos. Whatever they may signify, the coins of Dyrrhachion, away on the Illyrian coast, have the same mysterious rural and horticultural designs. ZAKYNTHOS (now ZANTE), lies off the coast of ELIS. I have only one coin [**548**], but it is an interesting one.

It was struck by DION of SYRACUSE, and bears his name. Here he made preparations for his war with Dionysius the Younger (357 B.C.). The head of Apollo and tripod testify to the sacrifices Dion made here, to Apollo, before embarking. ZANTE is the great emporium of the currant trade, and its interesting capital has 20,000 inhabitants. This island and CEPHALONIA produce much of the fruit of the little vine, almost the only export of the Grecian Kingdom.

The Corcyreans had colonies at DAMASTION (no one has yet found its locality), [No. **454**, Plate XI], and at APOLLONIA [**451**], and many other places along the eastern shores of the Adriatic. DYRRHACHION was the name of the colony, its capital was EPIDAMNUS, and it still exists as DURAZZO, an important port.

ACARNANIA—AETOLIA

Before leaving the region of the Adriatic it may be convenient to notice the old province of ACARNANIA, which lay between Epirus and the Corinthian Gulf. The scenery here is grand in the extreme. The Gulf of ARTA (the ACTIUM where Mark Antony's fleet was defeated 31 B.C.) is the northern boundary of Acarnania (p. 254).[1] At this place AUGUSTUS built a great city, NICOPOLIS, and peopled it with the Acarnanians. LEUKAS, on an island or peninsula, was a city of the ACARNANIAN league, and also ANAKTORION. Both these cities were originally Corinthian dependencies.

The coins of ACARNANIA are mainly of the simple Corinthian type [Pl. XI. **464**, **465**]. LEUKAS [No. **466**] bears a ship's prow with ram, and curious figure of a draped Aphrodite with quaint inscription.

Of Aetolia (AITOLIA) [No. **467**, **468**] there are two remarkable coins, with warlike figures. The seated one, Mr. Head says, is certainly a copy of the celebrated statue at Delphi erected to commemorate the victory of the Aetolians over the Gauls. The head on the other coin may be a portrait, and the young warrior, his foot resting on a rock, is excellent, and possibly copied from a statue.

We have now arrived at the GULF OF CORINTH, and look across its blue waters to the fertile coast and undulating hills of the PELOPONNESUS.

MISOLONGHI, near us, is a miserable place even yet, where Lord BYRON died, a victim to his zeal for Hellas, in 1824. PATRAS lies opposite.

When we visited Macedon, we should have noted a curious little gold coin (Pl. X. **426**), which, however, is more of Roman than Greek time. ΚΟΣΩΝ, which may be the name of the place, is in Greek letters. This piece was struck, 42 B.C., by the tyrannicide BRUTUS, money being needed to pay his troops, before the battle of Philippi. Brutus is represented between two lictors. After the defeat of Brutus by Octavianus, Philippi was made a Roman colony.

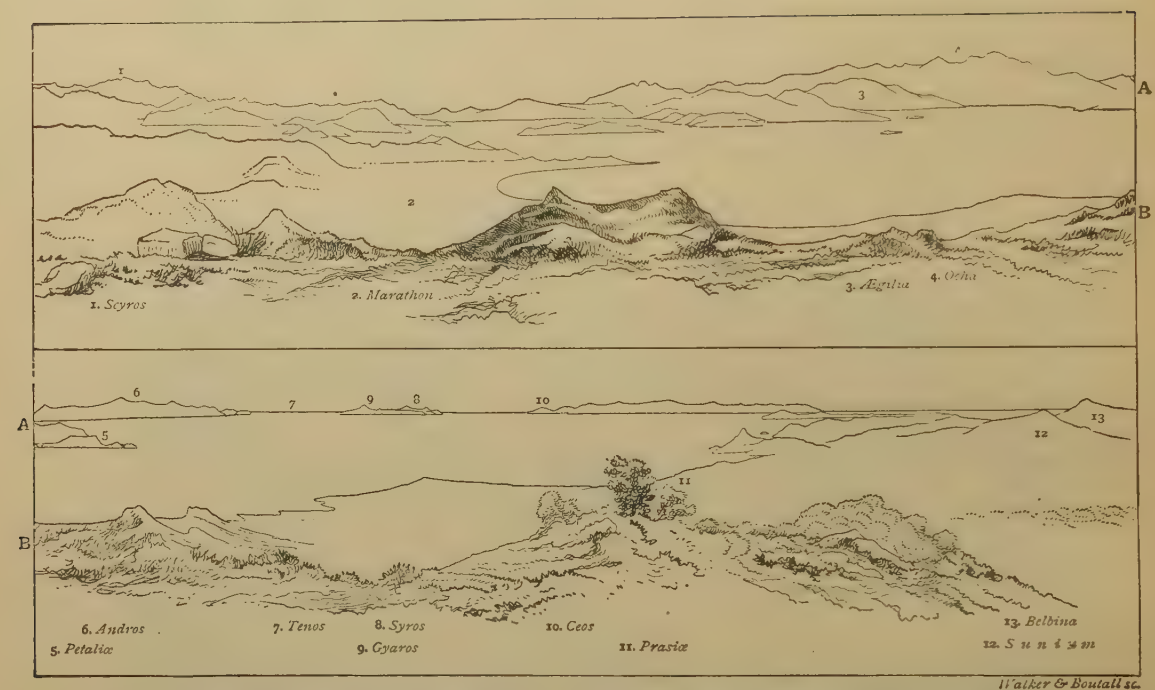
[1] NOTE H—Battle of Actium, Mark Antony, &c.

CHAPTER VIII

EXCURSIONS IN OLD GREECE—No. I

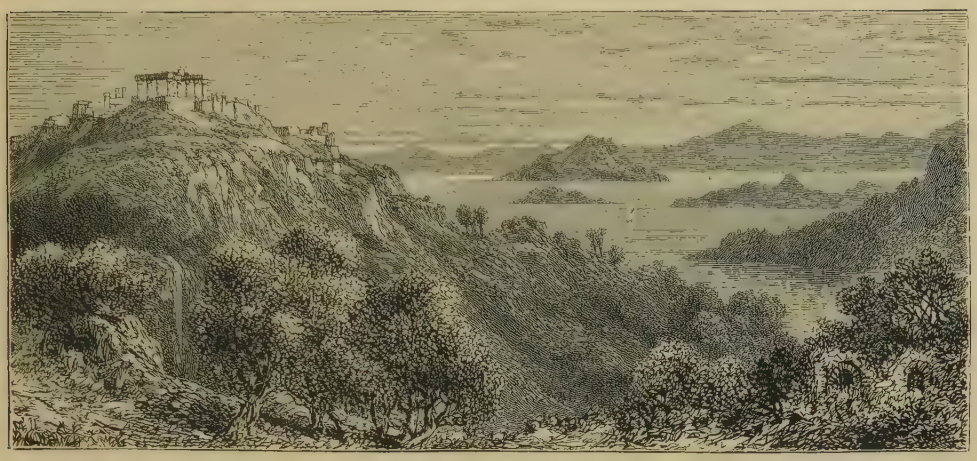
THE THEATRE, ERETRIA, EUBOEA.

EUBOEA (NEGROPONT)—SUNIUM—THE PIRAEUS—ATHENS



THE EASTERN COAST SCENERY OF OLD GREECE, FROM MARATHON TO SUNIUM.
(Lent by Mr. Murray.)

. . . . . as my bark did skim
The bright blue waters with a fanning wind,
Came Megara before me, and behind
Aegina lay, Piraeus on the right,
And Corinth on the left ; I lay reclined
Along the prow, and saw all these unite
In ruin. . . . . BYRON.



The Bay of Sunium—"The Temple of Athena."

CHAPTER VIII

"Place me on Sunium's marbled steep."—Byron.

Let us resume our tour on the eastern coast of old Greece. We quitted it at Volo to ramble into Thessaly, Epirus and elsewhere.

Venetian Castle, Chalcis.

The long island of Euboea flanks the mainland, all the way from Thessaly to Attica. Much of its coast scenery is grandly picturesque. The Venetians called it Negropont, which name it still retains in the Levant, though the modern Greeks are everywhere recurring to the classic names as much as possible, and on their maps they label it Euboia. It was full of mining industry in ancient times, and it is possible that it still contains valuable minerals. Once crowded with populous cities it is now, in many districts, quite deserted. The island nearly approaches the mainland in the north, opposite Thermopylae, and again in the south, not far from Marathon. But it almost touches the shore opposite Chalcis.

To cross the narrow strait, to the great island of Euboea, seems easy, and

it actually was joined to the mainland by a bridge in mediaeval days. Here we find ourselves at CHALCIS, the parent-city of half of the world's Hellenic colonies. Its coins [**487**–**489**] are not common; its greatest days were too early for them.

TERRACOTTA FIGURE FROM ERETRIA.
(British Museum.)

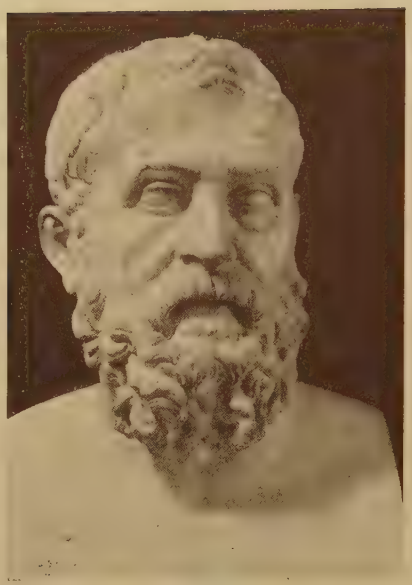
But of ERETRIA, I have one wonderful piece, the best of its type [**492**], which is really a remarkable coin. SIR HERMANN WEBER has one resembling it, perhaps from the same die, but the letters on his read EYP, while mine is clearly EYB. The date is very early, 480 B.C. The treatment of the lady's hair is most peculiar, while the cow on the reverse, with bunch of grapes above, is fine. A cow also appears on Nos. **490**, **491**, **493**. On Nos. **490** and **491** the sepia (cuttle-fish) appears as the crest of the town [Pl. XII.].

EUBOEA had a teeming population in ancient times, when it expanded into colonies all over the shores of the Mediterranean. It is the largest island in the modern Kingdom of Greece, which cannot yet claim Crete as its own. But it is now thinly populated, though CHALCIS still has 10,000 inhabitants, and is a bustling little place. Its Venetian castle is an interesting object, and the whole town, when seen from the opposite side, presents a most picturesque appearance. We see everywhere about the walls sculptured lions of St. Mark, recalling Venetian rule, which lasted well-nigh three hundred years.

CHORAGIC MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES, ATHENS.
(*Temp. Alexander the Great.*)

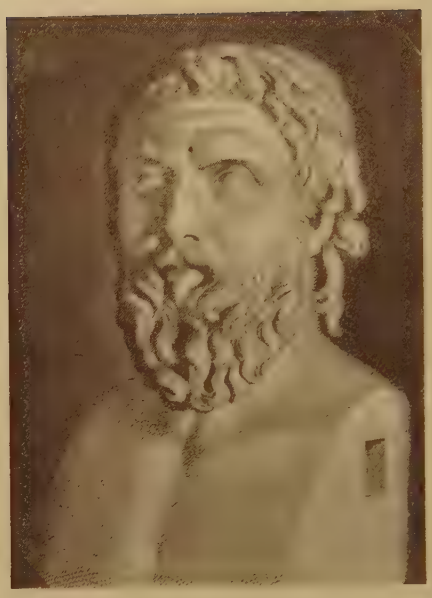
Of classic CHALCIS scarcely anything is left. The Fountain of Arethusa (from which possibly the name of the one in Syracuse was copied) still affords the best water in the vicinity.

ERETRIA now exists only as a poor village. But the ruins of the ancient town are the most extensive in the island. The American School of Athens has lately unearthed the theatre. The Acropolis and whole site of the old city, which was the second in the populous island, can distinctly be traced. Many fine figurines and groups in terra-



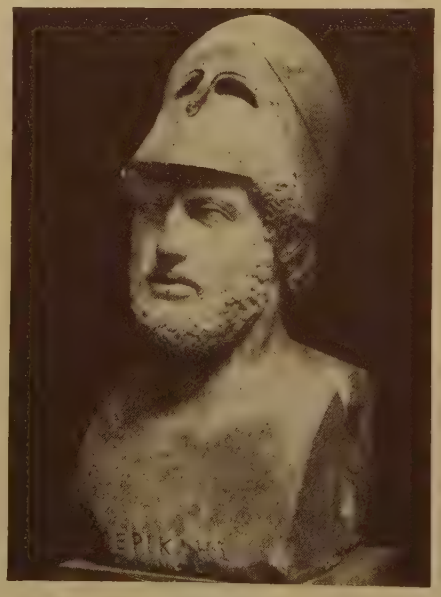
SOLON.

Athenian Lawgiver, 638–558 B.C.
(Naples Museum.)



ARISTOPHANES.

Athenian Comic Poet, 444–380 B.C.
(Vatican Museum, Rome.)



PERICLES.

Athenian Statesman, 499–429 B.C.
(British Museum.)

ASPASIA, OF MILETUS.

The Friend of Pericles.
(Vatican Museum, Rome.)

THE STRAITS OF SALAMIS.

cotta and sarcophagi have been found in the ruins adjoining the modern village of Eretria.

HISTIAIA at the north [Pl. XI., **494–495**], and CARYSTUS at the south of the island of Euboea give us some notable pieces. On the coins of Histiaia the vines, which gave the good wine of which Homer sang, are represented.

Of coins of Carystus, the cow suckling its calf [**497**] is one of the best specimens of such ancient coinage. The cock, the crest of the town, is excellent work for 369 B.C.

Of HISTIAIA no remains exist. CARYSTUS is a poor village now, but the ivy-covered ruins of the mediaeval town, situated among lemon groves, also the Acropolis, are picturesque. There is nothing left of the ancient Greek city of Carystus, which must have been an important place.

Rounding the promontory of SUNIUM—after passing LAURION'S smoky silver mines—we find ourselves off the west coast of ATTICA.

"Sunium's marbled steep," as Byron happily terms it, still bears the ruins of Athena's famous temple, looking down on one of the loveliest scenes of land and water in a land of loveliness.

We pass Aegina for the present, and make for the PIRAEUS, the port of ATHENS. To-day a busy port, it is vastly different from the PIRAEUS of the days of PERICLES, when the "Long Walls" connected it with ATHENS. Traces of them still exist. The main road to the capital runs along the track, perhaps

on one of them. The drive is a dusty one, but if taken in early morning is pleasant and most interesting.

The first view of the "City of the Violet Crown"[1] can never be forgotten. Athens seems known to everybody nowadays. It is true that its coins possess little artistic interest, but we dare not pass it by without a word. It is of all cities of Europe the most interesting to lovers of Grecian art.

The ATHENS of to-day is but a faint shadow of her former self. What a glorious city it must have been in the days of PERICLES, when the Parthenon, with its decorations fresh from the sculptors' hands—and its scarcely less grand Propylaea—were intact! Ictinus was the architect of both.

It is impossible to understand what Athens was without visiting it and carefully studying its sadly ruined Acropolis. There is one thing, however, that

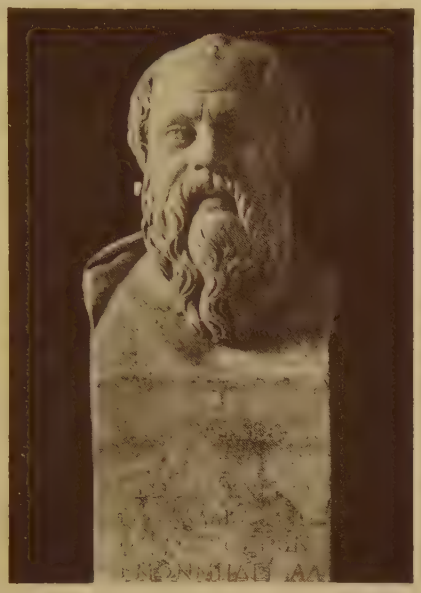
ATHENS—THE ACROPOLIS, TEMPLE OF ZEUS IN THE FOREGROUND.

is probably as lovely to-day as it was three thousand years ago, and that is the view from the Acropolis looking out to sea over the Bay of Salamis, towards Aegina. The unequalled colour of the sky and sea, the splendid outline of the mountains, the hundreds of islands sprinkled along the horizon—it is inexpressively lovely. The hills in olden days were clad with forests, to-day they are bare—possibly that is the only alteration in the modern picture.

The Parthenon was almost perfect till 1687, when the Venetians besieged Athens, and threw a bomb into the Temple, which the Turks had converted into a powder magazine, and the whole was blown up. Lord Elgin, finding the sculptures being used up for building material, purchased them in 1812, and they are now the richest ornaments of the British Museum.

The glorious works of PHEIDIAS and his school are fortunately preserved, and properly exhibited, where they are secure from war, violence, and the destroying Turk. So many volumes have been devoted to them, it is needless to illustrate them in a work like this. But the men of Athens, whose imperish-

[1] NOTE I—"The City of the Violet Crown."

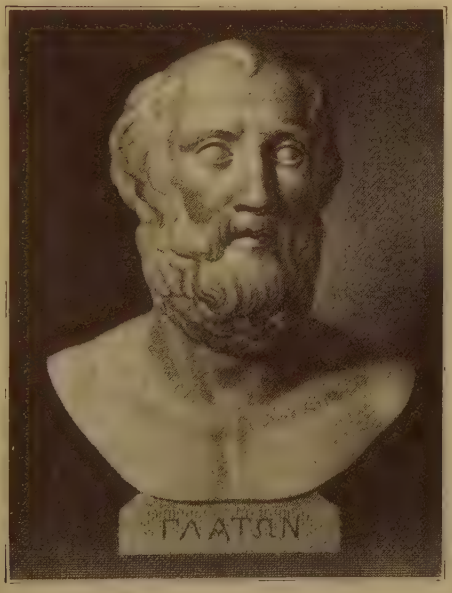


SOCRATES.

Great Athenian Philosopher, 469–399 B.C.
(Museum of Naples.)

XENOPHON.

Leader of the "Ten Thousand," Soldier, Author and Historian, the Friend of Socrates, c. 444–350 B.C.



PLATO.

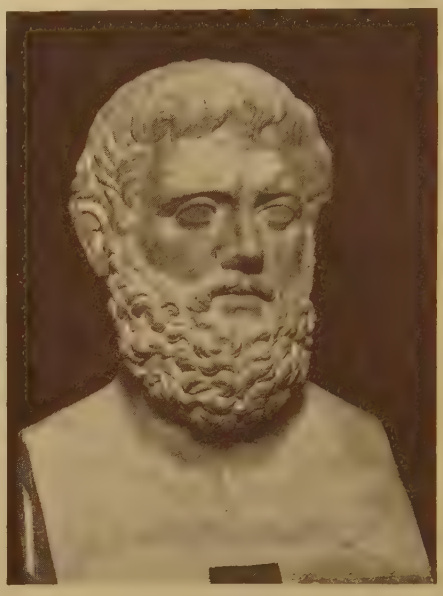
Athenian Philosopher, Pupil of Socrates,
429–347 B.C.
(Bust in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.)

SPEUSIPPUS.

Athenian Philosopher, nephew of Plato.
Succeeded him in the "Academy," 347–339 B.C.
Bronze from Herculaneum (Naples Museum).

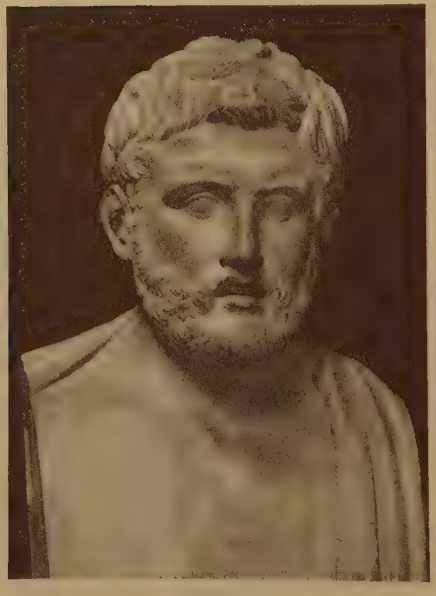
ANTISTHENES.

Founder of the Cynic Philosophy, Athens,
c. 440–310 B.C.
Marble Bust (Vatican Museum, Rome).



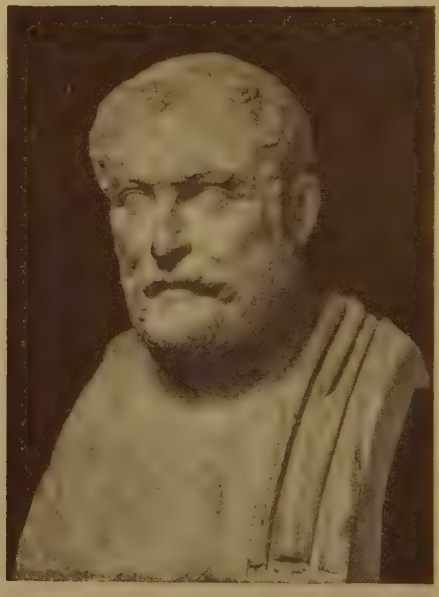
SOPHOCLES.

Athenian Tragic Poet,
496–406 B.C.
Marble Bust (Capitoline Museum, Rome).



ALCIBIADES.

Aristocratic Democrat, Athenian and Spartan Leader, 450–404 B.C.
(Uffizi Gallery, Florence.)



THUCYDIDES.

Athenian Historian and General, 471–403 B.C.
(Capitoline Museum, Rome.)

able fame remains—the orators, warriors, statesmen, poets, philosophers, of the golden age of "the city of the violet crown" are not so present to our vision as the Elgin Marbles. In the museums of Naples and Rome hundreds of these wonderful portraits are preserved—we seem to know "what manner of men they were" in the olden days. I have given separate pages of likenesses of these great ones of the earth, more of Athenians than any others. But of many of the greatest no portraits have yet been found.[1]

ATTICA, in ancient times the centre of the arts, seems to have feared to make the art on its coinage advance with the times. Athens was a great commercial centre, and its money known over all the civilised world. Therefore it

THE PIRAEUS, THE PORT OF ATHENS.

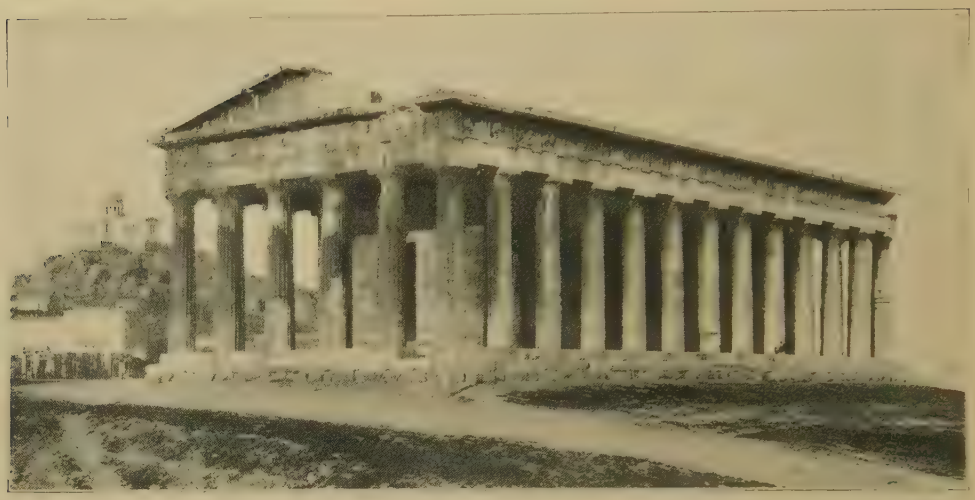
would have been impolitic to change the archaic designs upon its coins, just as if our Bank of England note was altered, its genuineness might be doubted in distant places. As my little numismatic collection was commenced from the artistic point of view, I only have a few coins [Plate XII., **499–501**] of ATHENS, of about 500 B.C. No. **502** is curious, being an ancient Asiatic imitation.

Later, when Athens had lost its supremacy at sea, the rulers began to "improve" their coins, but without much success [**503–505**]. No. **504** bears the name of ANTIOCHUS (who afterwards became King of Syria) about 180 B.C.

No. **505** has the magistrate's name, Eurycleides, with the three Charites (the Graces), hand in hand, along with the usual Attic symbols.

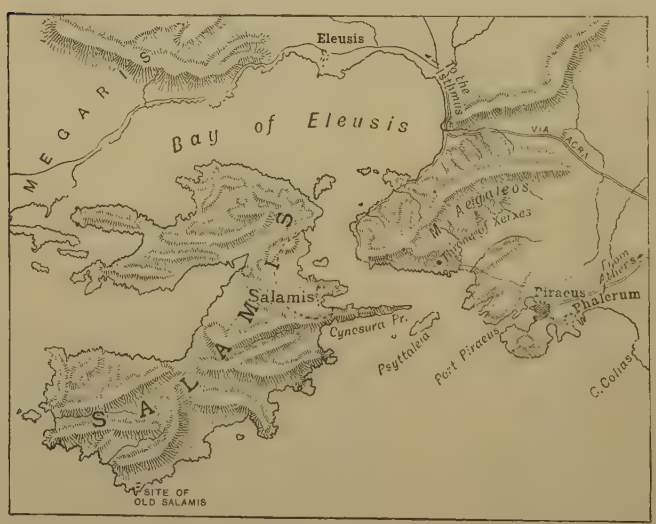
No. **506** was supposed to be "Charon's obol," but Mr. Hill thinks it is only a gold ornament with Attic symbols.

[1] NOTE J—The Strangford Shield, with Portrait of Pheidias.

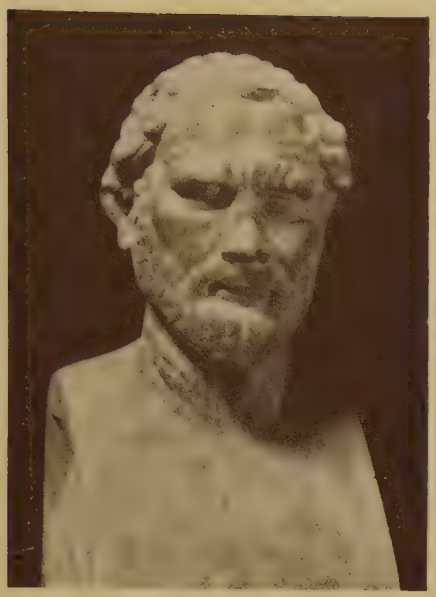


TEMPLE OF THESEUS, ATHENS.

The ACROPOLIS is such a desolation of destroyed temples that one's first impression is a sad one. But this wears off as the exquisite beauty of the fragments is studied, and the idea of the original plans is understood. At the foot of the Acropolis, however, is one of the most perfect temples. This is the TEMPLE OF THESEUS; it is of pure Doric style, and may be older than the Parthenon. It is now generally believed to have been the Temple of Hephaistos (or Vulcan). This beautiful building would possibly have been perfect to-day, but in 1660 the Turks began to tear it down to build a mosque.

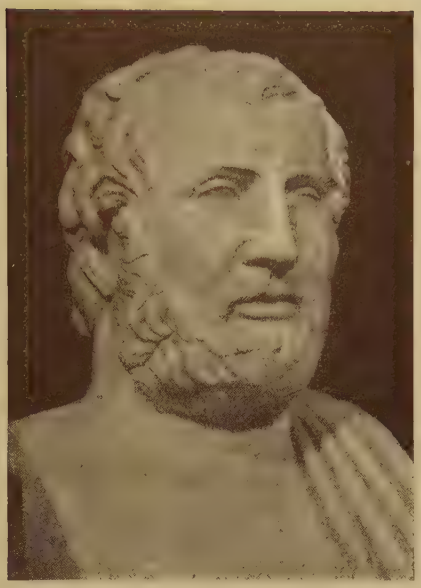


The map showing the ISLAND OF SALAMIS, the BAY OF ELEUSIS, the PIRAEUS, the SACRED WAY to Megara, &c., will help the reader to understand the geography of the districts described in these chapters.



DEMOSTHENES.

Athenian Orator,
385–322 B.C.
(Capitoline Museum, Rome.)



AESCHINES.

Athenian Orator, 389–314 B.C.
The Great Antagonist of Demosthenes.
(Vatican Museum, Rome.)

ARISTOTLE.

Philosopher, Tutor of Alexander the Great.
Born at Stagira, in Macedonia, 384 B.C.
Died 322 B.C., at Chalcis. (Spada Palace, Rome.)

MENANDER.

Athenian Dramatist, quoted by Cicero.
342–291 B.C.
(Statue in the Vatican Museum, Rome.)

[p. 266.

CHAPTER IX

EXCURSIONS IN OLD GREECE—No. II

The Bay of Eleusis.

THE SACRED WAY—ELEUSIS—MEGARA—DAPHNE

THE SACRED WAY.

CHAPTER IX

"You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet."—BYRON.

ONE of the most charming excursions from Athens is by the ancient "SACRED WAY" to ELEUSIS and MEGARA. It is pleasanter to go by road than by railway. The coast winds so much and the country is so mountainous that it has been necessary to construct the railway away from this district where all the objects of interest are situated, thus avoiding most of the beautiful scenery. About an hour from Athens we pass Daphne, where once a celebrated Temple of Apollo stood, now a church or convent, with some interesting mosaics, much damaged by the recent earthquakes. The map (p. 266) shows how the coast winds and "sea-born" SALAMIS seems almost to block the way, and fill up the BAY OF ELEUSIS. The scenery is lovely along the old pilgrims' road to the sacred city of the shrine of Demeter and her daughter Persephone. Though now a miserable village, ELEUSIS was once an important place. AESCHYLUS, the first tragic poet, was born here 525 B.C. The money of the

COURTYARD OF THE MONASTERY AT DAPHNE.

famed ELEUSIS was only of bronze [**507**], but of such a sacred place I was glad to get any memorial whatever. Recent excavations at Eleusis have unearthed the ruins of several magnificent temples of the finest period of Greek architecture.

The views of the Isles of Salamis and Aegina, and the glorious bays and promontories, are unsurpassed for loveliness. The position of the throne of XERXES, overlooking the scene where the destruction of his fleet took place, is still pointed out—

> "He counted them at break of day,
> And when the sun set where were they?"

The road past Eleusis leads (through a pine wood) to MEGARA. The landscape as the scene comes again into view is charming: NISAEA, formerly the port of Megara, with the fortified promontory beyond, guarding the site of the ancient "mother of cities."

The district of MEGARIS came to be considered a part of Attica, but was once able to hold its own. It sent out many colonies, and its navy was greater than that of Athens. When one reads the description of the public

BAY OF SALAMIS—NISAEA THE PORT OF MEGARA.

buildings of Megara, as late as the time of Pausanias (A.D. 170), it is difficult to understand how it has fallen to its present condition. For it is now represented by a couple of villages, with a small and poor population, and there are no classic ruins. One of these villages is on a hill, the site of the ancient Acropolis. There are narrow winding streets, and here and there, built into the walls, fragments of small marble reliefs are seen, and at corners of the narrow alleys, a broken marble column. Turkish rapacity and misgovernment have driven the population from the place, and the few inhabitants now remaining seem steeped in poverty. But there is an improvement in progress, more cultivation and better appliances for it. The little place is brightening up, new houses are being built along the roads leading to the railway station. The people are better dressed and have a more contented aspect than ten years ago. The wonder is that, with well nigh 2,000 years of vicissitude, of inroads of barbarous invaders, greedy Venetians and Mussulman conquerors, every vestige of the old Greek language, manners and customs had not disappeared long ago. But the very name of Megara seems to have been enough to keep alive the Hellenic spirit, and so, for ages past, crowds of Greeks whose distant ancestry may have been born here, come yearly to congregate at the ancient site. Other places in Greece have similar celebrations but none so famous or so successful as those of Megara. The scenery from this point is surpassingly lovely. MEGARA is a mile from the sea. The exquisite picture spread out for our enjoyment is worth describing, ere we join the gathering

throng of gaily dressed, happy folk of all ages, bent on a day's pleasure. The Isle of SALAMIS fills up much of the bay, and AEGINA and the hundred isles of the Archipelago are sprinkled over the wide expanse of azure; in the distance rise the high lands of ARGOLIS.

MODERN GREEK ISLANDER.

The great tragic poet, EURIPIDES, was born at SALAMIS, 480 B.C., on the very day which was made memorable by the signal defeat of the Persian fleet by the Greeks. [The battle took place in the strait between the east part of the island and the coast of Attica, and the Greek fleet was drawn up in the small bay in front of the town of Salamis. The battle was witnessed by XERXES, seated on a throne, placed where marked on the map on p. 266.]

Salamis early fell from its former importance. In the time of Pausanias the city was a heap of ruins. The island forms a picturesque object from every point, but is seldom visited by travellers. Some of the excavating societies of Athens may one day turn their attention to it, and when they do, there are the ruins of two cities, on different sides of the island, to be investigated. The older Salamis, on the east side, was built about 350 B.C.; the original town of Salamis goes back to remote antiquity, and was situated on the south side of the island.

EASTER AT MEGARA.

MEGARA lies north of the Bay of ELEUSIS, which here is made to resemble a lake, being almost shut in by the Isle of Salamis.

This once proud city has fallen from its high estate. Were it not for its retention of its ancient Terpsichorean celebrations, the world would hear little of it in these days of globe-trotting tourists. And few even of them know anything about it, for its reputation has been a local one until the last decade. The time to visit MEGARA is at the Greek Easter. The little place has then a crowded population; the natives claiming kindred with Megara are spread over all Greece. From far and near they throng to the city of their fathers to celebrate the ancient festivals of the place, which have been kept religiously for 3000 years. Survivals of the Pyrrhic dances are solemnly performed; they think it is a Christian celebration, but, if it be, it has been grafted on the

MEGARA.

Snap-shots at the Easter Dances, by E. G. W.

p. 272.

pagan festivals of older ages. The weather is always fine, they say, at the time of the festival, and certainly I have found it so during several visits at this season.

MEGARA.

"And further on a group of Grecian girls,
The first and tallest her white kerchief waving,
Were strung together like a row of pearls,
Link'd hand in hand, and dancing; each, too, having
Down her white neck long floating auburn curls—
. . . .
Their leader sang—and bounded to her song,
With choral step and voice, the virgin throng.

And here assembled cross-legged round their trays,
Small social parties just begun to dine;
Pilaus and meats of all sorts met the gaze,
And flasks of Samian and of Chian wine."—BYRON.

The people come in families, frequently of three generations, from great distances. All are beautifully dressed, most of them tall, fair, comely folk. They dance together in little parties, evidently keeping with their kinsfolk, or at least their neighbours. They go through the figures with solemn faces; it has an aspect of religious duty about it. There are dances of women, led by a tall handsome man, of dignified mien, generally dressed in Albanian costume. These go through a species of dance resembling our children's game of "thread the needle and sew." Then there are dances for boys and for men, and frequently a sort of composite arrangement of "contredanse," in which all ages and sexes join. All the dances are graceful and elegant, if at times somewhat monotonous. The music is supplied by pipes, guitar or mandoline, flageolet and fife, and occasionally a fiddle. Sometimes the dancers join in song.

When tired, they sit down under improvised booths of branches (for all the trees and groves of old days near the town are gone) and enjoy their modest picnic. All have brought viands and plenty of resinous wine with them from their homes. There is no excitement, no inebriety, every one is merry, wise, and sober.

After rest and refreshment, they start the dancing again, and keep it up till sundown, when the trains leave for Athens, and the whole line of the Sacred Way by Eleusis is crowded with pedestrians and every sort of modest vehicle. I forgot to say that often a

PROPYLAEA, ELEUSIS.
(Designed by Ictinus, the Architect of the Parthenon.)

celebrated dancer, a soldier or young villager, will perform very wonderful step dances, and make extraordinary gyrations while holding a tumbler of wine, of which he must not spill a drop. The delight of the audience and performers, at these exhibitions, is exhilarating to behold. And to see a young mother hand her baby to her companion and join in the dance with her other children, or an old grandmother led in to take her place in the "contredanse," is interesting. The whole must resemble a scene of the old Arcadian life (and we are not far from Arcadia). Numismatics and Terpsichorean festivities are not supposed to be associated, so I must return to my coins. There are not very many pieces of ancient Megara, but what we have savour of the god of music and dancing. Apollo was the favourite deity of the place. [**508–510**, Plate XII.]

On our way back to Athens from a long day in the sunshine of MEGARA, we may not be in the vein for a stay at far-famed ELEUSIS. Indeed, as there

ELEUSIS—THE TEMPLE OF THE MYSTERIES, THE GROTTO OF PLUTO ON THE RIGHT.

is no place for those accustomed to modern comforts to lay their weary heads, it is best to return to Athens with the crowd, by the Sacred Way, to the old home of the anxious Mother and the beloved Maiden. For though all Hellas claimed the stately DEMETER (*the* mother, par excellence) and KORE (*the* maiden of all fair maids) as their property, ELEUSIS was their chief abode, the earthly paradise erected to perpetuate their memory. Till recently few traces remained to prove the truth of the magnificence of the Temples at Eleusis described by Plato, Pausanias, and Cicero, but excavations have proved all they told—and more. The PROPYLAEA must have been almost equal to that of Athens. The foundations and floor of the TEMPLE OF THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES has all been laid bare. The Grotto of Pluto is still to be seen; the hill on which stood the acropolis, or citadel, rises above. The whole place deserves many visits and careful study from those of antiquarian tastes.

THE ELEUSINIAN DEITIES—ATHENS.
From Perry's *Greek and Roman Sculpture* (Longmans).

CICERO.
(Vatican Museum.)

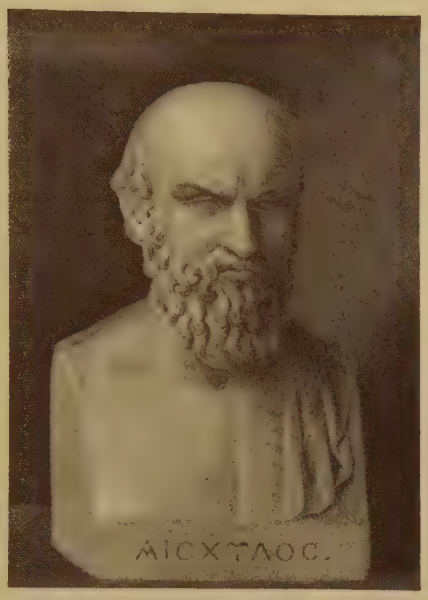
We are only bent on numismatic rambles, and Eleusis, rich in faith and works, did little for her coins. But regarding it as the centre of the beautiful tale of two good women, whose cult extended all over Hellenic lands, we may be pardoned for this digression. Cicero tells us that he was initiated in the MYSTERIES, that they taught mortals "to live happily and to die with a fairer hope." This, from an old, unbelieving lawyer, makes us wish we had lived in the days of such faith at a time when the world was ready for the newer revelations of Christianity.

I have to thank SIR RENNELL RODD, C.B., for the use of the pretty vignettes of modern Greek costumes, taken from his charming volume "Customs and Lore of Modern Greece."

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY FROM AEGINA TO ATHENS.

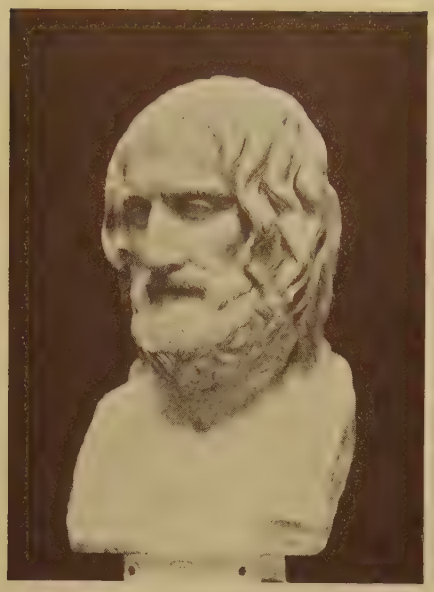
"And men will seek thy matchless skies,
And love thy haunted streams,
Until the soul of music dies
And earth has done with dreams."

RENNELL RODD.



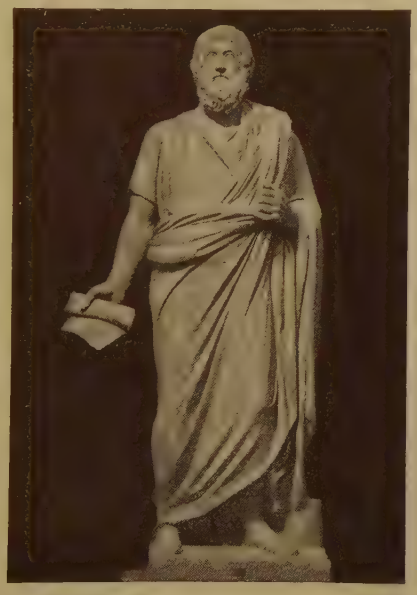
AESCHYLUS.

Athenian Tragic Poet.
Born at Eleusis, 525 B.C.
Died at Gela, 456 B.C.



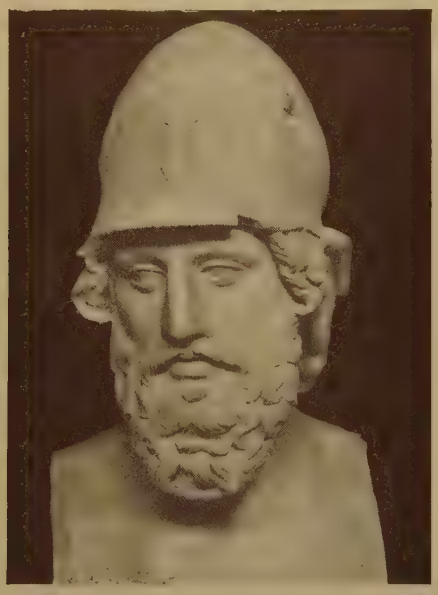
EURIPIDES.

Athenian Tragic Poet.
Born at Salamis, the day of the Persian Defeat, 480–406 B.C.
(Naples Museum)



HESIOD.

One of the Earliest of Greek Poets.
Born in Boeotia, c. 736 B.C.
Statue in the Vatican Museum, Rome.



THEMISTOCLES.

Athenian General. Born in Bœotia.
514–449 B.C.
Marble Bust (Vatican Museum, Rome).

CHAPTER X

EXCURSIONS IN OLD GREECE—No. III.

Delphi—The Castalian Fountain.

ELEUSIS TO BOEOTIA BY ELEUTHERAE—TANAGRA—THEBES—CHAERONEIA—PHOCIS—DELPHI—LOCRIS—PARNASSUS.

Fort of Eleutherae.

CHAPTER X

"When Thebes Epaminondas rears again."—Byron.

Although, like Attica, the adjoining Boeotian land does little for the numismatist in search of beautiful Greek coins, we must visit it for its great classical interest. We have returned to Athens and rested there awhile, and feasted our appetite for antiquities on the many palatial museums of that interesting centre of ancient and modern Greek life and art. The best way to cross the mountains which surround Athens on three sides, into Boeotia, is to visit Eleusis once more, and thence cross the rugged pass leading by Eleutherae into the ancient Theban land. The forts erected to protect Attica against Boeotia still exist, amid wild mountain scenery. They are said to have been built by Pericles, but look much older. Another ancient frontier fort was Phyle, which looks a strong place yet. Passing these mountain barriers, we

Modern Greek Shepherd.

TERRACOTTA FIGURES—TANAGRA.

are in Boeotia. But though, like Attica and Corinth, art had little or no place on their coins, we collect a few merely as "proofs of history," and occasionally happen on an artistic specimen. This was the land of "the stupid Boeotians" which gave to Greece many of her most brilliant soldiers and literary men. This state, better known by the name of its capital, THEBES, had, as has been said, not much variety in its coins. Nearly all of them bore the characteristic Boeotian shield. But when they happen to have artistic accessories, they are always added with sound taste.

HESIOD, one of the earliest Greek poets, was a native of Boeotia. He is believed to have been about a century later than Homer, about 735 B.C. PINDAR, one of the greatest lyric poets, was born in Thebes, B.C. 522.[1] The celebrated soldier and statesman, EPAMINONDAS, was a native of Boeotia; he died, unconquered, in his 48th year, 363 B.C.

To us, voyaging in imagination, mountains are no obstacle, and we take the places next us of which we have anything numismatic or artistic to relate. In this way we come to TANAGRA, a quiet-looking locality, without any remains of antiquity on the surface, but interesting objects have recently come to light.

TERRACOTTA FIGURE FROM TANAGRA (British Museum).

TANAGRA was an

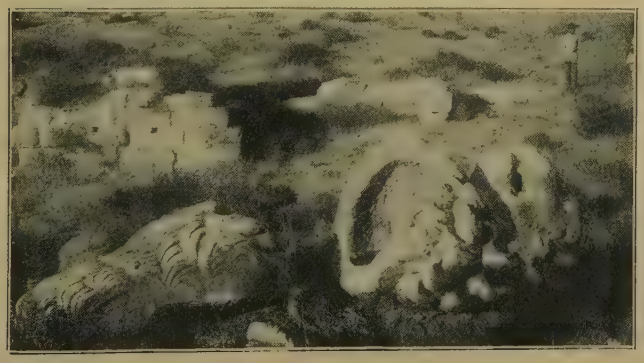
[1] NOTE K—Pindar.

ancient place, but issued very small coins [Pl. XII., **479–481**]. Its tombs have recently afforded a wonderful collection of little terracotta figures, in the costumes of their times. It is hard to fix their period. "Household gods" such as these were made for many centuries, and buried with their former owners, in many parts of Greece. These Tanagra figurines came upon the world about twenty years ago, and opened up a new picture of the Hellenic domestic life. The date may be 250 B.C.

CHAERONEIA—THE ANCIENT ACROPOLIS.

The British Museum collection of these beautiful little groups and those at Athens are very rich. They carry us into the inner life of the well-to-do people of the time. Many of them seem to be portraits, and the resemblances of some of them to the folk of good society of our own day, in costumes and manners, are most interesting. It is strange that the best of these little figures are from this district, the ancient "stupid Boeotia." Of about the same date, figures very much resembling them have been found at Capua, in Sicily, and in Asia Minor. One would fancy they had been executed by the artists of Tanagra, and perhaps they were made there and exported.

THEBES affords coins of early date, beautifully engraved [**482–486**], one of which [**485**] bears ΕΠΑΜ, and is supposed to have been issued under the great EPAMINONDAS, 378 B.C., when it was the most powerful state in Greece.



CHAERONEIA—THE LION MONUMENT.

We are now near the site of the great battle of PLATAEA (479 B.C.) between the Persians and the Greeks, so vividly described by HERODOTOS, who seems to have been partial to the Persian side, though he scarcely likes to own it.

MOUNT PARNASSUS.

The coins of PLATAEA are very rare, and their head of HERA is supposed to be copied from a famous statue there; its date is about 387 B.C.

Of the THEBAN cities not many traces remain above ground—doubtless excavations by the various scientific bodies having their abode in Athens may yet lay bare much which is still preserved for the scientific excavator. The draining of the great lake or marsh of COPAIS may change the aspect of the country back to its former condition.

The view from the great plain, looking southwards towards MOUNT HELICON, is broad and grand in its way, for a little land like Greece. The best description of this region is found in Dr. Mahaffy's "Rambles in Greece." I would like to quote every word of it, but my space is limited.

I have a coin of PHOCIS [No. **474**, Pl. XII.] which is a pretty little piece, of date a short time before that of the famous battle of CHAERONEIA (338 B.C.) which decided the fate of the Greeks. Philip of Macedon completely routed them. Years after, a monument, surmounted by a lion of marble, was erected to the memory of the Thebans who fell there, and its ruins still lie scattered about. It was only broken up some eighty years ago by ignorant soldiers in the War of Independence, and has been

CONSECRATION OF A TRIPOD.
Dresden—From *Greek and Roman Sculpture* (Longmans).

recently protected by the Archaeological Society of Athens.

The ruins of the ancient acropolis of Chaeroneia still exist. SULLA'S victory over the army of MITHRADATES, B.C. 86, took place on the same memorable battlefield of Chaeroneia.

We have now almost reached the site of the greatest of all oracles, that of Delphi, and as we cross the mountain barriers, the lovely Gulf of Corinth comes into view. LOCRIS, DELPHI, and PHOCIS were on the north side of the famous Gulf.

The great masses of PARNASSUS and HELICON, and the adjoining summits frequently covered with snow, form a glorious panorama, seen from the railway line, on the south shore of the Gulf of Corinth, on the way to Patras.

THE BRONZE PEDESTAL OF THE DELPHIC TRIPOD, CONSTANTINOPLE, SHOWING THE INSCRIPTION.[1]

(*From Shuckburgh's History of the Greeks. By permission of the University Press, Cambridge.*)

DELPHI.

There are scant remains of the ancient cities of this district, and it is hard to imagine whence their wealth was derived, in such a mountainous land. DELPHI was of course an exception, as it had pilgrimages and offerings from the entire Hellenic world. But even Delphi has little now to show, although recent excavators have discovered remains of the ancient shrine and temples, which had apparently been entombed by a landslip. After the battle of Plataea, part of the spoil of the Persians was made into a golden tripod, supported on a pedestal of three bronze serpents entwined. On this was engraved the names of all the cities which had sent men to fight against XERXES at Marathon and elsewhere. Herodotos tells the story. Pausanias saw the serpents and the golden tripod, and describes them and the duplicate inscription at Olympia. Both seem to have been perfect in his time (about 170 A.D.). The inscription now on the shaft corresponds with his description.[1] After many vicissitudes, one of them still exists, at Constantinople, where it was carried by Constantine. I have seen it, and spelled out the Greek names upon it.

It stands in the old Stadion or race-course of Byzantium. When an officer of British Engineers was quartered in Constantinople during the Crimean war, in order to keep his men out of mischief, he set them to dig out the lower portion of the bronze column. Subsequently Sir Charles Newton had it cleaned and the inscription read. It is enclosed by a railing. There were originally three serpents'

[1] NOTE L—The Delphic Tripod.

AMPHISSA, THE SITE OF LOCRIS IN THE DISTANCE.

heads above, supporting the tripod, which was stolen long ago. One of the serpents' heads I have seen in the classical museum at Constantinople. In spite of all that has been said against "the malignant and the turbaned Turk," we doubt if in any other European capital a pillar of bronze could have been preserved from theft for a thousand years. The preservation of this wonderful historical relic to our days is a very interesting proof of history. And it gives us a great respect for the veracity of Herodotos and Pausanias. What feelings it calls up for the heroic Greeks whose names are recorded on the imperishable metal —those who nobly repelled the tide of Asiatic invasion of 2250 years ago!

The little coins of Delphi, **474**, **475** [Pl. XII.] are pretty. But I must mention a fine coin of DELPHI which actually came into my possession while I was correcting these proofs. This is a piece recording the name of the famous Amphictyonic Council which seems to have met at Delphi when it was held by the Phocians. It bears the head of DEMETER, veiled, and on the reverse a figure of Apollo with the legend AMΦIKTIONΩN. Dr. Head dates this reassembling of the famous council here 346 B.C., and with this piece the Hellenic coinage of Delphi came to an end. [No. **475A**].

LOCRIS struck fine coins [**469–473**]. No. **471** has a beautiful figure of Ajax, with his name under, AIAΣ, to prevent any doubt. The head of Persephone on these coins is copied from that by Euainetos on the medallions of Syracuse [**293–295**], showing the effect they had on the numismatic world.

We have now reached ACARNANIA and AETOLIA described in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER XI

FROM ATTICA TO THE PELOPONNESUS BY THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH

AEGINA.
TEMPLE OF ATHENA.

THE ISLAND OF AEGINA—CORINTH—SICYON—PHLIUS

THE LAST OF OLD CORINTH—(ACRO-CORINTHUS, THE ANCIENT CITADEL, ON THE LEFT).
(From a Painting by the Author.)

CHAPTER XI

"Many a vanished year and age, have swept o'er Corinth."—BYRON.

THE journey from Athens, by ELEUSIS and MEGARA, over the Isthmus to CORINTH, is one of the loveliest in Greece or anywhere else. A part of the way is through forests of native timber, winding in and out of bays and creeks, and past rocky promontories, jutting out into a sea, so blue in distance, so green beneath us. One wishes the slow train were slower, to give more time to see and smell the carpet of flowers, and the masses of flowering shrubs, and to grasp the beauty of the varying tints of foliage.

Soon we too quickly steam along the historic Isthmus—past the scene of the Isthmian games, and over the modern ship-canal (planned long ago by the Romans, and only carried out the other day),[1] and run into the station of Corinth.

Halfway across the Isthmus the seas on either side almost seem to meet. Whether we look to the left over the Aegean, sparkling with its isles and islets, or to the right into the land-locked, deep purple-tinted Gulf of Corinth, the view is surpassingly beautiful.

The air is so pure and clear, it seems like nourishment to inhale it. Every

[1] Few vessels use it, after all the cost of its construction. But its dues are so high that it is found cheaper to steam round the Morea by Cape Malea, than to make use of this cleverly constructed channel.

Aegina—Temple of Athena.

time I have visited Greece I have come from Egypt, with its good healthy desert air; but the blue of the water, the majesty of the brilliant coast scenery constantly changing, great snow-capped mountains piercing the clouds—all this contrast from the muddy Nile and the monotonous desert, undoubtedly helped the enjoyment of each visit to the Isles of Greece.

Aegina, out in the blue sea before us, was in olden days a great seat of trade. It seems quite deserted now, but its standard of money, weights, and values was once the guide of far and near. It was the first state in European Greece to adopt the use of money (Head). The ancient coins were all of the Tortoise type. I have almost a full set of these quaint pieces [Plate XII., **511–516**] some of which go back to 700 B.C. Dr. B. V. Head, in his "Historia Numorum," gives a most interesting account of the origin of these coins and of their relative values with those of other states.

Aegina—Dying Warrior from the E. Pediment of the Temple.
(Glyptothek, Munich.)

RESTORATION OF THE TEMPLE OF AEGINA.
(From *Greek and Roman Sculpture*, Longmans.)

How such a bare, rocky isle should be a great seat of trade and a populous place, passes belief. But islands were safe before highlands were colonised, perhaps. In any case, the good people of Aegina not only were evidently sharp men of business, but spent time and money to build a magnificent temple to ATHENA in the sixth century B.C. Herodotos visited and described it. This glorious structure must have been well-nigh perfect in comparatively modern times. A party of English and German savants, in 1811, discovered a number of fine marble sculptures, buried in the ground. They sold these to Prince Ludwig of Bavaria. I have seen them in the famous Glyptothek of Munich. The quality of the sculpture is wonderful for such an early date, but the figures on the pediment of the temple may have been fitted in after the actual building was erected. The adjoining restoration will explain where these glorious relics of early art were probably placed. The scene evidently represents a struggle between the Argives and the Trojans. There was a celebrated school of sculpture at Aegina, preceding the Persian War. The chief artists were Callon, Anaxagoras, Glaucias, Simon and Onatas.

FIGURE FROM THE E. PEDIMENT OF THE TEMPLE, AEGINA.
(Glyptothek, Munich.)

The moles of the ancient port of Aegina still remain, testifying to the former importance of its maritime trade.

RUINS OF ANCIENT SICYON, LOOKING TOWARDS HELICON.

" .... Sit with me on Acro-Corinth's brow."—BYRON.

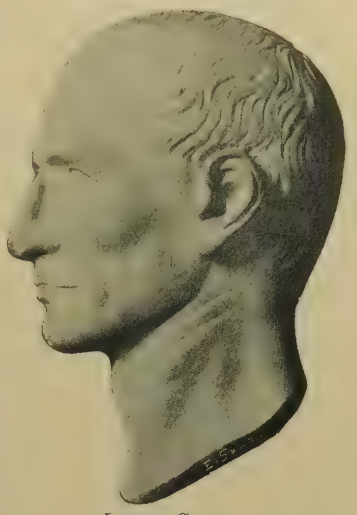
CORINTH

Of the once proudest of cities, the Corinth of ancient Greece, naught remains but seven columns of one of the oldest of Hellenic temples. Rising behind the orange-coloured, moss-stained ruins, is mighty ACRO-CORINTHUS, on which stood the citadel of old. It is worth climbing to its summit, which is covered with mediaeval buildings, mostly of Venetian origin. Nothing of classic date remains, save the Pierian spring, the fountain of Pirene, which gushed forth where the hoof of Pegasus struck the rock when mounting heavenward. It is still a fine crystal source of delicious cool water.

APOXYOMENOS (LYSIPPUS.)
(Vatican Museum.)

The views from the summit of Acro-Corinthus are magnificent. We look down on the Isthmus with its two seas, and the site of old Corinth at our feet with its two ports of Cenchreae and Lechaeum. Boeotia rises up, with its grand summits of Helicon, the Muses' home, in the background. The wide Gulf of Corinth is spread below—to the left SICYON, and beyond PELLENE, and further back, to the north-west, Mount Parnassos, with Delphi in its shade.

Old Corinth was destroyed by the Romans 146 B.C. and its walls and buildings razed to the ground. Julius Caesar had it rebuilt, nearer the sea, in 46 B.C. But his city has also disappeared, destroyed by earthquakes, and its site is covered by green fields. A modern town has been laid out near the railway station, but it is a poor substitute for the ancient proud city of Corinth.



JULIUS CAESAR.
(From the British Museum.)

Like its great rival Athens, Corinth paid little attention to the artistic element in its coins. The "pegasi" of Corinth were known from the Pillars of Hercules to India, where even yet they are frequently found. Therefore the winged horse became a "marque de fabrique" and could not be changed. But there is a certain beauty about the coins, nevertheless, and many of them are well-engraved. The attributes and signs indicating their mints—for, or at, distant colonies—are often ingenious and pretty. The coins [Pl. XIII., **517–523**] show a range of 300 years with scarcely any change in their devices. All are marked with the ancient letter ϙ as the initial in its old form of spelling the city's name.

SICYON, about ten miles westwards of Corinth, was a place of importance and wealth, judging from its ancient reputation for a special school of painting and sculpture, and also from its coins [**525–527**]. LYSIPPUS the sculptor was a native of the place, and was patronised by Alexander the Great, who decreed that no other artist should do his portraits. The celebrated Farnese Hercules is a copy of the statue by Lysippus, and the Apoxyomenos (an athlete with the strigil) is undoubtedly a specimen of or from his work.

In fact, this little state, a narrow plain with mountains behind, was at one time the artistic centre of Greece. When Pausanias visited Sicyon in the second century A.D., it was in ruins, and in a short time was neglected and forgotten except in name, as the parent of the arts in Greece. It had its port on the Gulf of Corinth, near what is now the little station of Vello. PHLIUS is in a mountain valley behind. Here was an independent city, issuing good coins [**524**] in the fourth century. It came to an end after the Macedonian conquest. We come back to this place later on.

Westward, along the coast of the Gulf of Corinth, we pass into ACHAIA, which was the centre of the famous Achaian league, formed originally by the twelve cities of this district to resist invasion. It lasted with some interruptions

till 146 B.C., when the Romans abolished it. The coinage of the towns and provinces is prolific, mostly small coins with simple devices, but elegant. PELLENE (mentioned in Homer) [530] and AIGAI give us very ancient coins [528].

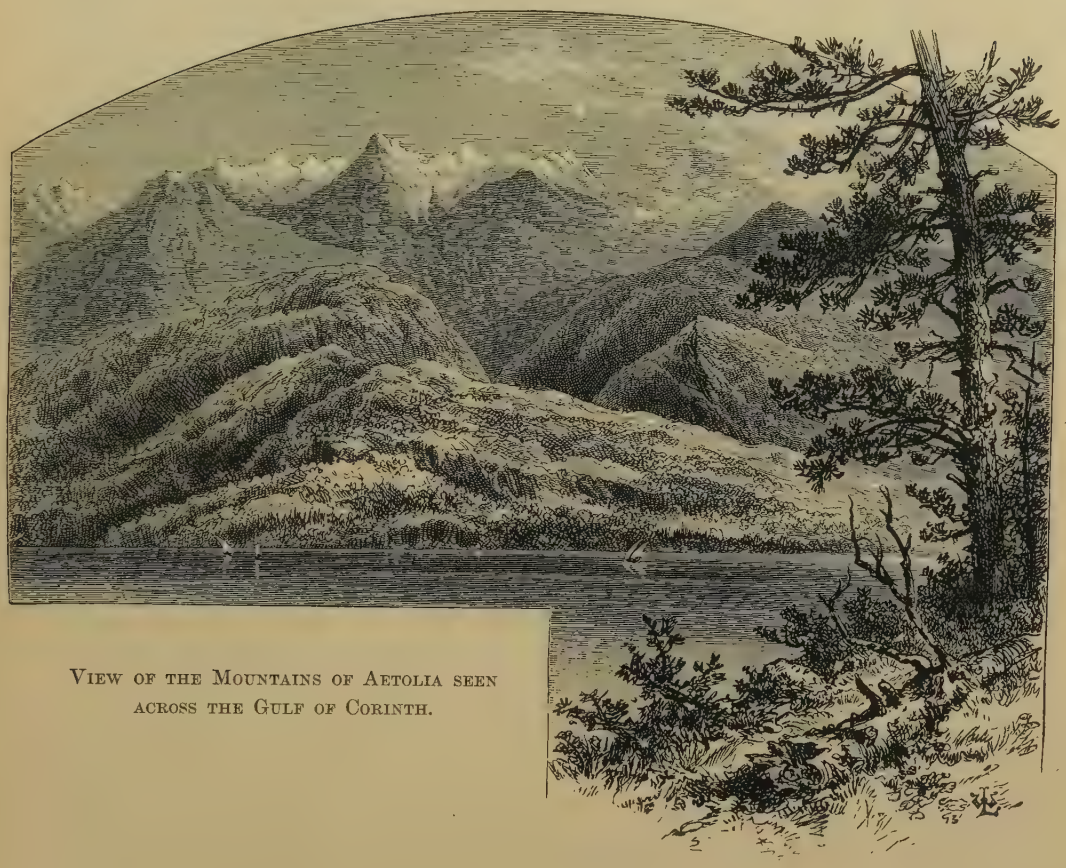
PATRAI [529] (now Patras, the busiest seaport on this coast, whence the mails start for Corfu, Brindisi, &c.) is the place to make head-quarters for the excursions to ELIS and OLYMPIA, as it has excellent hotels. The scenery opposite and around Patras, where the Gulf of Corinth widens to join the Adriatic, is very lovely. Misolonghi, where Byron died, is at the foot of the mountains on the Acarnanian shore, opposite.[1] Some fine works of art have been found at Patras. The bronze figure of Marsyas in the British Museum is a perfect specimen of an ancient Greek bronze statue.

MARSYAS—BRONZE FROM PATRAS.
(British Museum.)

[1] NOTE M—Lord Byron's Death at Misolonghi.

CHAPTER XII

IN THE PELOPONNESE—PART I



VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS OF AETOLIA SEEN ACROSS THE GULF OF CORINTH.

PATRAS—OLYMPIA AND ITS DISCOVERY—ELIS—THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Scene in a Wooded Gorge near Patras.

CHAPTER XII

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods."—Byron.

A pleasant run by railway, from Patras, along the coast, with beautiful views all the way, brings us to Pyrgos. We pass through glorious woods belonging to the Crown Prince. By the sea is Katakolon, a busy little port whence currants are shipped to all the world. The sole industry of the country from here to Corinth seems to be the growing of the little vines producing diminutive grapes, which, when dried, we call (from Corinth) currants. There are actually some 50 miles of such vineyards along the coast of the Gulf of Corinth. It is a precarious crop, and is looked after by the Government, as it forms the chief source of revenue of the little Grecian kingdom. The prices are regulated by the State, and one hears of the entire crop being assigned as guarantee for national obligations. A railway trip of an hour leads from Pyrgos to Olympia, the most interesting of all shrines of Hellas, where all Hellenes met in friendly rivalry to celebrate the Olympic Games. These dated back to the earliest times, their origin being lost in antiquity. The fixing of the games, as a chronological period of reckoning, was not, however, done till about 400 B.C. by Hippias of Elis; and Aristotle was the first to use them as dates. Olympia was merely the name of a level plain, a small enclosure in the district of Elis, situated at the junction of two rivers. When the surrounding hills were covered with natural forests, the rivers were doubtless of much greater volume than at present. The scene must have been one of great beauty, in the palmy

days of the Hellenic peoples. For the most distant colonies sent their athletes here to compete in friendly rivalry, at intervals of four years, with their brethren from all the civilised world. Greeks from Sicily and Magna Graecia met those of Cyrene and Cyprus. Crete and Byzantium mixed with Megara and Euboea. The simple folks of the islands met the great men of Attica and Corinthia. Greek colonies of Asia peaceably associated with those of Macedonia and Epirus. Croesus sent his tribute to Olympia, and Hieron of Syracuse his armour to record his victory over the pirates of the Tyrrhenian Sea. They, who were always fighting with one another, laid aside their feuds, once in five years, and voyaged to Olympia to join in worshipping the great deities they all adored—Olympian ZEUS and his divine partner HERA. Hence on the coins of ELIS, the nearest city [Pl. XIII., **531–547**], we find the attributes and portrayals of the celestial countenances. These are all of very noble aspect. They are of high antiquity, and undoubtedly are portraits of celebrated statues by the greatest sculptors of their time. The sacred grove of Zeus was surrounded with a wall. Within it were the temples, treasuries, and statues. Outside was the Stadion, or race-course. There was no town of Olympia.

THE HERMES OF PRAXITELES.
(Museum, Olympia.)

The rediscovery of the site is a romance of historical interest. PAUSANIAS, the Murray of his day, wrote a guide-book to Hellenic shrines, in the second century of our era.[1] In his time, when the rest of Greece was in decline, or had been ravaged to enrich Roman palaces, Olympia had been spared. This travelled dilettante devotes many pages to describing the wonders and beauties of the place, and its buildings and works of art. But later, for some unaccountable reason, the world had forgotten all about Olympia. Its games had gradually decayed under the Roman rule and came to an end in the fourth

THE BRONZE FIGURE (OF HERMES?) RECENTLY FOUND IN THE SEA, OFF CERIGO.

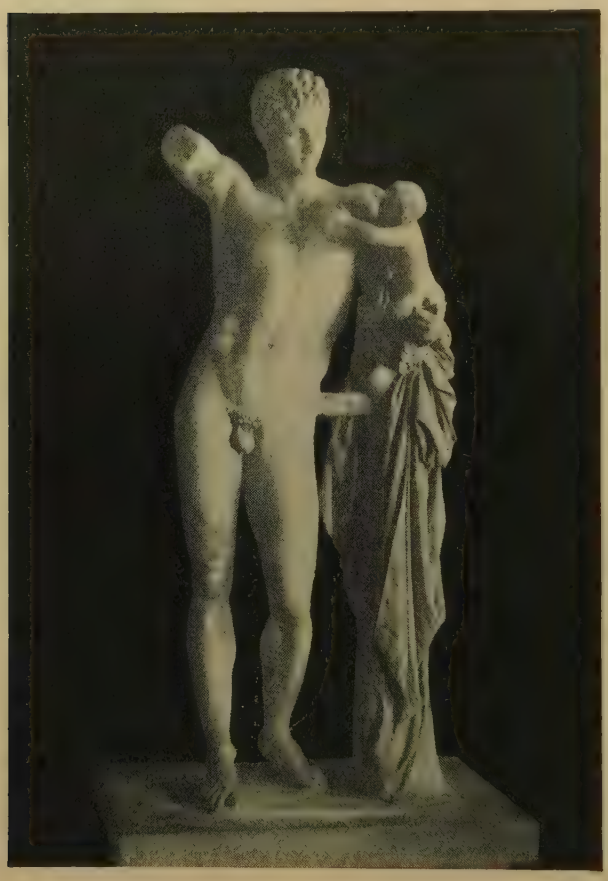
[1] NOTE N—Pausanias.

century A.D. A great earthquake seems to have levelled the buildings about the seventh century, and altered the course of the rivers. Then the silt of the streams preserved them from further injury. Sir Wm. Gell discovered the site. Other stray tourists visited the place and found nothing; but in 1817 a British tourist brought home a bronze helmet with an old Greek inscription, now in the British Museum. This was picked up in the bed of the river, not far below the ancient enclosure. An engraving of this wonderful relic has been given on page 203. The inscription and its translation by Mr. Hill will be found on page 208. This proves it to be part of the votive offering of

OLYMPIA—THE PALAESTRA (THE MUSEUM BEHIND).

Hieron, king of Syracuse, recording his great naval victory over the Etruscans in 474 B.C., near Cumae, not far from modern Naples. It had been deposited in the TREASURY OF SYRACUSE, at Olympia, the walls of which are still to be seen. This remarkable discovery doubtless impressed the mind of the great German archaeologist, Curtius. Studying PAUSANIAS carefully, he came to the conclusion that Olympia might still exist for the explorer's spade. The French had dug on the site in 1829, and their few finds are in the Louvre. But it was reserved for the expert of the Berlin Museum to draw the veil from the ancient shrine. The German Government voted £40,000 for the work, which went on for six years. Only one great statue—THE HERMES—was recovered, but it is worth the entire outlay. The Greek Government very properly stipulated that everything discovered should remain in Greece, and so the treasures are contained in a small museum built near the place. Crossing the little river, we soon come on the excavated site. We see at once how the catastrophe occurred which entombed the ancient sanctuary.

There are two streams, one on the east and another on the west, meeting below Olympia. These are the Alpheios and the Kladeos. The place had been deserted, and the country almost depopulated in mediaeval times. A sudden burst of rain, or a waterspout, transformed the rivers into torrents. Their bed below the point of junction became choked, and all the level ground between the hills became a lake. The land was under water for ages, during which time a solid deposit of sand and gravel filled up its bed to about twelve feet or more. This in time caused the little lake to overflow, and cut a new channel for the river Kladeos, and it still flows in this new outlet, while the retaining walls of early date, which in ancient days prevented such a catastrophe, can still be traced. What a blessing for us; we now have the whole plan of Olympia laid open at our feet, an assemblage of the oldest and most interesting Hellenic buildings, going back 3000 years. It recalls Pompeii to our minds. But Pompeii was a shoddy Roman watering-place, and it is so full of horrors that we cannot but remember the terrified inhabitants vainly striving to flee from the showers of boiling water and red-hot ashes. Not so Olympia. Its work was done. The pure Hellenic race was well-nigh extinct, crushed out of existence by all-devouring, brutal Rome. Its inspiring religious festivals were no more; it had played its part in the world's history. There was no longer need for the Olympic Games. The Roman unbelief in everything sacred had killed the virtues of Grecian cults, and given nothing in their place that honest men could respect. At the proper moment Christianity came, and all was changed. In



THE HERMES OF PRAXITELES, OLYMPIA.
The lower part of the limbs restored.

search for the unknown god, the Romans embraced Christianity in form, forced against their will to adopt the faith that was destined to change the whole aspect of the world. The Christian Emperor Theodosius prohibited the games by imperial decree 394 A.D., and silence fell upon the peaceful village. There was no more need for Olympia, and it became deserted and forgotten. Then Nature, in her mercy, drew a veil over it, which remained unlifted for a thousand years, but not till the place had been deserted and pillaged of its treasures.

THE NIKE OF "PAEONIUS"—OLYMPIA.

OLYMPIA recalls, to-day, the best and purest aspect of the great days of that wonderful people, the Hellenic race. HERCULANEUM was destroyed by lava from Vesuvius. That city, which was a very different place from Pompeii, in being a seat of the refined and educated people of Neapolis, has afforded us almost the only specimens of Greek statues in bronze which we possess. There is no doubt that many of the best works of the Greek sculptors were produced in bronze. The finest marbles in the museums of Europe, notably those preserved in Rome and Naples, are copies of ancient Greek bronzes. Such a demand had arisen in wealthy Rome for Greek statues in bronze, that the country was ransacked. Every bronze statue was carried off. There are no bronzes in the Athenian Museums. There are none in the Museum of Olympia save one of a boxer, a fine head. All the bronze statues had been stolen by the Romans. In Herculaneum a dozen of magnificent Greek statues in bronze were found, which now adorn the Naples Museum. If you want to see Greek bronzes, you must visit that superb collection. But this year (1901) divers have dredged, from the sea off Cape Malea, 60 fathoms deep, a number of antique Greek bronze statues, the cargo of a Roman vessel, laden with such spoil

The Temple of Zeus, Olympia—Restoration.
From *Greek and Roman Sculpture* (Longmans & Co.)

of ancient Hellas. One of the statues (p. 296) has the character of the best work of Praxiteles, whose masterpiece in marble, his incomparable Hermes, was discovered at Olympia, and fortunately is still there. And we know, what is a rare thing to know, that the Hermes was carved by the hand of this wonderful man. At last Athens will have her museums adorned with at least one Greek bronze of the best period, for we are assured that every fragment of this beautiful statue has been recovered from the bottom of the sea, and can be put together by experts. Poseidon coming to the relief of Hermes! The newly-found bronze statue seems to have been from the same model as the marble statue of Olympia, possibly a renowned athlete of the time — about 364 B.C.

Aged Man, from the Temple of Zeus, East Pediment.
(Olympia.)

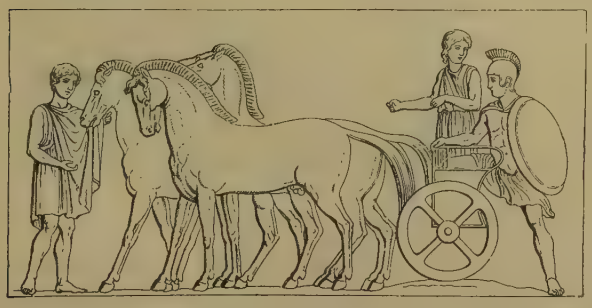
Apollo, from the West Pediment, Temple of Zeus, Olympia.
(Museum.)

What picturesque assemblages must have been held in this extraordinary place. I tried to imagine the scene, but it was beyond my powers to conjure it back again. To-day even the poor survivals that remain to us, the periodical assemblages at Megara (and other Greek places that now exist in little more than name), are most interesting and wonderfully picturesque. But when the costumes of east

and west were intermingled with the varied nationalities of Europe, Asia, and Africa, yet all speaking one language and claiming a common kindred, how much more wonderful the scene!

The greatest athletes of the wide Hellenic world, their loveliest and highest types of female beauty, the glorious women we see immortalized on Sicilian and Italian coins; men with faces like the Apollo of Amphipolis, young maidens like the Kore of Euainetos, matrons like the Hera of Elis, sweet older ladies like Philistis of Syracuse or Demeter of Cnidos, greybeards such as served for models for the Zeus of Pheidias, forms such as the Discobolos or the Hermes, the Aphrodites of Cos or of Melos, or the dignified sisters of the Parthenon. And then the chariot-races, with their owners, often kings and princes, driving their prancing steeds! The flower of Hellenic chivalry, such as we see on the Elgin marbles, competing for the crown of olive! How those hills which surround the level plain must have echoed with the plaudits of the thousands of spectators, as each chariot-race or foot-race was run!

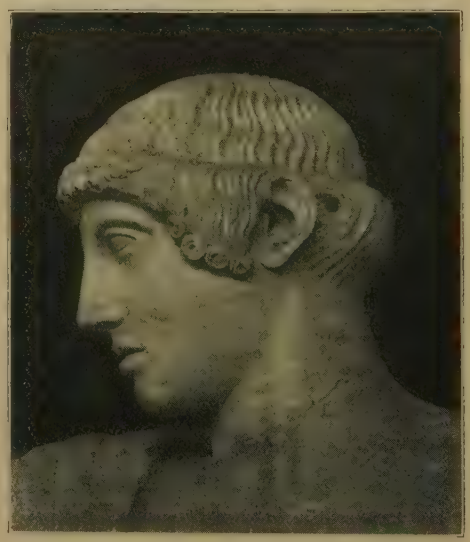
OLYMPIA—TEMPLE OF HERA.
(Where the Statue of Hermes was found.)



KNIGHT MOUNTING HIS QUADRIGA FOR THE RACE.
(Elgin Marbles, British Museum.)

These peaceful competitions were the soul of Hellenic life, literature, and art for nigh a thousand years. Here the poets competed, and recited their verses. The great poets and orators received ovations when they came to the games, the patriots too. It is recorded that THEMISTOCLES received here his greatest honour, for his victory of SALAMIS in the 77th Olympiad, about 472 B.C. The assembled multitude, it is said, rent the air with plaudits. At a later date PLATO had the ovation here that he deserved from the Greeks of the whole Hellenic world. We have nothing of this kind, and can never have it repeated. So a visit to Olympia, with the reflections it can call forth, is unique in the world of travel.

Let us take a turn round the ancient sanctuary, we cannot call it a city. In fact there is no word in our language to express its character. The games, the arts, and the drama were all essential parts of the religion of the Greeks. The Olympic Games were a religious festival, of the deepest solemnity. They certainly did much to bind the distant colonies to the mother country, and no doubt they account for the similarity in style of art, of Greek buildings, sculptures, and coins, made by people settled at great distances apart. The cosmopolitan union of these people, so far separated in their homes, is shown at Olympia by the ruins of the Treasure-houses of the various cities. In these were kept the votive offerings of the states, under safe guardianship. Some of their "parent cities" have not been identified. But those of SICYON [**525**], SYRACUSE, [**239–350**] DYRRHACHION [Nos. **452**, **453**], BYZANTIUM [**424**], SYBARIS [**67**], CYRENE [**901–944**], SELINUS [**234–237**], METAPONTUM [**48–61**], and MEGARA [**508–510**], have been recognised. Reference to the list of the coins will give some idea of the early period of these survivals. (The numbers refer to their coins.)



APOLLO—TEMPLE OF ZEUS, OLYMPIA.

The HERAEON is perhaps the oldest of Greek temples. Some of its columns were of wood (the survivals of those of the original wooden structure, giving the origin of all Doric buildings of the kind). It is a long and unusually narrow temple of forty columns, with remains of all save six, and these vary considerably. Pausanias says that at the time of his visit one of the original wooden columns was still in its place. Being so very ancient, part of the walls were made of sun-dried bricks. These became pulped when the place was inundated at the time of its destruction, and the liquid clay had spread itself on the

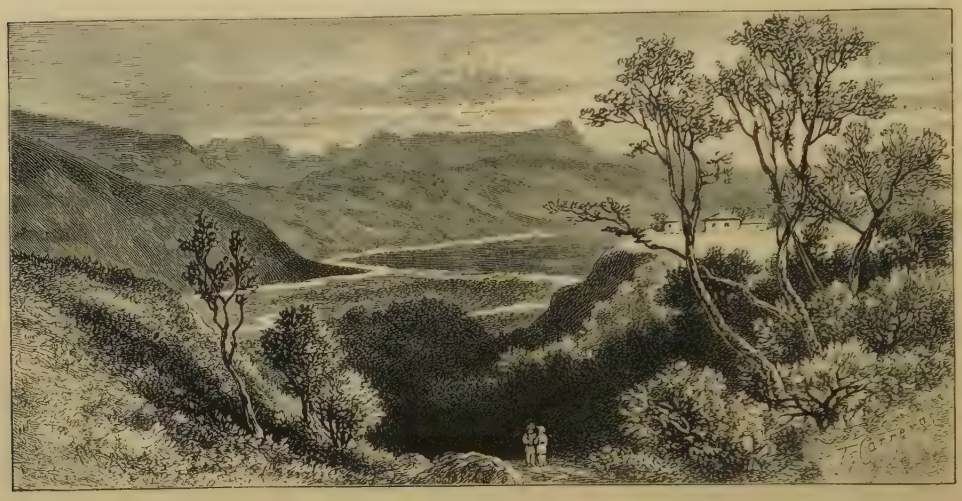
temple floor, six inches or more. This was the salvation of the statue of HERMES. The handsome young deity, when washed from his pedestal by the torrent, fell on a soft bed of clay, where he lay till he was found by the German expedition in 1875. In consequence, his beautiful nose is quite uninjured, a rare circumstance with ancient statues. The base of the statue still stands in its place. One only of the feet of Hermes was found, and the legs below the knees and the right arm are missing. The head of the infant was found among the pebbles of the stream, some distance down the river. The other fragments may turn up some day, as the old river-beds have not been opened up, and much excavation remains to be done around the ancient city.

METOPE—TEMPLE OF ZEUS, OLYMPIA. (Museum.)

The TEMPLE OF ZEUS was a parallelogram 210 feet by 86. Much of its substructure remains—and the sculptures of the pediments are in the adjoining museum, wonderfully perfect, considering the ruin that had fallen on the place. The columns were of the coarse stone of the district, carefully coated with fine stucco, as the Sicilian temples are treated. The columns lie prostrate, as they were levelled by the river's flood or by earthquake. The cornice decorations were of terracotta, as in the Sicilian temples. The mosaic pavement remains on the temple-floor. The great ivory statue of Zeus by Pheidias, 40 feet high, stood within the inner chamber; its pedestal of black marble can still be traced 20 × 30 feet. The statue was carried off to Byzantium, where it was destroyed by a fire. Near the temple is the base of the grand statue of the NIKE of Paeonius. This magnificent work is in the Museum, and is one of the finest things of the kind for its early date, 420 B.C. It was erected to commemorate the Greeks who fell at the battle of Sphakteria. The various remains of many of the buildings are very perfect, but would take too much space to describe. The Stadion has not yet been completely excavated, and possibly further researches would discover more ancient remains. Two or three days can be profitably spent here, and in the interesting Museum. When the recent explorers began work there was no road to the place, and the whole site was covered with trees and a thick undergrowth of brushwood. The Kronos hill has still fine trees on it, but the excavations have detracted much from the sylvan beauty that once surrounded the place. In the Museum the sculptures from the TEMPLE OF ZEUS are arranged as they were placed originally, and clever restorations are shown beside them. The HERMES has an apartment to himself —but unfortunately this one is not lighted from above. Nevertheless the beauty of the glorious statue is most impressive. The original marble gives a

dignity such as no cast can possess. The resemblance of the figure to that of the bronze lately dredged from the sea is remarkable, as already observed.

In this land of earthquakes, museums such as this should be built of wood; modern stone buildings are a mistake.



View in the Peloponnesus.

But we have spent too much space on Olympia, let us now turn to its coins, which were struck at Elis, some miles away. There are no remains whatever of the ancient city. Its coins are plentiful, but generally much worn. Originally they were very fine, and doubtless were copied from the celebrated statues of the district. My specimens range from 480 to 191 B.C., and the oldest are the best. The Eagle's head [Pl. XIII. **536–7**] is very fine, and the heads of Hera as a Bride [**538**, **539**, **540**, **541**] are beautiful. Then there is another type of Hera [**542**, **543**]. The heads of Zeus [**544**, **545**, **547**] are good. Dr. B. V. Head considers the coins of Elis a series which for high artistic ability is excelled by no other Grecian coins.

Ancient Allegorical Relief—Scene in the Race Course.

CHAPTER XIII

IN THE PELOPONNESE—Part II

View of the Temple of Apollo at Bassae (Phigalia).
(From the picture by Edward Lear, in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.)

BASSAE—PHIGALIA—PHENEUS—PHLIUS—NEMEA—MANTINEA—MEGALOPOLIS—
ARGOS—EPIDAURUS—HERMIONE

THE TEMPLE OF PHIGALIA—BASSAE.

CHAPTER XIII

"When riseth Lacedaemon's hardihood."—BYRON.

DR. MAHAFFY, in his "Rambles and Studies in Greece" gives charming descriptions of ARCADIAN and SPARTAN scenery, to which I would refer my readers. Everybody knows what the term "Arcadian" means—and here we find that the sylvan beauty which gave the name its origin still exists in many parts of the well-watered and fertile valleys of the Peloponnese.

The reproduction of Mr. Lear's fine picture in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, shows what Bassae was fifty years ago. Unfortunately, since then many of the trees have perished (page 305).

The Peloponnesian States do not generally shine in numismatic relics, and yet there is much refinement in their coins and some of the choicest pieces of Hellenic engraving come from Elis, Arcadia, and Argos.

The region of Elis and Olympia we have visited. We are not far, were it not for the bold mountain ranges which intervene, from Arcadia. So we shall now say a few words about Bassae, as the ancient temple near Phigalia is mostly called. Here, among glorious sylvan scenery, was built, about 400 B.C., the finest temple in the Peloponnese. It was dedicated to APOLLO, in gratitude for

TEMPLE OF ZEUS, NEMEA IN ARGOLIS.

deliverance from a plague which had afflicted much of Hellas but spared this neighbourhood. The same architect, Ictinus, planned the temple of Phigalia and those of Athens and Eleusis. The sculptures were found in 1816, and brought to the British Museum by Mr. Cockerell. It is stated that they were found near it, but the temple has the appearance of their having been torn from it, perhaps some centuries back. These slabs are of great artistic merit, second only to the treasures from the Parthenon. The presence of such splendid sculpture in such a remote region may account for the fine art on some coins produced in this part of Greece about the same period. PHENEUS is a good way to the north of the district known as ARCADIA and yet not very far off. The coin [No. **565**, Pl. XIV.] with the head of DEMETER

FRIEZE FROM THE TEMPLE, PHIGALIA.
(British Museum.)
From Prof. Gardner's *Handbook to Greek Sculpture*, Macmillan.

is good, but the other one in the collection [No. **565A**] is magnificent as regards its reverse side. HERMES carrying off the child ARKAS, in rapid running action, is a remarkable figure, and is possibly a representation of a bronze statue of the place.[1] The DEMETER on these coins is copied from the celebrated decadrachms of Syracuse. STYMPHALOS, an ancient city near this place, has some remarkable coins showing HERAKLES in violent attitude, evidently the work of the same engraver as this coin of Pheneus.

SCULPTURED MANTLE OF DEMETER.
(From Lycosura.)
Museum, Athens.

Eastward from PHENEUS among wild mountain scenery, was ancient PHLIUS, of which there are few traces. It was for long an independent state. No. **524**, Plate XIII. is one of its coins. Not far from this are the ruins of NEMEA—where was a splendid temple of ZEUS, a sanctuary for all the Peloponnese. Only three columns are now standing, the rest of the temple having been overthrown by repeated earthquakes. This now sparsely populated region was the seat of the great NEMEAN GAMES, and the cave where dwelt the Nemean lion slain by Herakles, is pointed out diligently, as proof of the fact.

We are still in ARCADIAN seclusion. [Pl. XIV. **559–565**.] The coins of the Peloponnesus are generally small, but of pretty types. These are of the fourth century B.C., and are coins of LYCOSURA, not far from the temple of PHIGALIA. The finest and most delicate work known in marble was recently discovered at Lycosura and is now preserved in the Museum of Athens. PAUSANIAS describes the statue of Demeter that was there in his time. A portion of her embroidered robe has actually been found, but the statue itself has disappeared. These exquisite sculptures are about the same date as the coins, and show that the Arcadians could appreciate high art, even if they did not execute it themselves.

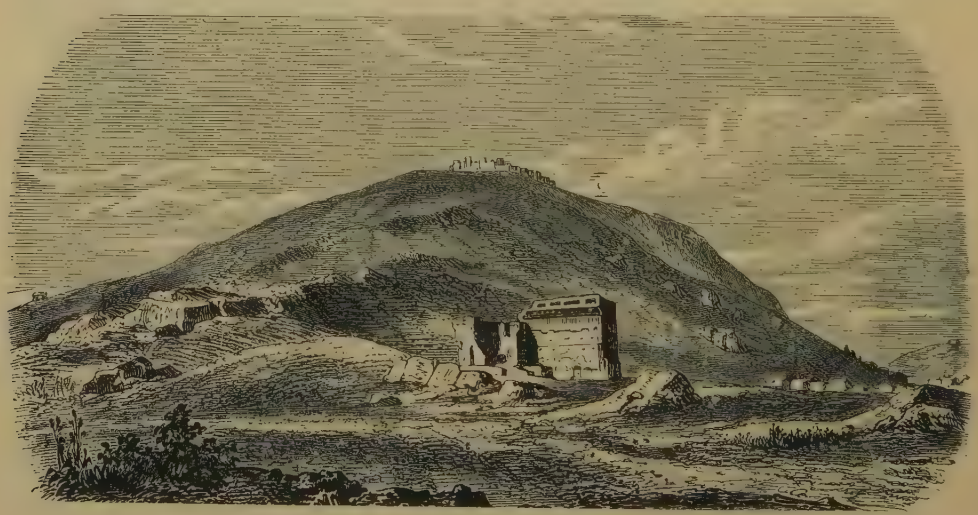
ARTEMIS and PAN [**561**, **562**] were favourite figures on Arcadian coins, typical of the chase and of its sylvan scenery. MANTINEIA has symbols of acorns and ivy on its pieces [**563**].

The city of MEGALOPOLIS, founded by EPAMINONDAS, B.C. 371, never fulfilled his extensive hopes, and was a failure. On its coins [Pl. XIV. **564**] we have Pan again, with a good head of Zeus Lykaios. Great excavations have been

[1] Engraved on page 88.

THE THEATRE, MEGALOPOLIS.

carried on recently at MEGALOPOLIS by the British School at Athens, and its enormous theatre has been exposed to view. Dr. Mahaffy tells us this was really not only a theatre, but was connected with the Thersilion, or House of Parliament, a huge colonnaded hall, 100 yards each way, to hold 10,000 persons. Had the ambitious plans of Epaminondas been carried out it would have been one of the greatest Hellenic cities. Its walls were nearly six miles round. An army of 30,000 Thebans was brought to protect its builders while under construction, so it is evident they were in an enemy's country. The Spartans eventually conquered



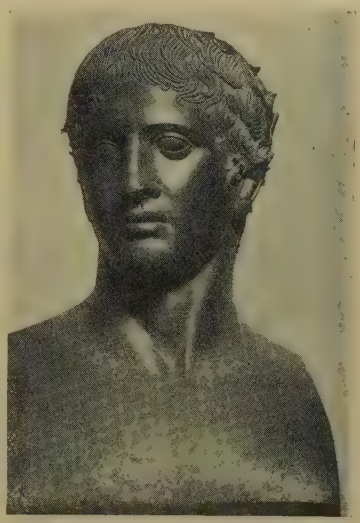
ARGOS—THE THEATRE AND CITADEL.

ARGOS—RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF HERA.

and destroyed the place in 222 B.C. It had more than once successfully resisted the Macedonians, and maintained itself against frequent Spartan attacks of a hundred years.

MESSENE and LACONIA had few coins of interest. The Spartans are said to have originally used iron money, but no specimens have ever reached us. No. **550** has Peisippos on it, which is a Spartan name, Mr. Hill tells us in his "Coin Catalogue." No. **551** has a head of LYCURGUS, which is interesting as a portrait of the famous law-giver.

Two magnificent gold cups were found recently in the Peloponnese, and are now in the Athens Museum; they were found at Vaphio, near Sparta. The drawing of the wild cattle is excellent, and explains the skill the Greeks possessed when animals were introduced on their coins. For the date of these cups is far earlier than any of their coins, and proves that the Greeks were adepts in working and decorating the precious metals at a very early date. The design on these cups is *repoussé*, but delicately finished by the graver afterwards. (Page xviii).



THE DORYPHOROS BRONZE BY POLYCLEITUS (*from Herculaneum*).
(Naples Museum.)

We shall now pass into ARGOLIS, once one of the most important Grecian states. It is a mountainous land, with one great plain, that of ARGOS, and an extended coast line, with

THE TEMPLE OF ASKLEPIOS (AESCULAPIUS) EPIDAURUS.

many safe harbours. Once thickly inhabited, the wide plain of Argos is now deserted, and its river-beds mostly dry, owing to the hills being denuded of their ancient forests. ARGOS was a very important city in early times, noted for its culture in music and poetry. POLYCLEITUS was one of its most celebrated sculptors (480–400 B.C.). His most celebrated statue was the Doryphorus, or spear-bearer; a fine bronze copy of it has been found at Herculaneum. His Diadumenus, or a replica of it, is in the British Museum.

AESCULAPIUS, FOUND AT EPIDAURUS.

Some distance from the city, possibly in a wood, was the Heraeon, the great temple to the Queen of Heaven. It has lately been explored by Dr. Waldstein for the American School at Athens, and among other relics a beautiful female head found there, which is in the Museum of Athens. The city of ARGOS lies at the foot of a steep hill, on the summit of which its acropolis, Larissa, still stands. The cyclopean walls of the town can be traced, and the foundations of several ancient buildings. The theatre, cut out in the rock, would accommodate 15,000 spectators, which shows what the population must have been.

THE HERA OF ARGOS.
(Athens Museum.)

A few miles from Argos are the ruins of the prehistoric palace of TIRYNS, excavated by Schliemann, and well worthy of a visit. Five or six miles north of this, on the way to Corinth, are the wondrous remains of MYCENAE, also uncovered by the talent and perseverance of Schliemann. But as these cities came to an end long before money was coined, they have no place in a work mainly concerned with numismatics. The modern town and port of Nauplia, close to this, possesses considerable trade, and is a picturesque fortified town (for some time the capital of the new Greek kingdom, known then as Napoli di Romania). The coins of ARGOS [**552–555**] are small, but well executed. The Argive

EPIDAURUS—THE THEATRE.

STATUE OF AESCULAPIUS.
(From Epidaurus.)

hero Diomedes, who stole the Palladium from Troy, is represented, as in the very act, stealthily advancing [Pl. XIV. **553**]. The head is that of the Argive goddess Hera, as rendered by Polycleitus on the famous statue in the Heraeon. This is a beautiful coin and very rare.

EPIDAURUS is on the coast to the north, beyond Nauplia, but it and HERMIONE (to the south) are best visited from the sea. EPIDAURUS possessed the great sanctuary of Asklepios (Æsculapius), which has lately been excavated with great success. It seems to have been an extensive sanatorium, with every appliance for the healing art—a kind of ancient "hydropathic" establishment. Grateful inscriptions from convalescents have been found, and the remains of many ancient buildings, one of them a circular structure, erected by Polycleitus the sculptor of Argos. Many fine specimens of sculpture were discovered which are in the Athens Museum, including a magnificent Amazon on horseback and a noble figure of Asklepios himself. The little coins of this place are interesting. ASKLEPIOS seated caressing a serpent which rises before him [Pl. XIV. **556**]. A dog lies under the seat. This is a copy of the statue by Thrasymedes of Paros. On **557** we have another portrait of the great physician.

DIADUMENUS, AFTER POLYCLEITUS OF ARGOS.
(British Museum.)

HERMIONE was a sanctuary of Demeter. It has the ruins of a temple to Poseidon, and must have once been a considerable town. It is most beautifully situated. Its pretty little coins have the head of DEMETER, the goddess of the crops, and the initials of the town in a wreath of corn.

CHAPTER XIV

THE ISLES OF GREECE

CRETE—LUTRO, THE ANCIENT PHOENICE.

CRETE—
CNOSOS—LYTTOS—ITANOS—RHAUKOS—GORTYNA—PHAISTOS—HIERAPYTNA—
APTERA—CYDONIA—CHERSONESUS—ELEUTHERNAI, &c.
THE CYCLADES

Cape Ierapetra (Hierapytna).

CHAPTER XIV

"....It tries the thrilling frame to bear
Long years of outrage, calumny, and wrong."—Byron.

Had our journey been all this time on the southern coast of Greece we could have often seen the grand mountainous mass of the fine island of Crete filling up the southern horizon. It has beautiful outlines, for which all Greek mountains are remarkable, and the wonderful colour, heightened with patches of snow on their topmost peaks with rich green slopes below, makes it an exceedingly picturesque feature of Mediterranean scenery. On the southern side of the great island, it is even more beautiful, as the mountains rise more perpendicularly out of the sea. Their tops are so serrated with ravines that masses of cloud cling to them, and thus Crete is rarely seen clearly outlined.

On the voyage to Egypt, we sail past it for an entire day, and the steamers often approach very near, so that houses can be discerned, and the winding roads along the coast.

It early became Christian, and had special attention from St. Paul, whose disciple Titus was the first bishop of the island. On his way to Rome, the ship which conveyed the Apostle took refuge at the good anchorage of the "Fair Havens," still so-called in Greek. The Apostle Paul, quoting their own poet Epimenides, did not give the Cretans a high character for truth or other qualities (Titus i. 12).

It has been little known and seldom visited in recent times. Under

Turkish rule, the inhabitants, both Christian and Mohammedan, got a bad name, and the recent international intervention, by which it has gained a certain amount of freedom, has not had time to influence the travelling public. Forty or fifty years ago wandering savants often went there, and several interesting volumes of travels in Crete were published, containing good illustrations of the island's beautiful scenery. But in recent times tourists have been shy of visiting Crete in its disturbed state, and since British influence at Constantinople waned, both it and Asia Minor are seldom visited. Now that the splendid island is once more, after 2000 years of neglect and ruin, under the control of an Hellenic people, we may expect it to be made accessible to visitors. Roads will require to be made, bridges built, and hotels established—or at least "Xenodochia," literally, strangers' refuges—and clean restaurants where decent food can be obtained. But those things are slow to come. Meanwhile, adventurous folk—Mr. Arthur Evans, Mr. Hogarth, Mr. Bosanquet, and others—have made good use of the liberty to excavate which has been allowed by the Governor,

CRETE—MOUNT IDA.

Prince George of Greece, and have already unearthed marvellous prehistoric antiquities. At Cnosos Mr. Evans has found the palace of Minos, and proved that the Greek legends about him had an historical basis.[1] But it is difficult to find how the story of the Minotaur and his victims could have arisen. Minos

[1] Note O—The Palace of Minos.

CRETE—KALOUS LIMONIAS (THE "FAIR HAVENS" OF THE APOSTLE PAUL).

now stands forth as a law-giver and a beneficent patron of letters. Mr. Hogarth has cleared out the Cave of Zeus, and finds that it was the shrine of a highly interesting cult of prehistoric times. No doubt all this will lead to the various archaeological societies, established in Athens and elsewhere, making scientific excavations on ancient sites which have given us coins, and we shall soon know something of the historic cities as well as prehistoric settlements. Meanwhile Mr. Evans is working away, and hopeful that he has discovered the clue to the connexion between Cretan, Hittite, Semitic, and Grecian scripts.

I well recollect the day he unexpectedly turned up in Athens, full of his new Cretan discoveries. He had been "lost" for seven weeks in Crete, having told his anxious landlord at the Hotel Minerva in Athens that he would only be away a few days. He brought an old hat-box[1] full of bits of painted pottery, inscribed stone, and impressions of seals with inscriptions on them in an unknown tongue. This is several years ago. He said, "When that island is at peace again, I shall go back and complete my discovery"—and he has done so. He also spoke of the wonderful Palace of Minos of his hopes. It was then impossible to excavate, through the jealousy and suspicions of the Turks. Now

[1] The adventures of the hat-box with its precious contents were remarkable. When Mr. Evans and I were travelling, it was lost, left behind at Athens. But on my way back I was fortunate in finding it, and forwarded it to England. When the contents were examined they were found to be more wonderful, even, than expected and led to Mr. Evans returning to Crete to search for more.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, TRIPITI, NEAR TARRHA.

their power is gone, and Mr. Evans has returned to his investigations, and discovered all that he told me he expected and more.

He is not working at the CNOSOS of our coins—but at a prehistoric city in its neighbourhood [Pl. XIV. **573–575**]. His discoveries of the palace of Minos unveil a civilised race of about 1000 years, perhaps 1500 years, earlier than coins. But even at this primitive period the builders who worked for Minos could decorate the walls of his palace with excellent drawings in fresco.

Strange to say, with all their early skill, no archaic coins have ever been found in Crete. They seem to begin their coinage about 480 B.C., in the period of artistic development general at that date in Hellenic states. The early civilisation had been violently crushed—the palace of Minos shows every possible sign of attack and spoliation, destruction by fire, and superficial effacement afterwards. This palace had no walls or defences. Minos dominated the sea, and so was secure from attack so long as his fleet existed. Who were the destroying powers, Mr. Evans may yet discover. Possibly the Phoenicians or the Etruscans, who were eventually driven off the seas by Hieron of Syracuse.

About the same time that Gelon defeated the Carthaginians, some strong hand established Hellenic culture and introduced money, and that of good Hellenic style, into Crete. CNOSOS is in the centre of the island. It was always said in ancient times to have been the capital of Minos, and such Mr. Evans has

proved it. It was situated in a fertile country, and doubtless the hills around, now bare and bleak, were well wooded when the palace was built.

GORTYNA and CYDONIA seem early to have eclipsed its prominence as the chief city. Nearly all the Cretan coins show great signs of wear. They have evidently not come from hoards, buried when the coins were fresh from the mint, like the finds of a few years ago, in Sicily. The earliest coin of CNOSOS [No. **573**] has a "labyrinth" of cruciform shape, with a head of Demeter—fair work for such an early date. It is evident that the engravers of this and the other two following had no idea of giving a *picture* of the Labyrinth. They are merely meant to express an involved ground plan of some sort. That on the others [**574–575**] gives an angular plan of a labyrinth, not unlike the maze at Hampton Court, near London, which may have been copied from one of these coins.

CRETE—PORO, THE ANCIENT OLONTION (OLUS).

It is evident that the Labyrinth, whatever it was, had disappeared. It was only a tradition of some mysterious structure with many passages, known to have been at Cnosos in days gone by. For in later times the coins bear the design as a *circular* labyrinth. The whole idea of the thing was copied from the famous Labyrinth in Egypt, which *perhaps* was perfect in the time of Herodotos, just when these coins were struck, and was swept off the earth some centuries after, the stone being used to build Alexandria. This was proved by Mr. Petrie. Nothing was left of it but about a square mile of stone-cutter's chippings with which the ground is covered. I have visited the site myself, in

CRETE—CHERSONESUS, THE PORT OF LYTTOS.

the Fayum. The original Egyptian temple, which the Greeks called a labyrinth, was built in the Twelfth Dynasty, about 2650 B.C. Whatever the one in Crete was, it must have been a copy in name alone. No Cretan had ever seen what it was like. Herodotos saw the Egyptian Labyrinth 2200 years after its construction.

The coin No. **574** is well cut and in good state, with a good head of HERA. It must be that this and No. **575** represent an ancient statue of the place. [Pl. XIV.] LYTTOS [**576**, **577**] gives us two magnificent coins. A boar's head in a dotted incuse square, with an eagle flying, seen from below. HIERAPYTNA [**571**], a much later coin, with the African palm-tree and an eagle, shows the name of the magistrate. On the obverse a female head. Both these cities were from the east central part of the island. ITANOS [**572**] was an important port at the eastern end of Crete, founded by the Phoenicians, whose religious symbols are seen upon its coins, here associated, however, with the head of ATHENA. RHAUKOS [**580**], although an inland town without any seaport, glorifies the trident of Poseidon on its coins.

GORTYNA, near the foot of Mount Ida, rivalled Cnosos in importance and wealth, and repeats the tale of Europa, who was its object of worship. The Bull also figures on its coins, some of which [**569**, **569A**] in their perfect state must have been very beautiful, the figure of disconsolate Europa, seated in a tree, being very pathetic.

PHAISTOS, twenty miles from Gortyna towards the southern coast, is

mentioned by Homer. It was the birthplace of the philosopher Epimenides, and its people were celebrated for wit and humour; perhaps this brought upon them the enmity of their neighbours, for Gortyna wiped them out at an early period. So the few coins that remain are very early. On their coins Herakles is shown, and the famous Cretan bull [**578**, **579**] tethered after his capture. The ruins of a prehistoric palace have been found here, 1901.

ELEUTHERNAI [**568**] was on the northern slope of Mount Ida. Its coins glorify Apollo, who was the great god of the place.

APTERA [**566**, **567**], the "wingless" town, so called from the myth of the contest between the Muses and the Sirens, in which the latter lost their wings, and cast themselves into the sea, where they remained ever after.

CYDONIA was an important place, and is so still under the name of CANEA, and like all the ports of Crete, is very picturesque.

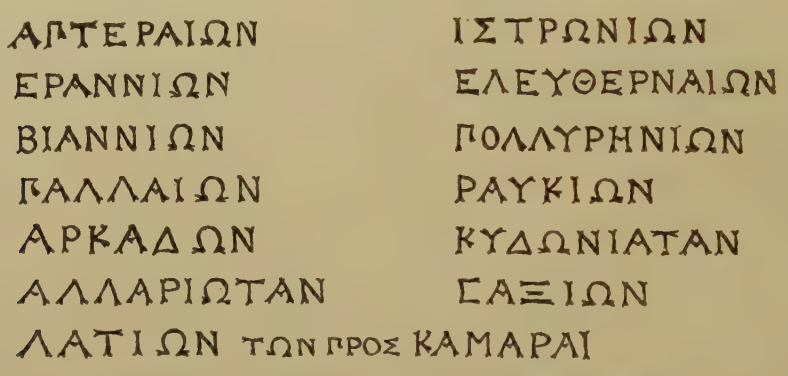
CHERSONESUS, on the northern coast, was the port of LYTTOS, but struck coins of its own [No. **567A**.] Polyrhenium had good coins, with a facing bull's head [**579A**]. (*See* page 152.)

CRETE—KHANEA (OR CANEA), THE ANCIENT CYDONIA.

When Lord Dufferin was visiting Asia Minor some years ago he acquired at a village near the site of the ancient city of TEOS, a number of marble slabs bearing inscriptions recording treaties made between the Teians and certain cities in Crete.[1] These had been used for many years, in a Turkish bath, as seats

[1] Note P—The Treaties of Teos.

for the bathers. The chief men of the village were glad to exchange the old slabs for new ones, though the ladies of the place created a disturbance, for they had long valued the cool stones for certain virtues they were supposed to possess. Fortunately the inscriptions were in good preservation, and seem to show the importance of the places and their alliances with the Teians, who were possibly shrewd commercial people, anxious to secure the good will of the Cretans and *vice versa*. Dr. Mahaffy however thinks the Teians were merely a corporation of play-actors, whom every Greek desired to leave free to travel and not liable to capture or plunder! The treaties are all much to the same import and are interesting to readers of the present volume, as I have coins of many of the towns concerned. Lord Dufferin, with his usual kindness, lent me his elegant manuscript volume containing an account and translations of these historical "documents." (*See* pages 348, 349.)



Facsimiles of the Names of Cities on the Panels.

These inscriptions are engraved on stones which formed part of the wall of a temple of Dionysos at Teos in Asia Minor. They record treaties made between the people of Teos and those of various cities in the island of Crete,—viz., Aptera, Eranna, Bianna, Palla, Arcas ?, Allaria, Latos near Kamara, Istron, Eleutherna, Polyrrhenia, Rhaukus, Kydonia, Axus. The first four treaties bear the names of Herodotus and Menekles as the Ambassadors by whom they were negotiated, the rest those of Apollodotus and Kolotos. The substance of all the treaties is nearly the same, viz., the consecration of the city and territory of Teos, to the God Dionysos. In one treaty the names of Kings Philip and Antiochos are mentioned as contemporary. These must be Philip V. of Macedon who reigned from B.C. 220 to B.C. 178, and Antiochos III. of Syria, called the Great, from B.C. 223 to 187.[1] This will fix the date of the inscriptions between 220 and 187 B.C., about 130 years after the death of Alexander the Great. The government of Teos seems at this time to have been a democracy

[1] Philip V. [404–408, Pl. X.]; Antiochos III. [783, Pl. XIX.]; Teos [677, Pl. XVI.].

those of the Cretan cities oligarchical. The forms of the dialect vary considerably, and proper names are sometimes spelt differently in the same treaty. The characters are uncial, copies of the names of the places in the style of lettering used, are given above.[1] Teos was noted for its religious dramatic performers, who seem to have posed as sacrosanct personages.

Aesculapius, from Melos. (British Museum.)

THE CYCLADES AND ISLANDS NORTH OF CRETE

Of the coinage of these islands sprinkled over the southern Aegean, I have few specimens. Their coins are mostly of bronze, and not remarkable for fine art, although many of them are curious. But there is one little silver coin with a bunch of grapes [Pl. XIV. **581**], which was struck in one of these islands (Tenos) in the sixth century B.C.

Ceos, another little island, had its own coinage too. This was the birthplace of Simonides, one of the greatest lyric poets of Greece. When in his eightieth year he was invited to Syracuse by Hieron I., at whose court he died in 467 B.C. Fragments of his works exist.[2]

Amorgos [No. **580**A] gives us a curious little coin of the third or fourth century B.C., with a cupping vessel as its symbol (*σικύα*). As other coins of the island show the head of Asklepios, it had been a sanitary resort. Melos [No. **581**A] was an important island, which is known all over the modern world by its incomparable statue of Aphrodite, now in the Louvre. It has been the fashion of late years to call this the work of a late period. It is absurd; the fact of its being in two blocks points to its antiquity, and the purity of its design, and the exquisite quality of its execution, testify to the highest period of Hellenic art, far anterior to and infinitely grander in style than the Hermes of Praxiteles. That such a superb statue should have been found in a little island, only shows how great works of art were diffused among the people of refinement who once lived here. It was discovered, by a mere accident, in 1821. The poor farmer, on whose land it was found, was glad to part with this priceless treasure for a suit of new clothes! The French Consul of the place secured it for his country, and no doubt was handsomely paid. The dignity, repose, divine beauty, and the sweet expression of the lovely mouth, as if about to speak, are remarkable. It stands in a large apartment, quite alone, and the effect of the original on the mind, when seen for the first time, can never be forgotten.

Delos, one of the smallest of the Cyclades, was perhaps the most famous.

[1] *See* Note P for Text of the Inscriptions. [2] Note E.—Literary Refinement in Sicily.

"Where Delos rose and Phoebus sprang," as our great poet sings, alluding to the rise of Delos from the sea, gives the poetical tradition of the volcanic origin of the little isle. It was sacred to Apollo, and was at one time the common treasury of the Confederate Ionic States, but sank so low as to be afterwards the principal depot for the traffic in slaves taken in war. It was a great school for working in bronze, and some have supposed the Apollo Belvedere in Rome to be a copy of one of the ancient statues of its patron god. Its coins bear the head of Apollo, with his lyre on the reverse.

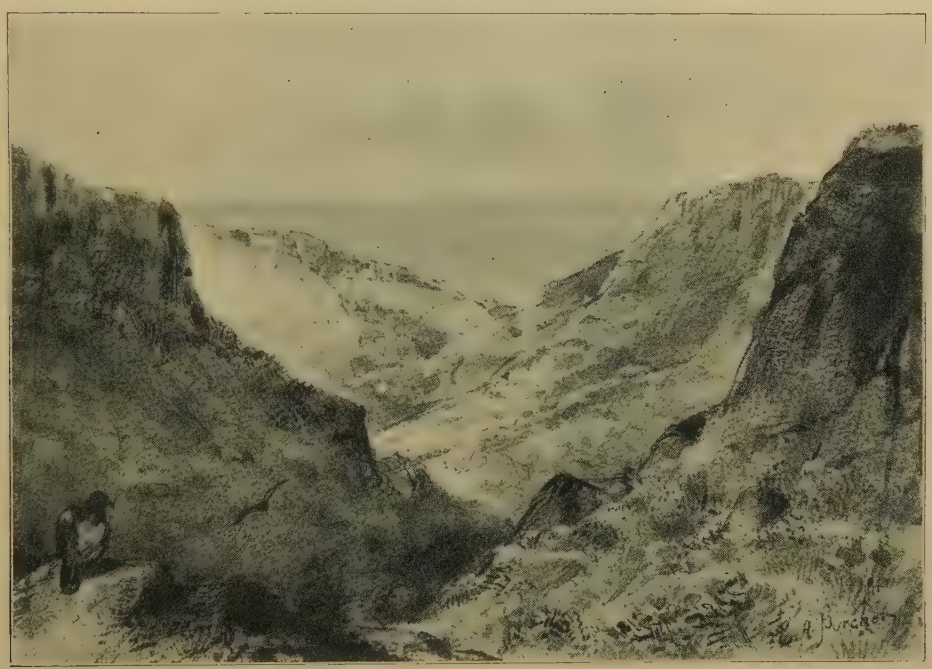
THE APHRODITE OF MELOS.
(Louvre Museum.)

In the year 631 B.C. the Cyclades sent colonies to Africa, founding Cyrene on the coast opposite Crete. This African colony remained always Grecian in art, coinage, and language, and therefore we will regard it as a portion of the great Hellenic "Sphere of Influence," and treat of it at this place. In fancy, we can see the mountains of Africa across the waters. We shall, therefore, extend our Imaginary Voyage to Greece beyond the seas, and visit the ancient Hellenic colony, CYRENAICA, to which a separate chapter must be devoted.

MASKS OF TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

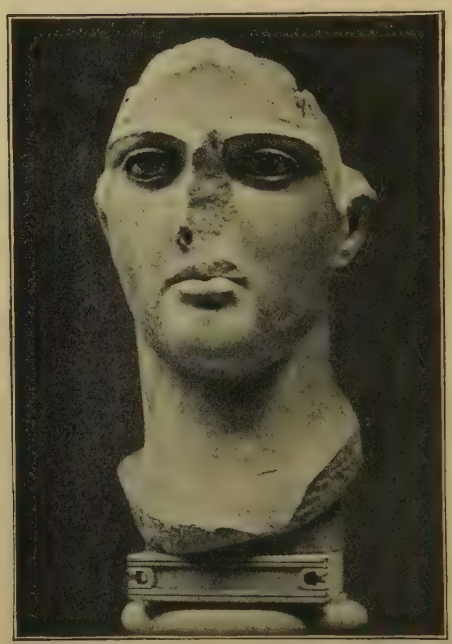
CHAPTER XV

THE HELLENES IN AFRICA—CYRENAICA



WADY SEBAIATH, LEADING FROM CYRENE TO APOLLONIA.

CYRENE—BARCE—HESPERIS—APOLLONIA—TEUCHRIA—PTOLEMAIS



HEAD WITH INLAID EYES, FROM CYRENE.
(Lent by the Trustees, British Museum.)

CHAPTER XV

"Land of lost gods, and godlike men, art thou!"—BYRON.

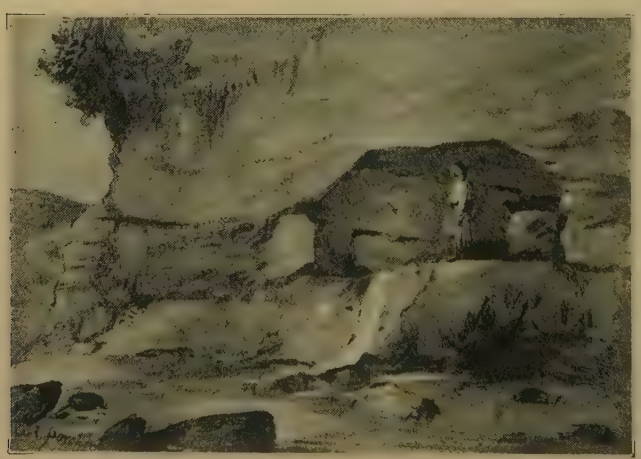
THE very existence of several ancient Greek colonies would have been forgotten had not their fine coinage remained to save them from oblivion. Such would have been the case with CYRENE, the only Hellenic colony in Africa. This district, about 150 miles along the coast, and extending only a short way inland, became a rich, flourishing state, the prosperity of which lasted down to Roman times, but has long since vanished. It is now a poor and miserable land, nominally under Turkish rule. The interior is much more inaccessible to travellers than it was forty years ago. At that time we had influence with the "unspeakable Turk," and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had no difficulty in getting permission for Smith and Porcher's memorable survey—1860–61. So different are matters now, that when, in 1895, Mr. H. W. Blundell visited the place, although provided with a firman from Constantinople, obtained by Lord Rosebery, his attempt was quite a failure. He was "allowed to touch nothing," and only obtained a few photographs. He was watched in, and guarded out of, the country, as if he were a spy, and the whole effort to explore the ancient sites ignominiously failed.

APHRODITE, FROM CYRENE.
(British Museum.)

I wanted to say something about this deserted and forgotten land. No successful explorer had been there for forty years. From

CENTRAL WADY, LEADING TO CYRENE—EASTERN HILLS.

this state of affairs, I could get no help from any recent travellers or any modern works or illustrations. So I bethought myself of Smith and Porcher's volume, and Dr. A. S. Murray and Mr. Arthur Smith kindly hunted up the beautiful original drawings preserved in the British Museum, and they were placed at my disposal. Of some of these I have given small reproductions and (as the work is not commonly known or accessible to most people) subjoin some notes taken from their interesting volume, which bears date 1864.



THE FOUNTAIN OF APOLLO, CYRENE.

First, however, let us glance back at the legendary and historical account of Cyrene's origin and of its early days. A leader named Battus sailed with a colony of Greeks

DERNA—ON THE COAST, NEAR CYRENE.

from the island of THERA, the modern Santorin, one of the Cyclades, and founded Cyrene, 631 B.C. He established a dynasty which lasted for eight reigns, and the city became prosperous and an important centre of Hellenic influence. About 560 B.C. it colonised another settlement to the west, BARCE, which had been originally a Libyan town. Each of these cities was situated at some distance from the sea, and each had its port, connected with the interior by roads which can still be traced. Other Greek cities sprang up, one of which was HESPERIS, in the extreme west of Cyrenaica. This was so fertile and rich in fruits that it was known as the GARDEN OF THE HESPERIDES. Smith and Porcher tell us that it is still well watered and fertile, though neglected. Other Greek towns were APOLLONIA and TEUCHRIA. (In Ptolemaic times, when

RUINS OF PTOLEMAIS, FORMERLY PORT OF BARCE.

conquered by Egypt, the country was known as the Pentapolis, from its five cities.) The land was the most fertile and the climate excellent in olden days. The cities were situated on a high plateau sheltered by mountains from the Sahara, with abundance of pasture-land and never-failing springs of water.

We are told that its great product was a plant called "silphium," which grew nowhere else, and which supplied food and drugs, while its dried fibres were capable of being woven. This plant was a government monopoly, and was used on the coins as the crest of the city or state.

There were several crops of grain at the different elevations, so that the

CYRENE—ENTRANCE TO THE FOUNTAIN OF APOLLO.

harvest went on for eight months of the year. The colony was rich in oil, vines, and every known fruit.

No wonder that the place flourished, and eventually the people grew rich and luxurious. They had no enemies but locusts for many years, till the Persians invaded the country, 510 B.C. The people of Barce especially incurred the Persians' anger, for they destroyed the town, and carried off the inhabitants to Bactria. Hence coins of Barce are not plentiful, for it never recovered from this blow. Cyrene rallied, and its best coins are subsequent to the Persian invasion.

After the Macedonian conquest, it fell to Egypt. The Romans encouraged the place after the Ptolemies gave it over to them, and joined it to Crete in one province. When the Roman power declined, the barbarous tribes from the

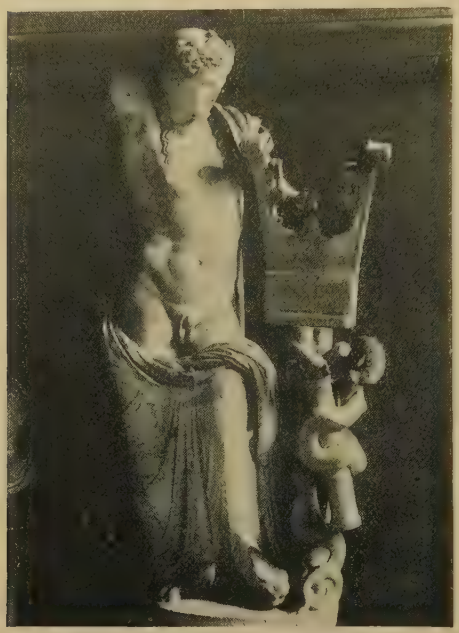
interior overran it, and it disappears from history. At the time of Christ, however, it was a place of importance, and a citizen of Cyrene, Simon by name, was made to bear our Lord's Cross. He was possibly a man of gigantic stature. Many Jews had settled in the place. Simon was doubtless a merchant on a visit to Jerusalem.

Tomb for 105 Sarcophagi, Cyrene.

Let us return to what Smith and Porcher saw of the country forty years ago. Although they had a liberal sum voted them by the British Museum trustees, and were given naval aid in H.M. vessels and sailors from Malta, it is evident that they had not proper appliances for excavation at or near the cities. No doubt much remains underground till the time when the Mohammedan rule is abolished, or controlled by a government such as now exists in Egypt. With many a fertile valley, abundant water from springs, and possible reservoirs, and just and impartial laws for rich and poor, this country might be made again the Garden of the Hesperides. Now, with 2000 years of neglect, it has become desert and deserted, save in a few towns on the coast or near it. All the rest is a wilderness.

Cyrene—Painted Rock Tomb.

There seems no hope for any change in our time. Considering the richness and importance of the place in ancient days, more discoveries might have been expected. Nearly all the sculptures were found broken. There had been much wanton destruction at some early period, and doubtless the finest works of art were then carried away. But from the illustrations one can see that the remains,



MARBLE STATUE OF APOLLO—CYRENE.
(British Museum.)

though not of highest art, yet show that this was far advanced beyond anything else in Africa.

Undoubtedly much lies hidden still. Messrs. Smith and Porcher were most struck with the vast cemetery, and spent much of their work there. The temples were excavated, but we hear nothing of the theatre or other public buildings being found or explored by them. Cyrene was the birth-place of Eratosthenes the founder of astronomy, Callimachus the poet, and of the philosopher CARNEADES, the founder of the New Academy at Athens, 213 B.C. No trace of their writings was found. With the recent discoveries of papyri in the Fayum by Grenfell and Hunt, and Petrie's finds of manuscripts in other parts of Egypt, we might have expected, in a country of similar climate to Egypt, that documents of this sort should have come to light from the tombs. But the discoverers of 1860 did not know of the possibility of such discoveries.

CYRENE—INTERIOR OF ROCK TOMB IN CEMETERY.

It is very probable that a rich harvest of such relics may be found yet in the vast cemetery of CYRENE, which covers more than a square mile of the site. The illustrations in the volume speak for themselves, but they give no views of the three temples—only plans, which do not show us the style or quality of the architecture. No traces of Egyptian art or architecture have been found, although the country is known to have been held by Egypt. Messrs. Smith and Porcher seem never to have found any coins, which

is extraordinary. But there are some fine coins of Cyrene in the present Collection.

Barce is represented by No. **904**, Plate XXII. The ever-present crest of Cyrenaica, the silphium plant, is on one side and the head of Zeus Ammon on the other. The celebrated oracle of "Jupiter" Ammon was the great African place of pilgrimage for Hellenes. He seems to have been a popular deity here. This coin and **905** and **906** are the oldest in the collection from this district.

Ruin of Built Tomb, Cyrene.

Nos. **907–910** are gold coins of great beauty; No. **909**, with the horseman on a high-stepping steed and the silphium plant, on the reverse, is especially so.

[Nos. **911–913**.]—The Cyrenians were great lovers of horses, and famous breeders. This accounts for the fine equestrian subjects on many of the coins. No. **914** is one of the latest Greek coins of Cyrene. They revert to the Zeus Ammon of earlier days, but still preserve their loved silphium plant.

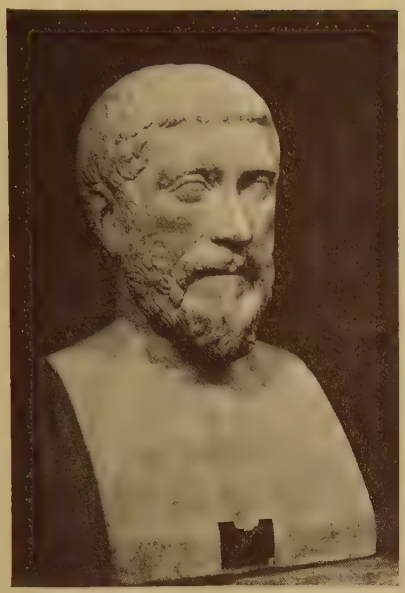
Head of a Marble Statue from Cyrene.
(British Museum.)

Appended is a reduction of Smith and Porcher's drawing of the plant somewhat resembling the silphium of the coins, that abounds near the ruins of Cyrene. But this is not the true silphium, which was possibly a refined product of careful cultivation. This ancient vegetable seems lost, and the natives know of no such plant. But just as our cultivated celery, if allowed to grow wild, soon degenerates into a poisonous herb, and changes its habit of growth, so this wild plant of a species of silphium may in the course

of 2000 years have become degenerated from the beneficent silphium of Cyrene. Pliny says it was virtually extinct in his time. It had become so scarce that enormous sums were offered for it, and one plant was sent to NERO as a valuable treasure. Then the Romans laid a heavy tax upon it, and the Cyrenians everywhere destroyed the plant rather than pay the impost. Later the whole district was overrun by barbarous tribes, who cultivated nothing. Mohammedan rule followed and no one knows now even what silphium really was.

We shall now quit the GREAT SEA for a time, and visit the early colonies of Hellenes by the EUXINE (the Black Sea) the scenes of JASON'S famous legendary expedition in search of the wonderful "Golden Fleece." Ancient CHOLCHOI was somewhere in this quarter; no one seems to have known its true locality, but it was probably by the Black Sea, in the district afterwards known as PONTUS, which we visit in the next chapter.

WILD PLANT RESEMBLING SILPHIUM.

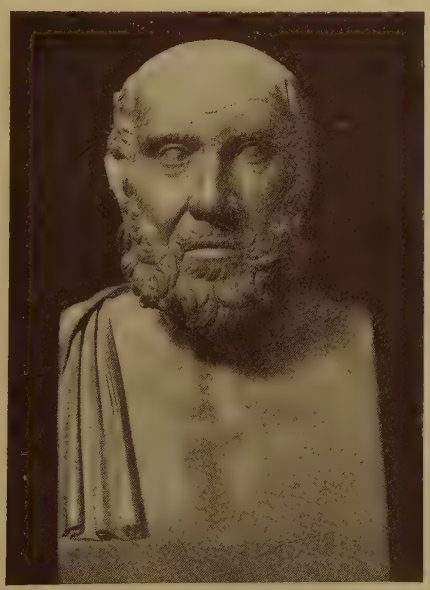


PYTHAGORAS.

Philosopher. Born at Samos.
Died at Metapontum, 497 B.C., in his ninetieth year.
(Capitoline Museum, Rome.)

EPICURUS.

Philosopher, Founder of the Epicureans, 342–270 B.C.
Born at Samos. Died at Athens.
Bronze from Herculaneum (Naples Museum).



CARNEADES.

Philosopher. Born at Cyrene, 213–125 B.C.
Founder of the New Academy at Athens.
(Uffizi Gallery, Florence.)

GALEN.

Physician. Born at Pergamon, 130–200 A.D.
Studied at Corinth and Alexandria.
Practised at Rome.

CHAPTER XVI

ASIA MINOR.—Part I

Pontus, Bithynia, Mysia, Ionia, &c.

Scenery in Pontus—Castle of Tekiyeh, near Amasia.

THE EUXINE—SINOPE—AMISUS—AMASIA—AMASTRIS—ABYDOS—TROAS—LESBOS —PERGAMON—SMYRNA—TEOS—CHIOS—EPHESUS—CLAZOMENAE—CALYMNA—MILETUS

Broussa—called after Prusias, its Founder.

CHAPTER XVI

"Their shores obey the stranger, slave, or savage."—Byron.

Asia Minor, once the richest and best known part of the Orient, is now the least visited, and its unfortunate inhabitants are much worse off than were their predecessors of 2000 years ago. Nor does there seem much chance of any change for the better. The mutual jealousy of the powers of Europe prevents any one of them leading the way towards amendment of government, and so the tyrannical rule of the "Unspeakable Turk" is maintained.

Time was when English influence at Constantinople was paramount, and a Minister such as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was able to use his position for archaeological investigators like Layard, Fellows and Newton. Since their time little has been done save at Ephesus and Pergamum (Gr. Pergamon).

During Lord Dufferin's ministry he was unable to use his great abilities for aiding any scientific investigations, owing to the Egyptian troubles, which demanded the exertion of all his powers to prevent our country from being plunged in an European war.

The magnificent rivers and mountains are still clothed with natural forests. The fertile plains are not a quarter cultivated. The minerals lie unsought and unworked. Railways, for so far, make but slow progress. The grand Roman roads are barely traceable and the bridges, or their ruins, are their only evidence left. Professor Ramsay's researches show us what a magnificent system of communication they were. Dr. Munro's paper and map of the "Roads in Pontus" in the *Hellenic Society's Journal*, 1901, is most instructive.

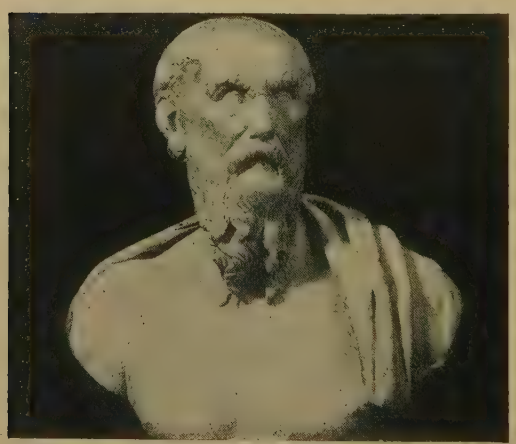
SINOPE.

But the few fine archaeological discoveries such as those of the Temple at Ephesus, and the great altar of Pergamon show us that, when the time comes for the ancient land to be opened up, these are but mere indications of how much store for the antiquarian is still buried there.

The descriptions of the localities which produced our coins can only be taken at second hand, and the most of it has to be obtained from travellers of the past century.

We will now in imagination visit some of the Greek cities in ASIA MINOR, on the far-away coast of the Black Sea.

SINOPE, the greatest Hellenic port on the Euxine, was founded from MILETUS, 632 B.C. It had two harbours and was a splendid place, and still contains many ancient ruins. Even yet it is a good port and does a large coasting trade. The castle is ancient or built of Greek materials. Sinope was the birthplace of DIOGENES the Cynic, 412 B.C. Later, that remarkable man, MITHRADATES the Great, was educated here. The coins of SINOPE itself [588, 589, Pl. XIV.], although of barbarous work, have interesting marine emblems of the mistress of the Euxine.



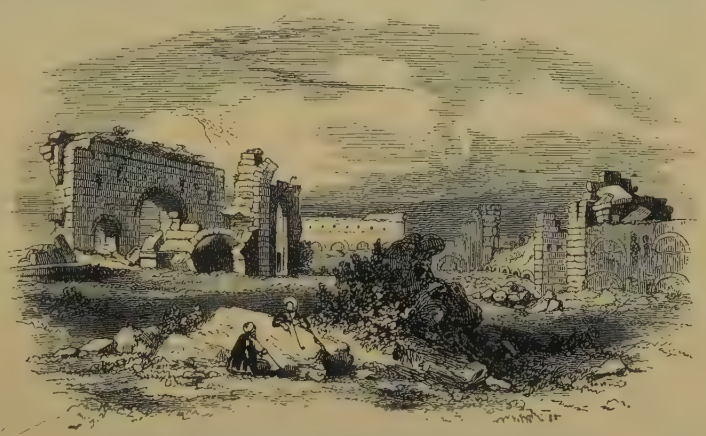
DIOGENES—CAPITOLINE MUSEUM, ROME.

AMISOS, east of this, was the second Greek port on the Euxine, and its coins are very ancient and interesting [582–584]. This place must not be confounded with AMASIA, where STRABO, and also MITHRADATES the Great, were born, which is an inland place about sixty miles away,

ABYDOS, ON THE DARDANELLES.

with many Greek remains and picturesque mountain scenery around. It was a strongly fortified place in Greek days, and in Roman times was restored after the kingdom of Mithradates was dismembered.

MITHRADATES the Great (120–63 B.C.) reigned in so many different places in Asia Minor that we will describe him here in his own native PONTUS. There is one very fine coin of his in this collection [Pl. XIV. **586**]. It is a remarkable portrait of the man of whom Cicero said, "he was the greatest of all kings after Alexander," and in another place that "he was the most formidable opponent the Romans had ever encountered." The handsome face of MITHRADATES indeed recalls that of the Great Macedonian. He was interred at Sinope, in the sepulchre of his ancestors, with great pomp, his conquerors paying him, after his tragic end, this mark of their deep respect. He died at sixty-nine (by his own hand, rather than be taken alive by his conquerors). He had spent fifty-seven years of his life in fighting the Romans for the independence of Asia Minor.



ALEXANDREIA TROAS—RUINS OF THE GYMNASIUM.

Another city in this region, of somewhat similar name, AMASTRIS, gives

us a beautiful and rare coin [**587**] of the third century B.C. It has the head of a youth, with a Phrygian cap, and a seated female, the personification of the city, on the other side. AMASTRIS was a large and handsome city, with two harbours, built by AMASTRIS, wife of LYSIMACHOS, about 300 B.C., from whom it was named.

HERACLEIA to the east, on the coast, was another fine harbour; this was a colony of MEGARA and TANAGRA, 550 B.C. The great painter ZEUXIS was born here. The Herakles on this coin [**590**, Pl. XV.] shows fine action, erecting a trophy with his spear. A number of interesting spoils are also shown on the coin. I have recently acquired an interesting small coin of this place, very perfect and of rare type (page 152).

CALCHEDON we have visited from Byzantium (Constantinople). We also described CYZICUS and LAMPSACUS and their interesting coins. We shall pass on into the region of the old Troy once more and visit ABYDOS, immortalised in our days by Byron's famous poem. This was a very ancient place with an electrum standard of coins, 600 B.C. I have none of these, nor of the later gold ones of which Xenophon speaks. I have, however, a remarkable series of pretty little silver coins, bearing the head of Apollo, each with a different magistrate's name. They seem to have been a consecutive series, secreted when freshly struck, by some intelligent citizen of Abydos, 300 years B.C. This place was also a colony of little MILETUS, and near this city was the bridge of boats that Xerxes threw across the Hellespont, 480 B.C.

ALEXANDREIA TROAS was near Abydos, and has fine remains of the city built by Lysimachus in memory of Alexander the Great [**631**, **632**].

BIRYTIS [No. **633**] was an ancient place not far off, but its precise site is unknown.

NEANDREIA gives us a pretty little silver piece, one of the smallest of coins [**634**] of 400 B.C.

The ISLAND OF TENEDOS is off the coast of Troas, and possessed a mint of considerable importance. The Janiform head and double battle-axe on its coinage are fine types [No. **635**]. Engraved on page 103.

BITHYNIA

Prusias founded the city (still called "Broussa" after him) which was the capital of his kingdom and is still a flourishing town (for Turkey). Large quantities of excellent carpets are manufactured here.

Let us now go back a little to introduce the portrait coins of the kings of BITHYNIA, who ruled at Broussa and Nicomedia and in the north-west of Asia Minor. The earliest one I have is that of PRUSIAS I. (228–180 B.C.); this is a fine portrait [**592**, Pl. XV.], struck on the flat, thin flan which came into fashion at this time; with a good figure of Zeus (on the reverse), crowning the king's

name with a wreath. When Hannibal fled from the Romans, he took refuge at this monarch's court, where he died 183 B.C.

PRUSIAS II. with his (beardless) portrait is very fine also. [**592** A]. We give an engraving of it separately, on page 97.

NICOMEDES II., also a very characteristic portrait [**593**], in the same style as the two last coins. This king's son bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 74 B.C.

HIPPARCHUS, the true father of astronomy and geography, who first made a catalogue of the stars, was born in Nicea, Bithynia (160 B.C.).

CYME, in Mysia, was an ancient seaport, which in its later days issued the thin large coins of the second century [Pl. XV. **636**] and MYRINA, which was near it, had a very similar coinage, but rather better work [**637**].

MOUNT IDA AND GULF OF ADRAMYTI, FROM LESBOS.

"And Ida in the distance, still the same."—BYRON.

LESBOS

We will now touch upon LESBOS, a large island off the coast of Asia Minor, opposite the famed Mount Ida. This was a very beautiful and fertile island, rich and important in the fifth century B.C., when its famous electrum coinage shared, with that of CYZICUS, the monopoly in trade of this part of the Hellenic world. There were several cities on the island. But MYTILENE and METHYMNA were the most important, and Mr. Head thinks most of the small electrum coins were struck at the former place. In very early times, possibly the sixth century B.C., rude coins of base metal (Billon) must have been in use in

the island, being frequently found there; these are bean-shaped, with two calves' heads facing, and an incuse square, very curious; the same symbols appear on some of the electrum pieces of the fifth century. [No. **638**, Plate XV.]

I have fourteen [**639–652**] of these interesting little electrum pieces of Lesbos; they are well engraved, and their weight has originally been very carefully gauged; the beautiful work on them resembles that on the similar coins of CYZICUS, and I illustrate them all, on Plate XVI.; the variety of the devices, and their minute beauty is remarkable.

Of METHYMNA I have a very beautiful silver coin [**653**] of great antiquity, rarely found in such good state. Athena's head, in the close-fitting helmet, has archaic force about it, and the boar with lowered head is excellent art for 500 B.C. No. **654** is quite different and is a nice little coin of same date.

Of MYTILENE I have also a fine silver coin [**655**], Apollo, with long hair and laurel-wreath and a lyre with fillet in incuse square, and **656**, smaller, has similar devices. Fourth century work.

SAPPHO.
(Museo Nazionale, Rome.)

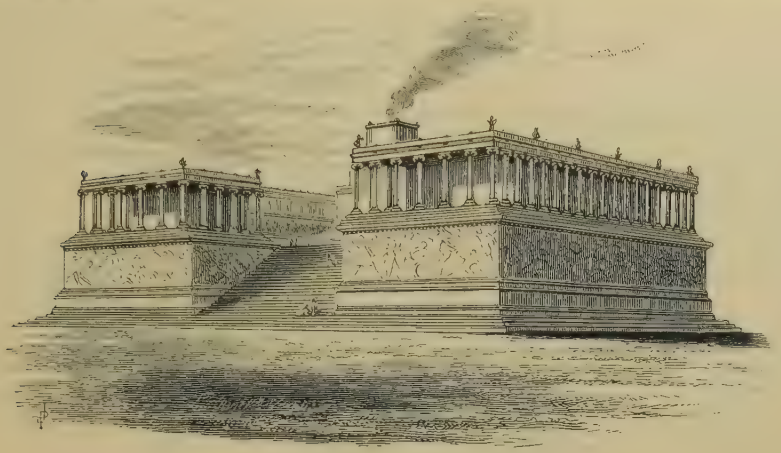
Lesbos is now known as Mytilene; it is a beautiful island still, and were it only properly cultivated would recover its ancient name for fertility. It produced many poets and philosophers. SAPPHO was born in Lesbos about 600 B.C. A fragment of a poem of hers, unknown for 2000 years, was recently found in Egypt and published by the Egypt Exploration Fund. (See page 436.)

PERGAMON

This was a very old place, said to have been colonised from Epidauros, and was described by Xenophon as ancient in his time. It however did not become very famous till after the death of Alexander.

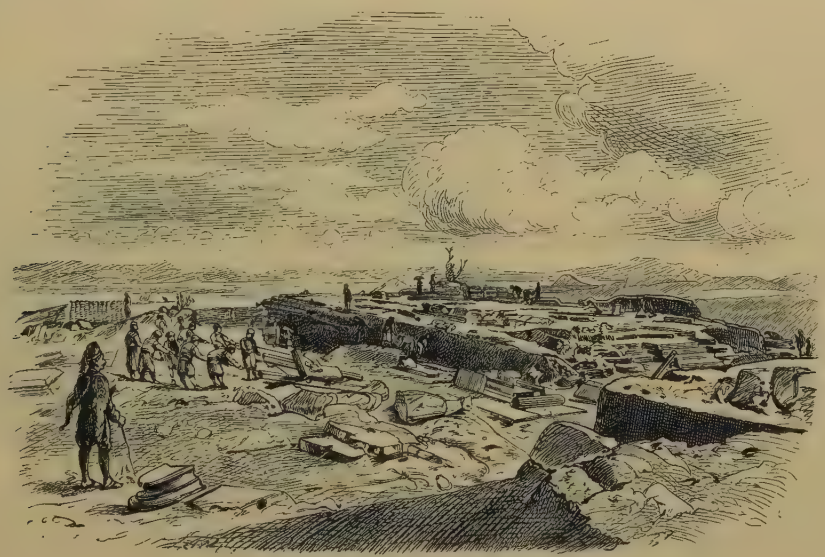
We have no coins of PERGAMON till 263 B.C., when EUMENES I. issued pieces with the portrait of his uncle PHILETAIROS [**620**, Pl. XV]. This and others of the same family are very fine portrait-coins. Philetairos had been treasurer of Lysimachus, whose hoards amounted to 9,000 talents, or £2,700,000. He chose Pergamon for the keeping of this vast sum, as being a place of great strength. Lysimachus was killed in battle, 281 B.C., and left no heir to his wealth, which fell into its keeper's hands.

Philetairos, finding himself with this immense wealth at command, seized the place, and made himself king—expending vast sums on beautifying the



RESTORATION OF THE GREAT ALTAR.
(From *Greek and Roman Sculpture*, Longmans and Co.)

city. He was rightly regarded as the founder of the new capital, and his portrait appears on the coins of his successors. Pergamon became the seat of a special school of sculpture. A great library was founded, which for a time rivalled that of Alexandria. Parchment takes its name from Pergamon. The great physician GALEN was a native of the place, and many of his works exist. The rhetorician Apollodoros, also a native of Pergamon, was a great teacher. Pergamon became a literary centre to which Hellenic attention was called for more than a century.



THE EXCAVATIONS AT PERGAMON.
(From *Greek and Roman Sculpture*, Longmans and Co.)

The succeeding kings were ATTALUS I. [621], EUMENES II. [622] (also fine coins), ATTALUS II. and ATTALUS III. (Plate XV.); the last, in 133 B.C., bequeathed his country to the Romans. They made it the capital of the province of Asia, and it flourished exceedingly. Under Byzantine rule the capital of Asia was transferred to Ephesus, and Pergamon languished afterwards. It was one of the "Seven Churches" of Asia Minor.

THE GREAT PERGAMON ALTAR (BERLIN).
(From the great Frieze, "The Battle of the Gods and Giants.")

The coins are fine specimens of their class. The shield of Athena is placed before her in the case of some, behind her in others, showing whether the king had to fight for it or regarded his monarchy as safe.

The GREAT ALTAR TO ZEUS has recently been excavated by German savants. It must have been the finest thing of the kind ever erected. It was one of the wonders of the world. It is that which is referred to in Revelation as the "THRONE OF SATAN."

FROM THE GREAT PERGAMON ALTAR.
(Berlin Museum.)

Its base was upwards of 100 feet square and nearly 50 feet high, all of fine marble. Many of the statues which adorned it are scattered through the museums of Europe. The Gauls of the adjoining province of Galatia had given the Pergamenes great trouble, and when they were finally conquered this vast altar seems to have been erected (as a memorial of the event) by EUMENES II.

The fine sculptures recently removed from this site are in the Museum

FRIEZE OF THE GREAT PERGAMON ALTAR.
(Berlin Museum.)

at Berlin, but it is believed that about a dozen statues of Gauls (and other "barbarians" as they were called) in Rome, Venice, Naples, Paris, and perhaps elsewhere, are all parts of one great group or warlike scene of this victory, and that all were originally in Pergamon. The sculptures recently found are mostly illustrative of a combat between gods and giants. It was probably built, Mr. Ernest Gardner says, between 180 and 170 B.C. in the quiet time of the life of Eumenes II. But troubles had come again, for the smaller frieze had been only blocked out, never finished. It represented the life of a local hero, TELEPHOS.

The Turks and Greeks had been breaking up the sculptures, using them for road making and burning them for lime. A German engineer employed at these works reported the matter at Berlin, and CURTIUS, the great antiquarian, visited the place, with the result that the German Government got a concession for excavating and removing whatever they found. These splendid sculptures were saved for the intellectual world, and now are the chief treasures of Berlin. PERGAMON, now called Bergamo, is most picturesquely situated. Its amphitheatre has fine remains and architectural interest.

It was strange how this monument was forgotten for more than a thousand years, and it is wonderful that so much of its structure has been found, that it was possible to reconstruct the elevation shown on page 345.

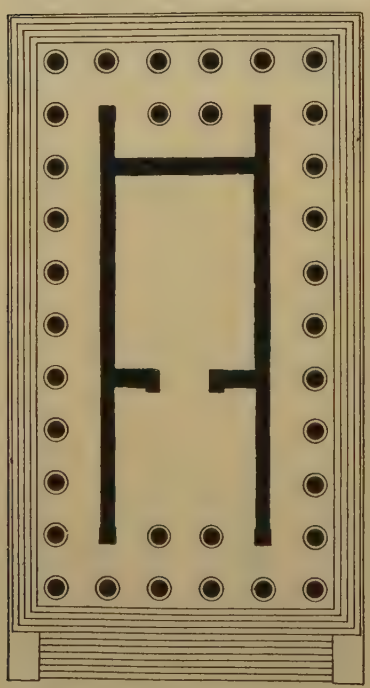
IONIA

We are now on the coast of IONIA; its chief city, SMYRNA, was destroyed by the Lydians 627 B.C. and had no mint till its restoration by Antigonus, it is therefore a comparatively modern place, as these coins [Pl. XVI. **675–676**] indicate. The head of CYBELE is good work for 190 B.C., when art on coins was falling off. The little bronze coin with the figure of old Homer is very interesting, as it shows he had honour in the neighbourhood which gave him birth.

Smyrna is still a busy place, with perhaps 200,000 inhabitants, and most picturesquely situated. But its beauty is from the outside; its dirty and narrow streets dispel the good effect produced on sailing into its beautiful harbour. The costumes of the crowds which throng its quays are more varied than in any

The Castle and Port of Smyrna.

other Levantine town. But it is full of foul smells, which in the numerous bazaars, stocked with rich oriental carpets and silks, are modified to some extent by otto of roses, musk, and tobacco smoke. Smyrna has been for centuries, and still is, the emporium of the Levant, and it imports and exports enormous quantities of all sorts of merchandise. Earthquakes have almost obliterated the ancient buildings, of which there are few traces. But if it is not remarkable in this respect, there are numbers of more celebrated old sites in the vicinity.



Teos—Plan of the Temple of Dionysus.

TEOS

Teos was the principal seat of Dionysiac worship in Ionia.

It was an ancient port; the coin we engrave [**677**] is of the sixth century. The Persians oppressed its inhabitants, so they moved bodily to Abdera in Thrace, taking with them their Griffin, the crest of their people [**413.**] (Compare Plates X. and XVI.)

The great lyric poet, Anacreon, was born at Teos, moved with his fellow citizens to Abdera, but afterwards lived at Samos.

Lord Dufferin possesses a remarkable set of inscribed marble panels,[1] which record a treaty between Teos and a number of cities of Crete, in the third century

[1] Note P—The Treaties of Teos and Crete.

CHIOS, HOMER'S ISLE (NOW SCIO).

"The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle."—BYRON.

B.C. This shows what an important city Teos was, when the Cretans were glad to get their alliance and to offer protection. Further particulars of these remarkable panels are given in the chapter on Crete. The Temple of Dionysus where they were erected, has disappeared, but its foundations were excavated by Mr. Pullan at the cost of the Society of Dilettanti. Lord Dufferin gave new stones to replace these panels, which had been used for centuries for seats in the Turkish Bath of a village near the site of the old city (see pages 323, 324).

Another ancient city, of wide fame, was on a promontory near Teos. This was COLOPHON [**666–8**], with Apollo and his lyre on the coins and the magistrates' names. Here they had also a coin [**669**] with a figure of Homer, a bronze one, the people's currency, and on the other side a standing figure of Apollo. Both were possibly copied from statues in the city.

ERYTHRAE was opposite the Isle of Chios. It must have been an important place, as quantities of its bronze coins exist, but silver pieces are scarce. No. **662A** is a fine silver

HOMER.

(From the Naples Museum.

coin, however, which was added to the collection after the plates were made and therefore is illustrated separately (page 153). No. **663** [Pl. XVI.] is a pretty coin. Herakles was the deity here, as shown on the coins.

The Asiatic Diana.

Chios, Homer's isle, lies before us. It is a large island and still beautiful, with fine mountains covered with rich vegetation, and was once very populous. It is almost depopulated since the Greek war of 1822, when the Turks slew 40,000 of the inhabitants. It is now called Scio. Few antiquities exist, save the cave, cut in the rock, where "the blind old man of Scio's rocky isle" taught his pupils. The coins [**678**, **683**] are possibly of the sixth century, and bear a sphinx similar to those of Teos and Abdera. It was once a great place and sent 100 ships to fight the Persians. It gave many great literary men to the world besides Homer. The historian Theopompos and the poet Theocritus were born here. We have [**683**] another coin with Homer opening a roll with both hands; we see therefore that the poet was not without honour in his own country. Ion, the tragic poet, was also a native of Chios.

The Artemis of Hellas.

Clazomenae was not far west of Smyrna, and was a great place, judging from its good coinage [**684**, **685**]. The facing head of Apollo is very fine, possibly copied from a celebrated statue, and the Swan, with open wings, is a pretty symbol. The coins bear the magistrates' names. There are fine terracotta tombs from Clazomenae in the British Museum.

Ephesus, the city of the worship of Artemis (Diana) claims attention. Its coins, like those of other great Hellenic cities—Athens and Corinth—are not remarkable for beauty or variety; the smaller places, as a rule, paid more attention to the art of their coins.

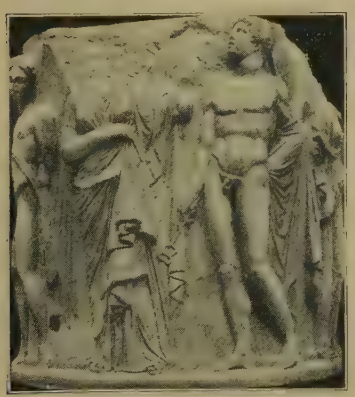
The goddess "Diana of the Ephesians," was a very different type from the interesting sprightly maiden, the Artemis of the Greeks. The Asiatic deity was the personification of Nature, and was represented with many breasts to indicate fecundity.

The symbol of Ephesus was the stag and the bee, sacred to the goddess, and we find them on its coins [**657–660**]. Artemis herself appears on **659** [Pl. XVI.] About 200 B.C. there arose a monetary union among various states in this neighbourhood, and many coins were issued bearing the device of the *Cistophorus*, or Bacchic chest or box, from which a serpent or serpents issued. Their adjuncts are frequently curious, and they bear the names of magistrates and rulers. But to me, as pieces of artistic taste, they afford no satisfaction whatever, and I have collected very few.

PART OF THE BASE, DRUM AND COLUMN, OF THE NEW TEMPLE, EPHESUS.
(British Museum.)

No. **661** has a bust of ARTEMIS with bow and quiver. **662** gives MARK ANTONY'S portrait and that of OCTAVIA. Considering the magnificent sculptures (recently found near Ephesus) of their temple to Diana, it is strange that art found such poor examples on their coins. This temple must have been exceedingly rich in sculpture, and was the old historians' seventh wonder of the world.

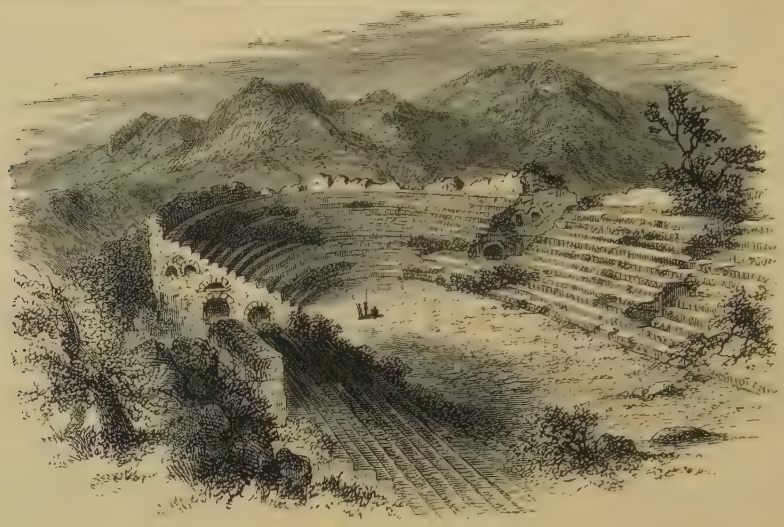
The drum of every one of the enormous marble pillars was enriched by bands of figures, nearly life size, in the original temple of the sixth century. Most of this was due to CROESUS (whom it is now the fashion to call KROISOS), and one of these drums is actually preserved in the British Museum, with the great millionaire's own inscription upon it! ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΡΟΙΣΟΣ, etc. (This is engraved on page 370.)



DRUM OF COLUMN FROM EPHESUS.
(British Museum.)

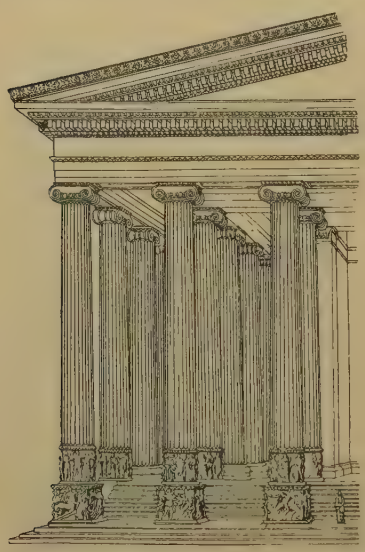
This original temple was burnt down the day of the birth of Alexander the Great, and afterwards many Greek princes and cities joined to erect a splendid successor to it. Pliny tells us that "each prince gave a column." Much of this *new* temple was found recently by Mr. Wood and is preserved in the British Museum.

The idea of the figures round the drums was repeated in the new building, but in the richest style of later Greek art; the one illustrated is possibly by SCOPAS, who executed some of the columns, and is very fine.



THE THEATRE, EPHESUS.

When these magnificent remains were brought to the British Museum in 1877, great curiosity was excited as to how columns bearing elaborate sculptures at their bases, could have been used in a temple of Ionic style. But Dr. A. S. Murray produced a restoration which completely solved the difficulty—*vide* the *B.M. Handbook of Greek Sculpture.* Extensive ruins of other buildings cover the plain of ancient Ephesus, which is now a miserable, deserted district.



RESTORATION OF THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS.

(By Dr. A. S. Murray, British Museum.)

The winding river Maeander runs through Ionia. On its banks was MAGNESIA, founded by colonists from the district of the same name in Thessaly. THEMISTOCLES lived in exile here. The coin No. **670** depicts a Thessalian horseman, the reverse a butting bull, surrounded by the "Maeander" pattern, with the name of the magistrate who issued it [Pl. XVI.].

MILETUS

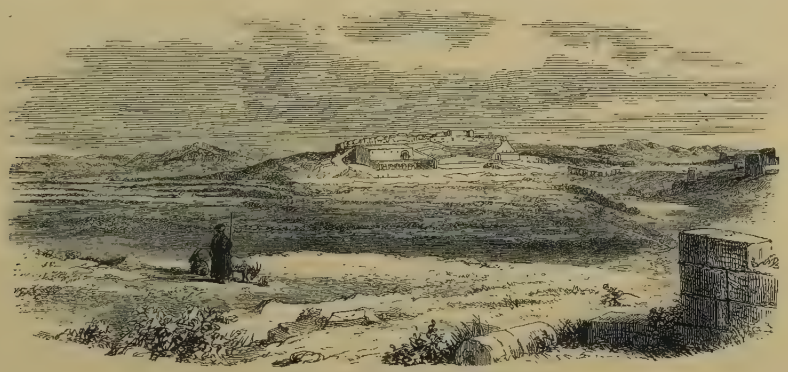
Now we will touch upon MILETUS, which was a great emporium of the ancient world. Its coinage actually reaches back to 700 A.D. Of this early time is the electrum (pale gold) coin **671**, with a rude, but effective, head of a lion and incuse squares on the back. No. **672**

is of the time of MAUSSOLLUS, a magnate of Caria, who then owned Miletus. Nos. **673**, **674** [Pl. XVI.] Apollo with symbol of Miletus, a lion looking back upon a star (probably the sun), and magistrate's name below. Miletus is mentioned by Homer. It was a great city, sending its vessels beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and had four harbours for its fleets. Its remains are possibly buried by changes in the coast at the mouth of the river Maeander. There was a noted statue of Apollo here, which Darius carried off to Persia 494 B.C. It was brought back to the Milesians by Seleucus nearly two centuries afterwards.

SAMOS

The isle of SAMOS, off the Ionian coast, was an important centre of trade in the sixth century. My earliest coin [**684**] is later, about 440 B.C., but looks of earlier work. It was struck when Samos was a member of the Athenian confederacy. The treaty-stone of this union has been found at Athens, and I give an engraving of it.

No. **685** is a century later and has a facing lion's head boldly executed. The Samians were a noted naval power, had much dealings with Egypt



MILETUS—GENERAL VIEW OF THE THEATRE AND RUINS.

and founded the colony of Naucratis in the Delta, where Petrie and Hogarth have made wonderful discoveries. The isle of Samos was, and still is, beautiful and fertile. There are extensive ruins of the city of Samos, but scanty remains of the great temple of Hera, which Herodotos described as the largest he had ever seen. In his time it was the finest Greek city in the world. PYTHAGORAS, the famous philosopher of Southern Italy, was born in Samos.

SAMOS founded colonies in Italy, Thrace, and Crete, and from it Samothrace took its name. Antony and Cleopatra resided here, and the Romans made it a free state. The pottery of Samos was celebrated, and in

TREATY BETWEEN ATHENS AND SAMOS.
(From the Athens Museum.)

ancient times "Samian ware" spread all over the world, being even found at the Roman wall in Britain.

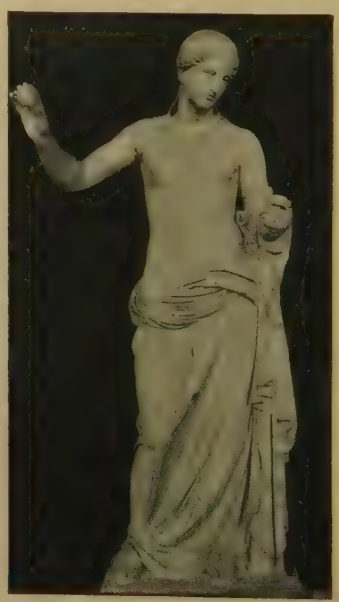
The philosopher EPICURUS was born in SAMOS. This truly great man was in his own day violently attacked as an advocate of sensual pleasures. But justice has been done him in later times, and his philosophy has been shown to be of an ennobling character, advocating pure and noble mental enjoyments as a means to the greatest happiness.

Samian glories have departed, but Samos even yet enjoys a noted position in the East.

Its inhabitants have for fifty years enjoyed more liberty than other places under, Turkish yoke, being allowed a species of autonomy under a Greek governor, selected or approved by themselves, who is termed Prince of Samos. This they well deserved, for in the War of Independence they had earned their freedom, but the European powers ruled otherwise.

There are other islands south of this. Of CALYMNA, No. **700** is a pretty coin, with a head of Ares (Mars) in close-fitting helmet, with cheek-pieces, and a lyre on the reverse. (Pl. XVII.)

Cos was a colony from Epidaurus. [**701**, **702**.] The nude athlete throwing the diskos is no doubt from a noted statue of the place. These coins are good fifth-century work. The later coins, **703–705**, have Herakles for their subject.



THE VENUS OF ARLES,
LOUVRE, PARIS.
(Supposed to be the Aphrodite of Cos.)

This little island was the birthplace of the physician Hippocrates, of Apelles the painter and of Ptolemy Philadelphos. Cos was sacred to Asklepios, who had a great temple here, where the wonderful picture of Aphrodite Anadyomene, by Apelles, was preserved. The gauzy material (shown on the statue of the Aphrodite of Cos) was, and still is, the production of the place.

CHAPTER XVII

ASIA MINOR.—Part II

The Mausoleum and other Monuments of Caria

Mr. Cockerell's Restoration of the Mausoleum.

(By permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

HALICARNASSUS—CNIDUS—MYNDUS—RHODES—LINDUS—CAMIRUS—IALYSUS —SARDES—LYCIA

HEAD OF A GIRL, FROM THE MAUSOLEUM.
(Lent by the Trustees, British Museum.)

SLAB FROM THE MAUSOLEUM.
(From *Greek and Roman Sculpture*, Longmans & Co.)

CHAPTER XVII

"Apollo still thy long, long summer gilds."—BYRON.

HALICARNASSUS next claims our attention. It was the capital of CARIA, which boasted of another of the "seven wonders of the world"—the MAUSOLEUM. Caria had been a satrapy under the "Great King"—but in the days of MAUSSOLLUS seems to have been virtually under independent rule. This great monument, the wonderful testimony of a wife's love and devotion to the memory of a good husband, has become a household word among civilised peoples for more than two thousand years.

MAUSSOLLUS.
(British Museum.)

Judging from his portrait King Maussollus died in his prime. His countenance is noble and the expression benevolent. The likeness of his faithful widow is so mutilated that unfortunately we cannot tell what she was like, but that she was a cultivated woman of high mental character we may feel assured.

The vast monument she raised to perpetuate her husband's memory has been described by Pliny and other ancient writers. It was supposed to have completely perished by an earthquake, and it was only in recent years that

the genius and perseverance of Sir Charles Newton discovered and proved the truth of the old records concerning its artistic excellence. SCOPAS, the great sculptor (395–350 B.C.), a native of Paros, was its designer, and Praxiteles and many other renowned artists are said to have worked with him. Certainly the remains now in the British Museum testify to the splendour of the monument.

ARTEMISIA. MAUSSOLLUS.
(From the British Museum.)

The Mausoleum had been overthrown by an earthquake in the twelfth century A.D., and the Knights of Rhodes used its ruins as a quarry for building their Castle of Budrum, from whose walls Sir C. Newton wrenched many of his sculptured blocks.

There have been many schemes offered to explain the original design. Dr. A. S. Murray thinks that Mr. Cockerell's is the most correct, and this was done before the discovery of the actual ruins. There seems no doubt but Maussollus and Artemisia were represented as standing on a chariot, side by side, on the summit of the structure. As Mr. Cockerell made this design entirely from Pliny's description, it shows what a skilful architect he was. In the *British Museum Handbook*, eight other suggested explanations are depicted, but none of them seem to satisfy us after a study of the remains of the work itself. It stood for 1500 years, and must have been a magnificent erection. So much was the good queen loved, that, although she died long before the completion of the work, the sculptors laboured on till the work was done, it is recorded, without either fee or reward for their devotion.

FRIEZE FROM THE MAUSOLEUM.
(British Museum.)

In our own times we have a similar monument. Queen Victoria

SLAB FROM THE MAUSOLEUM OF HALICARNASSUS.
(British Museum.)

in raising her ALBERT MEMORIAL carried out the same noble idea. The design of the Prince Consort's monument is totally different from this ancient erection of a similar kind. The modern one is very beautiful, though its ornate style seems hardly fitted for the rigours of our variable climate. One has the idea that it requires the protection of a glass dome in winter time. But it is to be feared that any modern structure will not be so perfect as the prototype when two thousand years have passed, although our land is not so liable to earthquakes.

PORTRAIT HEAD FROM THE MAUSOLEUM.
(British Museum.)

The Trustees of the British Museum have wisely devoted a spacious and lofty apartment to display these treasures of Greek art, and Mr. Arthur H. Smith has, in the British Museum Handbook, devoted some eighty pages to describing the vast collection brought to England by Sir C. Newton's great skill and devoted efforts. It is evident from these remains that there were several other buildings beside the Mausoleum itself, but all erected as part of one great design.

The coins of MAUSSOLLUS and his successors [**693–699**] are all of the same type—the head of Apollo, facing, with Zeus Labraundeus, and his double axe, on the reverse, with the king's name. His successors were Hidrieus and Pixodarus [**696, 699**, Pl. XVII.].

The Knights of Rhodes had no veneration for heathen antiquity, and

found the overthrown monument an easy quarry. The wonder is that so much was found, and that any of the sculpture existed entire. Sir C. Newton believed that the monument, being very lofty, was hurled to some distance by

SLAB FROM THE MAUSOLEUM.
(British Museum.)

an earthquake, or perhaps by several shocks of great violence. Still, he found large remains of the chariot, its wheels, and horses, as well as the statues of Maussollus and his queen. All accounts agree that the chariot and its occupants were on the summit of the structure. There is strong evidence that the Mausoleum was brilliantly decorated with colour. Surrounded with magnificent scenery, groves of trees, and avenues of temples and terraces adorned with fine statues, with the blue Mediterranean as a base for all the glorious pile, it must indeed have been a sight for gods and men.

THE PORT AND CASTLE OF BUDRUM.
(Near the site of Halicarnassus.)

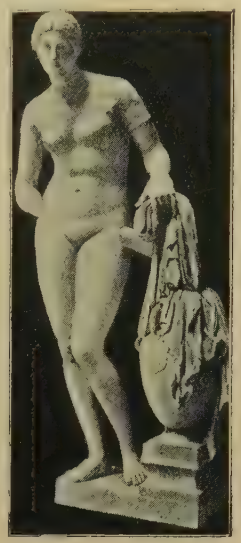
CNIDUS

CNIDUS, on a promontory opposite Halicarnassus, was originally a settlement of Phoenicians, who brought their sun-worship with them, which remained the cult of the district. To this was added, in later days, the worship of Aphrodite, and accordingly we find the head of the beautiful goddess on all our coins. [**686–691.**] Some of them are very old—of 650 B.C., when the ideals of female beauty were not, to our ideas, successful. [Pl. XVI.]

The APHRODITE of Cnidus by Praxiteles was valued so highly that

NICOMEDES, King of Bithynia, offered to buy it (Pliny relates) by paying the entire national debt of Cnidus, which was very large; but the Cnidians preferred "to suffer anything" rather than lose their treasure.

When Sir Charles Newton was searching for the ruins of the Mausoleum, he discovered The Colossal Lion—remains of a grand monument—recording a naval victory. This had been erected on the top of a pyramidal marble structure on a promontory overlooking the sea.



COPY OF THE APHRODITE OF CNIDUS, BY PRAXITELES.
(Vatican Museum.)

But of all the treasures from this district of ancient refinement and modern neglect, there is none like the incomparable STATUE OF DEMETER in the British Museum. Nothing among the beautiful romances of Hellenic lore touches us more than the story of DEMETER and her beloved daughter PERSEPHONE. (We don't call them by their Latin names of Ceres and Proserpine, which really convey different ideas to the mind.) And of all representations of soft, sweet, motherly dignity, what can compare with this superb statue of THE Mother?

The statue is of Parian marble. It had been seen in 1812, by the expedition sent by the Dilettanti Society, but it remained for Newton to rediscover it, buried under a mass of earth. Although much mutilated, it remains to-day the sweetest representation of a good and loving mother.

People who could thus render the highest ideal of maternity, must have been possessed of the loftiest attributes of civilised humanity. It is a work of the fourth century, B.C.

THE LION OF CNIDUS.
(British Museum.)

North-west of Cnidus we arrive at MYNDUS, a Dorian colony from Argolis. [Pl. XVII.]

MYNDUS affords a curious variety of Greek coin — one with Egyptian types, those of the worship of ISIS. This is explained by its being a possession of the Ptolemies, and it seems to have been an appanage of the queens of Egypt. The coin No. **692** bears the crown of Isis (horns, disk, plumes, and ears of corn), almost the same as we see given to the portrait of CLEOPATRA on the Temple of Denderah, on the Nile. This was

the famous and unfortunate Queen of Egypt, the last Greek princess of that ancient land (p. 363).

It is unlikely that the Egyptian sculptor who made this portrait of the beautiful and unhappy princess, had ever seen his royal mistress. But her likeness, on the coins, (though very unsatisfactory), and her marble bust in the British Museum prove that there is a strong resemblance among all the portraits, though executed at a period when all art was on the decline, not only in Hellenic lands, but everywhere else.

STATUE OF DEMETER FROM CNIDUS.
(British Museum.)

RHODES

Having spent some time in Caria we find ourselves opposite this large and picturesque island. DELOS and other islets beyond lead like stepping stones to distant Crete.

The famous Island of Rhodes, so beautiful and fertile, with so many fine harbours, seemed destined for occupancy by a great naval power.

Even now, when inhabited by fanatical Mohammedan people, lazy, indolent, and ground down with misgovernment, it is green as emerald, and has a look of wealth and richness, which is dispelled when one lands.

Its roses are perennial yet, and its wild flowers in spring time are lovely as of old. It was formerly the stronghold of the Cross, the last refuge of the Christians. Nobly the Knights of Rhodes fought for their standard and held it long after every other point had been conquered. The Crescent flag flew at

last on the towers of the Christian Knights. Since then there has not been a Christian resident on the island.

It is difficult to remain any time in Rhodes, there is no accommodation for tourists. The only way is to have a steam-yacht and anchor opposite where one pleases to land.

To go back to olden glories. Rhodes was a very ancient place and so populous that its adventurous sons peopled Gela, Sybaris, and perhaps Naples (Parthenope), and many other places round the Great Sea. Originally there were three cities, LINDUS, IALYSUS and CAMIRUS. These joined together and founded RHODUS (408 B.C.), which soon became mistress of the eastern seas. The Rhodians were sun-worshippers and put the head of APOLLO on their coins, and the opening Rose on the reverse, to typify—the name Rodon = the rose—the rich flora of their plains. These types they retained for five hundred years. [**707–722**.] I have coins of LINDUS and CAMIRUS [**706**, **706A**]; those of Ialysus are rarely to be found. [Pl. XVII.]

CLEOPATRA AS ISIS.
(Sculpture at Denderah, Egypt.)

HEAD OF A GIRL FROM CNIDUS.
(British Museum.)

RHODES succumbed to superior forces after the Macedonian conquest, but DEMETRIUS, Besieger of Cities, so admired the Rhodians' heroic defence that he gave them all his engines of war and retired from the siege. These were so valuable that they supplied the funds for the famous COLOSSUS OF RHODES, a huge bronze figure of Apollo, 105 feet high, erected at the entrance to the harbour. As long as it stood, it was one of the world's "seven wonders."

This gigantic figure, the largest ever made in bronze, up to that time, was thrown down by an earthquake,

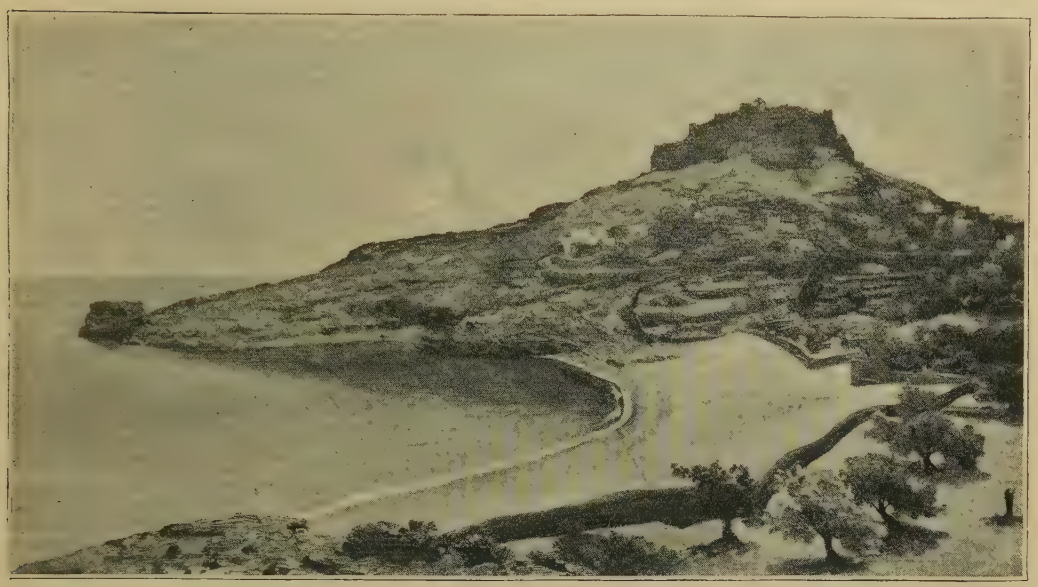
and lay, a ruin of broken metal, for 1000 years, when, we are told by historians, a Jew bought what was left of it. So we are not likely to have it dredged up from the bottom of the sea, as happened this year off Cape Malea to the cargo of a wrecked Roman vessel, laden with loot from old Greece, which went to the bottom 2000 years ago (see page 299).

The coins of later date, showing the head of Apollo radiate, are very probably portraits of the Colossus (page 114). I can quite well understand the "travellers' tale" that there was a staircase inside the statue and that six persons could sit in the head and it was possible to look out of the eye sockets. For the bronze statue of Bavaria, set up in our own time by the eccentric King Ludwig I. at Munich, has all these qualifications for wonderment. It is 100 feet in height, and I have ascended into the lady's head and looked out of her eyes, so do not doubt the truth of the description of the old Colossus.

RHODES—STREET OF THE KNIGHTS.

Although now apparently possessing no classic remains (there may be possibly much entombed beneath the modern town, or built into the fortifications of the knights, which still abound in a ruined state) yet Rhodes was once the seat of a famous school of sculpture. These figures or groups, like the famed Colossus, were mostly of a grandiose style. The "LAOCOON," now one of the glories of the Vatican Museum, Rome, and the "DIRKE," known as the TORO FARNESE, now at Naples—both are of the Rhodian School of Sculpture. And doubtless many masterpieces of the Rhodian style are preserved in the museums of Europe, having been carried off to Italy by the Romans.

The coins of Rhodes [**707–722**, Pl. XVII.] are all of similar type. The later ones show the head of Apollo in profile, and sometimes the rose in full expansion, like our heraldic treatment of the flower. One of the coins [**718**] is a well-preserved gold piece, of great rarity and beauty; while the silver one is interesting as being one of the alliance coins, 394 B.C., struck after Conon's



RHODES—ANCIENT ACROPOLIS OF LINDUS, THE NORTH HARBOUR.
(From a drawing by the late Lord Leighton, P.R.A.)

victory at Cnidus. These all show the infant Hercules strangling the serpent of tyranny. My piece is much worn, but the coins are so rare that even in this state it is a valuable addition to any cabinet. There were similar coins of Ephesus, Byzantium, Samos, Cnidus, and Iasus—struck to commemorate the anti-Spartan alliance, but they are very rarely met with.

It seems strange that Rhodes, a place of the highest Hellenic civilisation, should have no traces left of its splendid capital, which is described as having been laid out with wide streets, lined with statuary and possessing famous public buildings and temples. It had also a great art school, down to the prolific days of the Hellenistic age, when Rome patronised the Greek sculptors, giving them employment for all their work. But when the LAOCOON and DIRKE were carried off to Rome and Naples, things must have come to a bad state in

THE LAOCOON.
From *Greek and Roman Sculpture* (Longmans and Co.)

RHODES—THE NORTH HARBOUR, LINDUS.
(From a drawing by the late Lord Leighton, P.R.A.)

Rhodes, and once despoiling began, everything seems to have been plundered. Of CAMIRUS and IALYSUS of classic times few remains have been found. LINDUS still exists, with its two fine harbours, now both choked with sand.

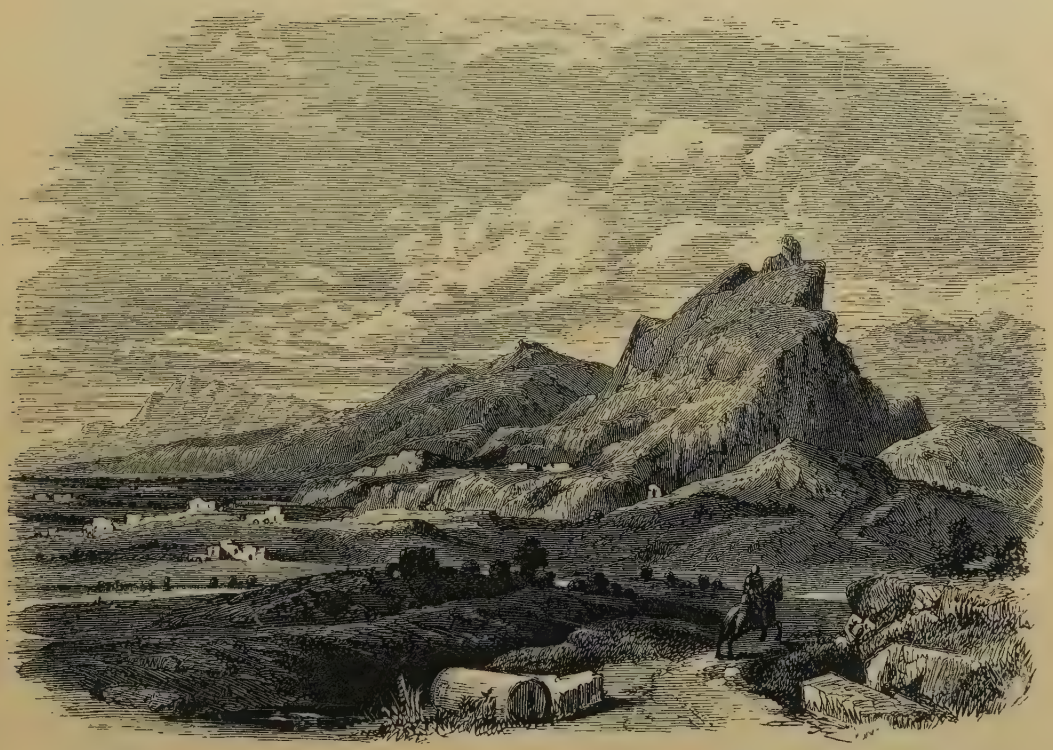
DIRKÈ, RHODIAN SCULPTURE.
(Naples Museum.)

Rhodes might, however, yet be made a flourishing place, were it under sound honest management, such as the British have given to Egypt, and at length are giving to Cyprus. The population are now very bigoted Moslems and by no means pleasant in their manners to any Christian visitors. Once a stronghold of the Cross, it seems strange that this fine island should have been utterly neglected by the Christian nations. Now that Crete is "protected" from the malignant Turk, Cyprus receives justice under English control, and Samos elects its own governor, it is strange that Germany or France do not bid for the "protection" of Rhodes. Turkey will sell it cheap, and it would be a good thing for the Isle of Roses, if some European power would take charge of it. England cannot possibly undertake all the waifs and strays of Turkish rapacity and neglect.

CHAPTER XVIII

ASIA MINOR.—Part III

The Kingdom of Croesus—Lydia, &c.



The Village of Sart, on the site of Sardes.

SARDES—LYDIA—LYCIA—XANTHUS—PAMPHYLIA—PERGA—CILICIA—ASPENDUS—TARSUS—CAPPADOCIA

THE FALLS OF THE CYDNUS, NEAR TARSUS.

CHAPTER XVIII

"The river nobly foams and flows."—BYRON.

LYDIA

IT is now time to return to the mainland and penetrate through the mountains, towards the old kingdom of LYDIA.

Shut in from the sea, its ancient capital, SARDES must have arrived at its position of wealth and power through controlling the great caravan routes to and from Syria, Persia and India. In this way only, can LYDIA have become so prosperous and its king a millionaire. The life of this remarkable man, the richest of monarchs of his time—CROESUS—is peculiarly interesting to numismatists as he gets the credit of issuing the first carefully coined money. These were pieces of accredited weight, ingeniously suited to meet the wants of the trade between east and west. [Nos. **723**, **724**.] The coins are gold staters, but of different standards (a difference of 42 grains), both of pure gold and in all probability struck at the mints of Croesus himself, 568–554 B.C. One is Euboic standard, 126 grains, the other the Babylonian, 168 grains. There were also silver pieces issued by this monetary reformer; I have one of these, struck for the oriental trade [No. **725**, Pl. XVII].

There were possibly money-pieces before the time of this merchant-prince, but the great Lydian, with his vast wealth, was able to control the trade between Asia and Europe, and being a shrewd man of business, issued good coins

of pure metal, and stamped with his trade-mark. Herodotos relates this, and we have the coins of Croesus still existing to prove it. Dr. Head in his "Historia Numorum" tells us that this monetary reform was introduced by Croesus to propitiate the Hellenes, and promote trade by the introduction of a double currency of gold and silver; it proves the commercial genius of the great trader. No. **725** is one of the silver coins of the same issue. This is a *siglos* or half-shekel of the Babylonic standard.

COLUMN WITH THE NAME OF CROESUS.
(British Museum.)

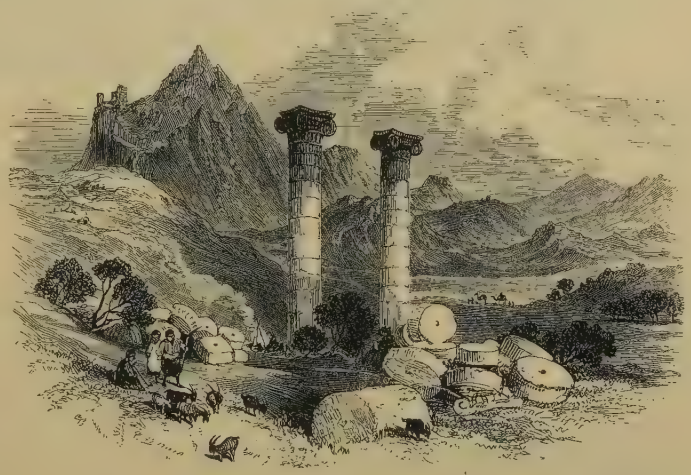
The whole life of Croesus was most picturesque and his chequered career was full of romance. The richest monarch of his time, he had become ruler of all Asia Minor from the Aegean to the River Halys. Being a wise and good ruler, he was not regarded as a tyrant, but his intellect attracted to his court all the great men of his time, and he was ambitious of being considered the greatest ruler of Hellenes, at least in Asia.

Alarmed at the progress of Cyrus and his Persian hordes, Croesus sent to the oracle of Delphi for advice. The oracular reply was that an empire should be lost, if he marched against the Persians. He collected an enormous army—but was beaten. Lydia was conquered, and never rose again to the position of an independent kingdom.

Cyrus condemned him to be burnt to death, but struck with his dignified behaviour, relented at the last moment, and made him his friend and adviser, but deprived him of all his vast wealth. Croesus survived Cyrus, and in later

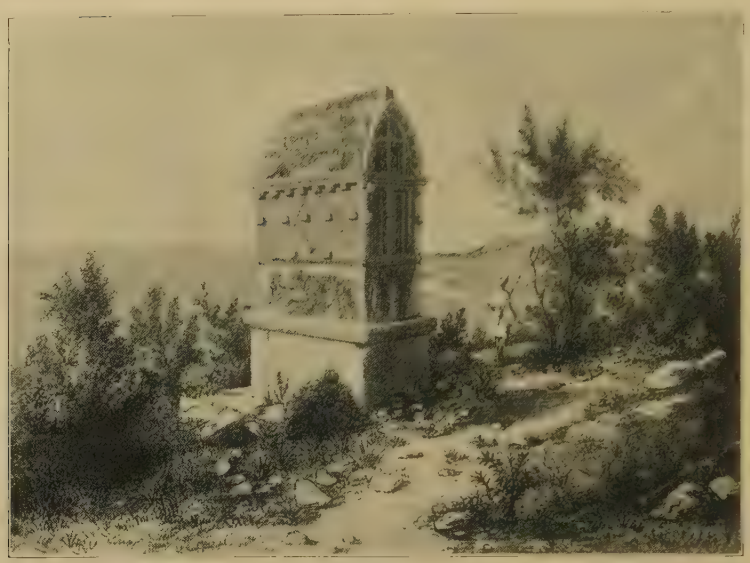
years accompanied Cambyses when he invaded Egypt. The Lydian king seems to have been of a genial temperament, and happier in later years than when he controlled millions. Many stories are told of him and his wisdom. He still preserved his dignified attitude, though maintained in poverty as the dependent on a tyrant. In his palmy days all the wise men of Greece visited him at Sardes. Solon was one of these, and Herodotos tells us many tales of his conversations with his visitors, which are well worth reading. Solon fearlessly gave him advice, by which he profited. Croesus gave great gifts to Delphi, to Olympia and other Hellenic shrines. In every way his was a remarkable and an interesting life.

SARDES was one of the most ancient cities of Asia Minor. Gold was found in abundance in its little river Pactolus and in the vicinity. It was strongly fortified with triple walls and an acropolis, ruins of which remain. One of the "seven churches" of early Christianity, it sank into ruin in the middle ages. Two Ionic columns alone mark the site of its famed temple of Cybele in a scene of striking desolation. These are remains of Roman times, when it had been rebuilt after an earthquake. A miserable village on the spot, named Sart, is all that now is left to recall the mighty Sardes, mistress of Asia Minor, and the residence of the first of millionaires of the ancient world.



TEMPLE OF CYBELE, ACROPOLIS OF SARDES.

When writing above of the archaic temple of Ephesus, allusion has been made to the wonderful discovery, under the ruins of the second temple there, of the base of a column bearing the name of Croesus as its donor. Herodotos had told of this in his time when the great temple was perfect. How wonderful that this very inscription should be found to prove an event of the romance of Croesus and the truth of ancient story. With a little assistance, the inscription reads "KING KROISOS DEDICATED (THIS COLUMN)." Croesus ruled a great part of Ionia and adjacent states during the time of his splendour. But LYCIA, on the southern coast, was never a portion of the kingdom of Croesus.



Restoration of a Lycian Tomb.
(From the *British Museum Catalogue of Sculpture.*)

LYCIA

This was long a free state, the Lycian league maintaining independence from early days till the time of Alexander. Consequently its coins are mainly of archaic types. [**726–729.**] They bear inscriptions, moreover, in the Lycian alphabet. Many of its coins have the triskelis, or tetraskelis, supposed to denote the motion of the sun. No. **729** has the name Pericles, one of its kings about 380 B.C. [Pl. XVII.]

Nereid Monument, Xanthus.
(British Museum.)

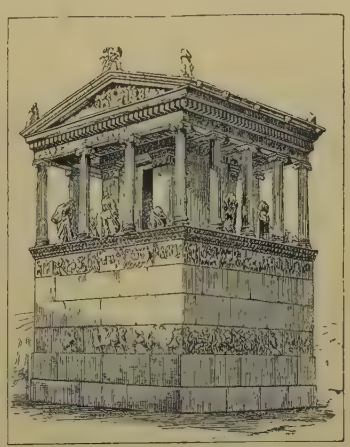
Lycia, after the time of Alexander, was alternately under the Ptolemaic or the Seleucid sway. The Romans, however, gave it autonomy.

Although but a narrow coast between the mountains and the sea, Lycia was an important state, with many flourishing towns. Xanthus must have been a splendid place, judging from the magnificent sculptures brought by Sir Charles Fellows to the British Museum. Yet it affords us no coins—the Federal issues having evidently applied to the whole country.

TOMB OF PAYAVA, XANTHUS.
(British Museum.)

There are considerable remains of the Cyclopean walls of old Xanthus, a theatre, and inscriptions in their peculiar language, which can now be read, but were long a puzzle to philologists. This is another naturally rich district of Turkey, which under good government would recover its ancient prosperity.

The Xanthian tombs are very curious, and evidently copied from wooden structures, the morticing and timber framework being imitated in stone. But the sculpture is of a high order of merit for its early date, and the horses and animated chariot scenes are full of vigour and talent, with good Hellenic taste predominant. The tomb of PAYAVA is the best of several in the British Museum—but the name does not seem of Greek origin. Mr. Arthur Smith gives an interesting description of them and their art in the British Museum *Catalogue of Grecian Sculpture.*



THE NEREID MONUMENT.
(Restoration from *British Museum Catalogue.*)

Although the coinage of XANTHUS and Lycia generally is quite devoid of artistic taste, we cannot pass by the region which produced such a structure as the NEREID MONUMENT, the remains of which are now in the British Museum. It is most strange that a people who produced such beautiful

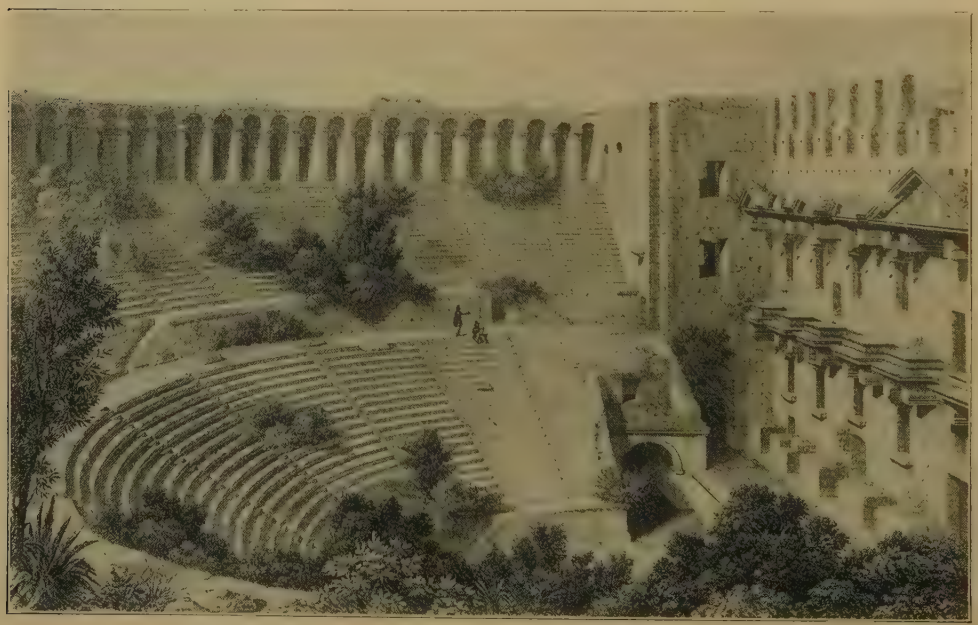
figures as the "Nereid," which is engraved in the margin, and is as early as the fifth century B.C., did not give their coins some element of beauty. All the figures now preserved are headless, but enough remains to show how lovely they must have been in their perfect state. The monument is supposed to have commemorated some naval engagement and the figures to personate the powers of air and water employed by the celestial beings to aid the victorious result. The fragments in the British Museum are among its richest treasures of early art

NEREID.
(British Museum.)

PAMPHYLIA

PAMPHYLIA, further east along the coast, possessed many flourishing cities in the good old times of Hellenic importance. Its coins are more Grecian in type than those of Lycia.

ASPENDUS gives us good coins as early as the fifth century B.C. [730], where the triskelis of human legs, afterwards taken for the Trinakria, or sign of Sicily, first appears. Strange to say, this Triskelis is also the crest of our own Isle of Man. The connection



THE THEATRE, ASPENDUS.

must be remote and interesting. Doubtless some of the Crusaders were attracted by the queer badge and adopted it for their crest, so giving it to Sicily and thence it was brought to the British Isles. Two wrestlers appear on the next coin, No. **731**, possibly a representation of a bronze statue of the city

PERGA, PART OF THE ANCIENT WALL.

of Aspendus. On the reverse, a good figure of a slinger (the inhabitants possibly were partial to using the sling), with the triquetra again. [Pl. XVII.]

The city must have been a great place, as its abundant silver coinage testifies. It is said to have been an Argive colony. The vast theatre is nearly perfect, and the most wonderful of its kind—it can hardly be called a ruin. It is a Greek theatre Romanized, and the work of both nations remains. The district is now in a miserable state, paralysed by Turkish misrule.

PERGA was an important place, celebrated for the worship of Diana (Artemis), and here Paul and Barnabas preached the Gospel.

PERGA gives us a coin [**732**] of the second century B.C. with a good head of Artemis, possibly copied from a statue, for this goddess was the protectress of the town. On the reverse a fair figure of the huntress clad in short chiton, at her feet a stag, her quiver at her shoulder. As its name seems to imply, this city was under the rule of the king of PERGAMON.

SIDE, in the same neighbourhood, offers a coin of late date but with a good head of ATHENA [**733**], and a winged Victory on the reverse, with a pomegranate, which is a play on the name of the town ΣΙΔΗ.

CILICIA

We are now along the coast as far as CILICIA (which we must try to call by the new pronunciation KILIKIA). NAGIDOS [**737**] offers an interesting coin of early date, a rare variety, unpublished, Mr. Hill tells us. APHRODITE, fully draped, seated on her throne. EROS flies towards his mother with a

wreath in both hands. Under the throne, a mouse! A bearded DIONYSOS on the reverse, with bunch of grapes.

CELENDERIS offers us very old coins of good types, prancing horse, nude rider sitting sideways, with whip, and a goat kneeling [**734**] and similar type

COAST OF CILICIA.

but finer art, though not much later date [**735**]. MALLUS was the chief town of the country. The crest of this great place was a swan, well engraved on No. **736**, with a curious running winged male figure, holding a disk before his body.

The coins of the following satraps all hail most probably from the Tarsus mint. A king on horseback. On the reverse a nude hoplite wearing the Corinthian helmet [**739**]; the latter figure is good. [Pl. XVIII.]

The satrap DATAMES gives us a fine coin [**740**] with a facing head of a goddess, evidently copied from Kimon's famous piece of SYRACUSE [No. **296**]. The reverse has a fine head of ARES, evidently a portrait of some hero. The Phoenician inscription shows the Semitic tendencies of the place. DATAMES was a Cappadocian satrap, a Persian, who had established his own rule over the northern provinces of Asia Minor.

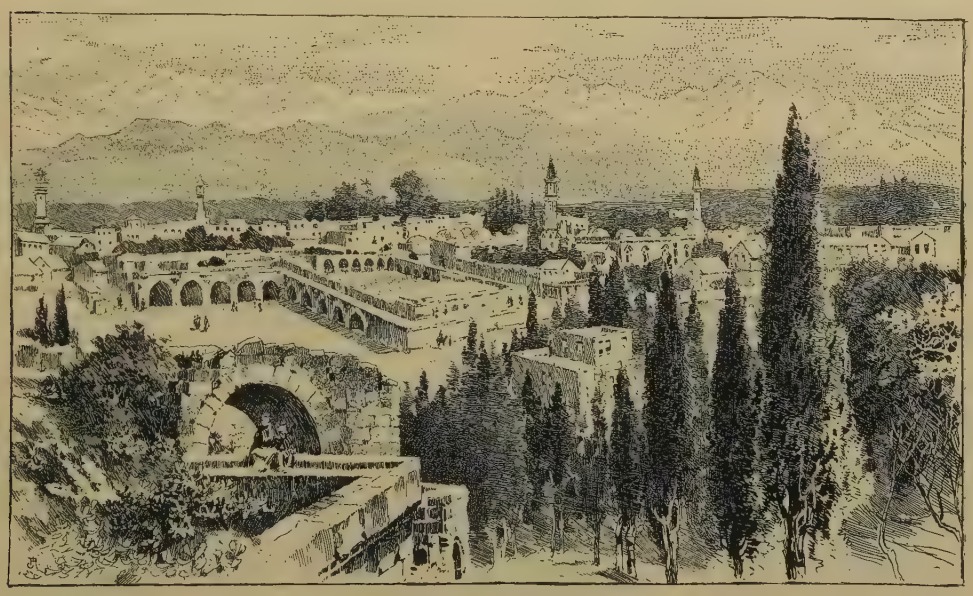
MAZAIOS was a Persian satrap who surrendered his province to Alexander, and ruled thirty years as governor of Babylon. All the coins of Mazaios were possibly struck in Tarsus [Nos. **740–743**]. They are all good types (some of them resembling those of VELIA in Calabria; possibly its colonists came from this district). All show the worship of Baal, which was viewed with such horror by pious Jews. No. **743** gives a curious representation of a fortified castle or city. No. **744** has a good facing bust of ATHENA with triple-crested helmet.

SOLOI was an ancient Greek port about twenty miles west of TARSUS. No. **738** gives a good bunch of grapes, and a running archer with his bow case

strapped behind him; there is fine action in the figure. The coin is of the fifth century B.C. The battlefield of Issus where Alexander defeated Darius—333 B.C.—was in this district. The site has not been determined, but "the narrow valley near the pass known as the Syrian Gates" should not be difficult to identify. (See page 413.)

TARSUS, the birthplace of St. Paul, was a celebrated place, and he was proud to call himself "a citizen of no mean city." Its foundation is lost in obscurity. It has always been a noted place, was built by Sardanapalus, and in the time of the Seleucid princes was their foremost frontier town. It is still an important place with 6000 good houses, and has a striking appearance. There are great ruins in its neighbourhood which have never been properly explored. It is on a fine river, the ancient Cydnus, is surrounded with beautiful gardens, and has a look of its old importance when viewed from some way off.

The splendid perennial flood of this river, with falls which remind one of Tivoli, is a delightful sight to those who come to this rich region from the sandy deserts of Syria. Alexander the Great nearly caught his death by bathing in the Cydnus, and its waters are so cold that it is carefully avoided in their



TARSUS.

ablutions, by the natives, to this day. The river is a turbulent one and has covered over the ruins of the ancient city with twenty feet of silt.

It was on this river that Cleopatra, disguised as Aphrodite, sailed in a barge with silken sails, to meet Mark Antony.

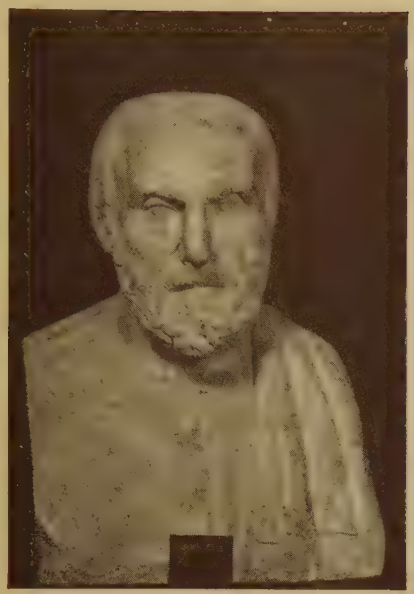
There is now a railway, and the old place is wakening in a wonderful manner for a Turkish town.

CAPPADOCIA, the birthplace of our good Saint George, has now been reached. It lies beyond the mountains of Cilicia and is well watered by the river Halys (of which we hear so much from Xenophon, Herodotos, and Strabo), and also by the Euphrates. It is a mountainous land but with fine pastures, and was a great country for breeding horses, mules and sheep, and also renowned for producing grain. It had its own rulers from the time of DATAMES, who freed it from Persian satrapy. Not much is known about its kings till a late period. All my coins of Cappadocia are from 250 B.C. till 52 B.C. They are all Attic drachms, and very pretty coins, each bearing a different king's or magistrate's name, and in this respect the little set is unique [**745–755**, Pl. XVIII.].

The splendid head of APHRODITE, in bronze, above life-size, is said to have been brought from this region. If of native work, their Hellenic skill must have been of the highest. But it may have been imported. The eyes have originally been inserted in glass or enamel.

This noble work is one of the treasures of the British Museum, and is perhaps the finest Greek bronze preserved to our time.

HEAD OF APHRODITE? (BRONZE.)
(From Satala, in Cappadocia. British Museum.)



HIPPOCRATES.

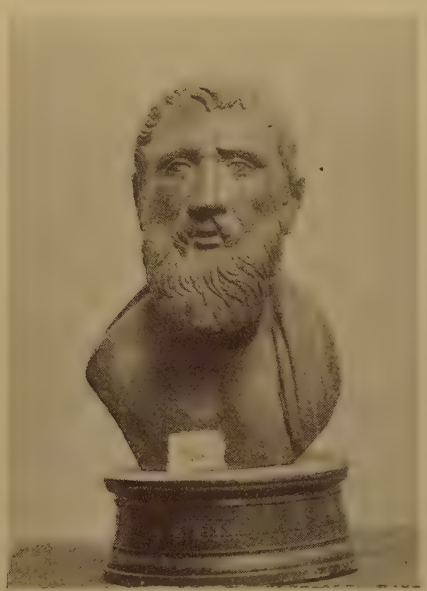
Great Physician.
Born at Cos, 460 B.C. Died at Larissa, 357 B C.
(Capitoline Museum, Rome.)

ANACREON.

Lyric Poet, Born at Teos, 592–478 B.C.
Lived mostly at Samos, and afterwards at Athens.
Marble Bust (Capitoline Museum, Rome).

ARATUS.

Born at Soli in Cilicia. Astronomer-Poet.
Lived at Court of Antigonus Gonatas, c. 270 B.C.
(Naples Museum.)

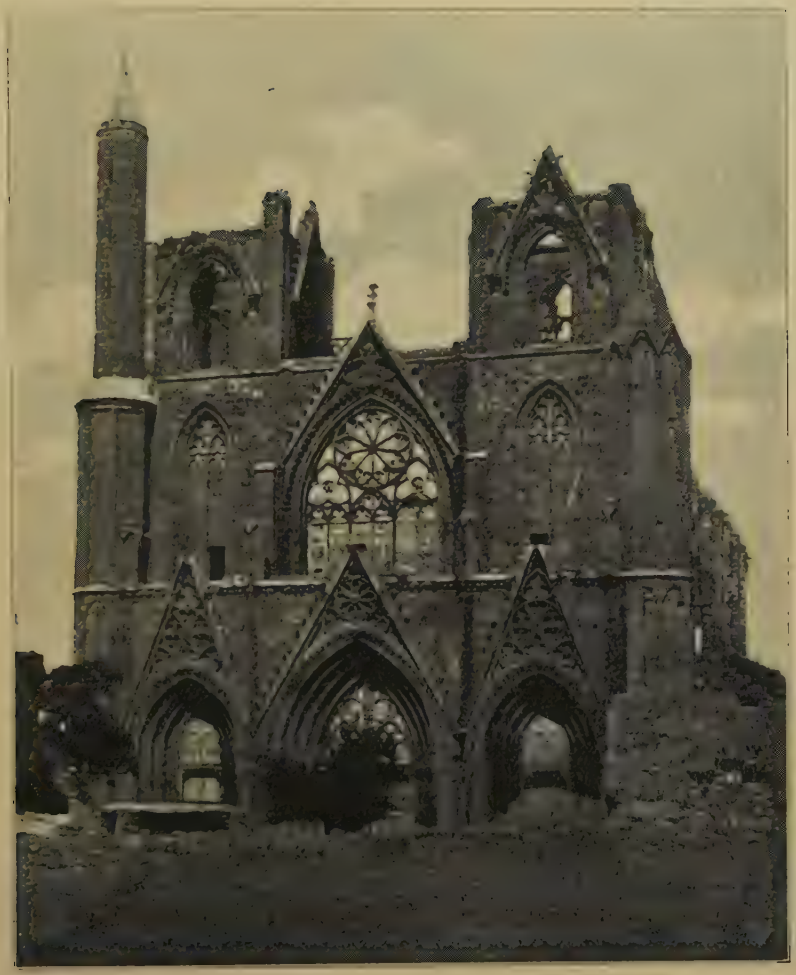


ZENO.

Founder of the Stoic Philosophy, Athens.
Born in Citium, Cyprus, about 350 B.C.
Bronze Bust from Herculaneum (Naples Museum).

CHAPTER XIX

CYPRUS



The Cathedral, Famagusta, Cyprus.

CYPRUS ANCIENT AND MODERN—NICOSIA—LARNACA—LIMASSOL—PAPHOS—FAMAGUSTA—SALAMIS—KYRENIA, &c.

Photo. by Bonfils.

LIMASSOL, CYPRUS.

CHAPTER XIX

"Here is Freedom's chosen station."—BYRON.

THE beautiful island of Cyprus lies off the coast of Cilicia and was an important place in ancient times. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, its greatest length being 140 miles, its greatest breadth about 60 miles.

There are two great mountain chains and a wide plain between them. Mount Troodos, in the centre of the southern chain, rises to 6406 feet above the sea, and is covered with snow in winter. On its south-eastern slopes are the summer quarters of the British troops and the High Commissioner of the island. The rivers are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. In ancient times, when the island sustained a large population, doubtless the rains were stored in reservoirs and the lands irrigated extensively.

The Isle of Love and Beauty, fortunately for itself, has, after two thousand years of sad vicissitudes, got a new master: it is now British, and under the administration of one of our best Government Departments—the Colonial Office. Since Mr. Chamberlain took the reins in hand this department is no longer the "sleepy hollow" it was once supposed to be.

But South Africa has engrossed so much of that statesman's energies,

that when I stepped into the Colonial Department one day asking for some information about Cyprus, I did not expect that in a busy government office much would be given, or that there was much to give. But I was received with courtesy, shown every attention, and supplied, a few days afterwards, with so much interesting information, that I have embodied the whole of it in the following account.

FROM SALAMIS.
(Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.)

As Cyprus is our only possession in the Levant, and very little is known about it, I may be pardoned for devoting so much space to it, in a book which only professes to treat of the Parent Cities of Greek Coins.

MODERN CYPRUS

Cyprus is at once an old and a young country. She has a splendid past, reaching from the dawn of Greek civilisation to the times of the Lusignan dynasty and the rule of the Venetian Republic, a past of which many noble memories and relics still remain. And there is the matter-of-fact but hopeful present, dating from no earlier than the days of the Berlin Congress and the closing years of Lord Beaconsfield's last administration. Between the old Cyprus and the new there is nothing but the monotonous régime of the Turk—it is a blank of three hundred years, marked only by the gradual decrease of prosperity and population. Of that blank there is little to say, it has left deep effects but no records.

When in 1878 England received Cyprus from the Sultan for as long as Russia should occupy Kars, in order that "she might make necessary provision for executing her engagement to defend the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan against Russia"—it was not the first time that England had intervened in the island. In 1191 Richard Cœur de Lion occupied it in order to chastise its ruler Isaac Comnenus for his ill-treatment of the English fleet. In the following year Richard sold the island to the Templars, but as they could not govern it, the King made it over to Guy de Lusignan, titular King of Jerusalem, by whom and by whose family it was ruled between 1192 and 1489, when it

passed to Venice. This time England has come to stay—until Russia evacuates Kars.

Cyprus is an island of great fertility and was once wealthy, supporting a population far in excess of her present total of 230,000 souls. Since the occupation the population has increased by over 40,000, and in prosperity too there has been a great increase. The revenue under the Turk was some £120,000, of which only £30,000 was expended in the government of the island, the rest going to Constantinople. The revenue for the year 1899–1900 was £215,000 and the local expenditure £135,000. The increase of revenue is not due to increased taxation, for there is a Council with a majority of elected members who jealously guard the pockets of their constituents. It is an increase of yield.

In one respect the Cypriots have been disappointed by the occupation, since the policy of making Cyprus a "place d'armes" was soon abandoned. But though their hopes in that direction have been unfulfilled, they have gained immensely from British rule, which has brought them even-handed justice, freedom from oppression, the power of legislating for themselves, and great increase of material prosperity. There have been difficulties in development, for centuries of Turkish rule cannot be obliterated in a generation. Oriental methods of taxation and government can be changed but slowly. The Turkish law is still the law of the island, except in so far as it has been changed by local statutes—but Turkish law is excellent, though vague, if it be but applied, and in Cyprus British magistrates have applied it. The system of taxation is being gradually modernised, and with every change, money is raised with less hardship to the taxpayer. In the last few years tithes on minor products have been abandoned, some other tithes are taken on export only, customs duties have been made more simple and less burdensome, heavy shipping dues which kept trade from the island have been reduced and made fairer in incidence by a law which came into operation this year, and the excessive excise on wine manufactured

TORSO IN WHITE MARBLE.
Found at Salamis, Cyprus.
(Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.)

locally is now under the consideration of the Council with a view to a fairer adjustment.

Cyprus has been handicapped by the tribute payable to Turkey under the Convention. It was agreed that England should pay to the Porte the excess of revenue over expenditure previous to the occupation, to be calculated on the average of the previous five years. Under this arrangement £92,800 goes out of the island annually, and is employed in paying off the debt of Turkey under

NICOSIA, THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS—THE CHURCH OF THE KNIGHTS.
(Now the Mosque of Santa Sophia.)

the Guaranteed Loan of 1855. Now in the old days the total revenue was only some £120,000, and so, as stated above, only £30,000 or thereabouts was expended locally. At present £135,000 is so spent, and this in addition to the tribute is in excess of the revenue, greatly though that has increased. The British Parliament therefore has had to assist Cyprus every year except two since the occupation with grants in aid of varying amounts. But Cyprus has suffered, since she has never had surplus revenues to devote to development, and care has had to be exercised to keep down the amounts for which the British taxpayer is asked to provide.

Since 1895, however, though Cyprus had no claim to further aid, a more

LARNACA, CYPRUS.

generous policy has been pursued, in the belief that more generous treatment will in the end be more beneficial both to Cyprus and England. Increases of expenditure have been allowed in many branches. The annual public works vote has been increased from £10,000 to £19,000, and from it a system of main

NICOSIA—THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS.

roads has been constructed over the island. A weekly mail service with Egypt has been instituted, and a subsidised steamer runs round the island. Measures have been taken to instruct the peasantry in improved methods of cultivation

under the supervision of an expert Director of Agriculture, and in many directions progress has been encouraged.

Parliament has sanctioned a loan of £314,000 for irrigation, for the construction of a harbour at Famagusta, and for a railway between that port and the capital, Nicosia. The irrigation works have been completed and are confidently expected to prove highly remunerative, besides conferring great benefit on the islanders, whose chief obstacle is the absence of water. In his

THE MODERN PORT OF BAFFA—THE ANCIENT PAPHOS.

latest report on the island presented to Parliament the High Commissioner says :—

"Every one who has seen the magic effect of water on the cultivation in Cyprus must watch this experiment in irrigation with keen interest and with hope for its complete success. However often one may see the wonder of the barren and arid soil transformed into vivid green and luxuriant vegetation the marvel seems as great as when the poet of old saw the water-paths drop fatness."

And the general satisfaction of the inhabitants is well expressed in the reply of the Council to the address of the High Commissioner (SIR. W. F. HAYNES SMITH) at the opening of the last Session :—

"Every Cypriot speaks with enthusiasm of the irrigation works, and there is but one opinion with regard to them, namely, that the benefits derived therefrom should be extended to the whole island. The important works that have

already been executed show that the evils arising from the want of rain which is noticeable in Cyprus in the months of March and April almost every year, and is attended by such grievous consequences for the country, could be remedied. To seek such remedy by all means is a duty mutually incumbent on the Government and the people, and such remedy will be one of the most important means of promoting the prosperity of the country.

RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF THE PAPHIAN APHRODITE.
(The recent excavations.)

"In thanking His Majesty's Government for their foresight in inaugurating such really beneficial works in the island, the Council considers itself in duty bound to call upon them to propose other measures, securing to the whole island the invaluable boons of irrigation, and, in doing so, the Government will find the Council ever ready to assist them in the attainment of this end.

"The gratitude of the country towards the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for his initiative in the question of irrigation, is deeply inscribed in the heart of every Cypriot, and this Council has no doubt that he will continue a work the first experiments of which have been attended by complete success, and the extension of which to the whole island will prove to be the greatest boon."

Another great disadvantage of the island has been that it has no harbour. The reconstruction of the old ruined harbour at Famagusta, which is to be

commenced shortly, will be an enormous boon, and the proposed railway thence to the capital, which has already been surveyed, will further add to the general prosperity anticipated for the future. When these facilities are provided it may be hoped that the extraordinary attractions of Cyprus for lovers of antiquities, for travellers in search of natural beauty, and for those more unfortunate travellers who are in search of health, will bring many visitors, to the profit of themselves and of the Cypriots. Cyprus would be a delightful winter resort for Europeans, and the ranges of Mount Troodos offer a summer sanatorium for dwellers in the Levant and Egypt.

MARBLE STATUE FOUND AT SALAMIS.
(Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.)

In summing up this note on modern Cyprus as it is, another quotation may be borrowed from a recent report of the High Commissioner laid before Parliament, which is described as an opinion published in America of an independent observer well known throughout the Levant, who made a tour through Cyprus three years ago:—

"The island of Cyprus is just now an object lesson of the kind of government England can give. It has been for twenty years an English possession. An American observer, Dr. George E. Post, of the College at Beirut, who knew Cyprus well under Turkish rule, has recently been writing in enthusiastic terms of the astounding transformation wrought by English occupation. The Government has but a small personnel—only about 100 officials all told—but it has simply revolutionised the island for the better. Taxation has been lightened and made a fixed and rational system, instead of a means of rapacious extortion, agriculture has been improved, and trading put on a securer basis, while a complete system of public schools is in operation. Dr. Post saw on all sides, in a recent visit, contentment and prosperity where thirty years ago only terror and wretchedness were visible. No wonder that every oppressed people in the world, dimly awakening to the possibility of better government, prays for English intervention and English rule."

One thing should have been mentioned. Much of the copper of the ancients was obtained from this island. The word "copper" is in fact derived from it. Doubtless the mountains are still full of copper ore, and modern science might again develop the mines. My modest informants at the Colonial Office did not set forth all the merits of "The Island," as it is called there. They might have told us that the breed of horses and mules is celebrated, that every kind of game known in those latitudes abounds. The celebrated "Moufflon" wild sheep is still found in the mountains. The honey of Cyprus is celebrated as it was in ancient times. When our Government establish rest-houses (as they have done in remote parts of India) little more will be required to attract tourists.

MARBLE CAPITAL FROM SALAMIS.
(British Museum.)

ANCIENT AND MODERN CYPRUS

Cyprus has never been systematically explored. There is great need for a

FAMAGUSTA, CYPRUS.

complete survey of the many ancient classic sites. Some archaeological explorations have been made at different times during the British administration, but nothing very extensive has been carried out regarding classic remains excepting

the excavation of the ruins of the Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos, by the Cyprus Exploration Fund. There have been also extensive researches on the site of Salamis. General de Cesnola and his brother opened many tombs of prehistoric date. The greater part of their collection is now in New York. There is now a local collection of antiquities, and any future discoveries of the kind will, it is to be hoped, be retained in the island.

In the time of the Assyrian kings, in the fifth century B.C., there were ten small states in Cyprus and as many rulers, whose names occur in inscriptions. In the days of Diodoros, shortly before the Christian era, we hear of nine independent cities, SALAMIS, CITIUM, MARIUM, AMATHUS, CURIUM, PAPHUS, SOLI, LAPETHUS, CERYNIA. Several of these sites still exist, the names only slightly altered. Exploration would be rewarded by identification of them all.

PAUL and BARNABAS converted the island to Christianity, of which it remained a stronghold till conquered by the Moslems. Cyprus sent twelve bishops to the Council of Nice, 325 A.D. Even now there are a majority of Christians, of the Greek Church, in the island.

The chief towns found in the island to-day are NICOSIA (the capital), LARNACA, LIMASSOL, FAMAGUSTA, PAPHO, KYRENIA. The ruins of SALAMIS are near Famagusta. When the projected harbour of Famagusta is completed, the buildings of the mediaeval city, now a heap of ruins, will come back to life. There will then be abundant use for the beautiful Gothic church of the Lusignans, of which an engraving is given at the beginning of the chapter. In a short time a railway will connect the re-created port of the island with NICOSIA, possessing as it does another gem of European Gothic architecture—now the Mosque of Santa Sophia. If we build the Moslems a new religious edifice, or pay them fairly for this, the Crescent might peacefully retire before the votaries of the Cross. KYRENIA, were its harbour dredged, would soon rise to importance; its scenery is magnificent and its climate salubrious.

Restored to its ancient healthy fertility, the beautiful island may once again become a sanatorium, for it enjoys one of the most delightful of climates and only needs drainage for its marshes, storage of the copious rains and the melted snow from the hills, and irrigation to make it perfect. The famous wines of the Knights of old—still called "Commanderie"—may become fashionable, when its manufacture is improved. Cyprus grows magnificent silk, and produces the best oranges in the Levant.

KYRENIA, on the north coast, were its harbour deepened, would be a very important port. Its climate is lovely, and it is situated among most picturesque scenery, as the Hon. A. Y. Bingham's beautiful drawing illustrates.

Most of the sculptures found at Salamis and Paphos have been sadly mutilated. In the British Museum there is one remarkable capital of a marble column, very beautiful and most original. In the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, there are a number of fragments from Salamis, several of which we engrave.

It is strange to find excellent Gothic architecture, fortifications of Venetian times, and good classic relics in an island which teems with prehistoric remains.

Greek coins of Cyprus are not plentiful. After the plates were printed, I obtained a few, which are separately illustrated. Of CITION (no doubt the

KYRENIA, CYPRUS.—THE VENETIAN FORTIFICATIONS.
(From a drawing by the Hon. A. Y. Bingham. By Permission.)

CHITTIM of the Bible) I have coins of its Kings AZBAAL, BAALMELEK, and a gold coin of King Pumiaton. [Plate XVIII. **757, 758, 759.**]

Of SALAMIS, coins of its Kings EVAGORAS, NICOCLES, and NICOCREON **[760, 761, 762]**, both gold and silver pieces. All these range in date from B.C. 449 to 312. (Evagoras freed the island from the Persians, 385 B.C., and left the kingdom to his son Nicocles.) Although the inscriptions on these coins are mainly in the Semitic characters, all the features and figures shown on them are of the Greek deities, APOLLO, HERAKLES, and of course, APHRODITE. For this ancient isle was, we are told by classic writers, the original abode of the most lovely of womankind, the personification of female beauty. At Paphos the myth of Venus being evolved from the foam of the ocean was localised.

Two coins of PNYTAGORAS, a king of SALAMIS [**761**A and B], have good heads of Aphrodite and Artemis, with Greek letters (see page 154).

There is also a coin of VESPASIAN [No. **762**A] with a curious representation of the Temple of the Paphian Aphrodite and two long Greek inscriptions.

THE RUINS OF THE TEMPLE AT PAPHOS.
(Before the recent excavations.)

Among my recently-acquired coins of Cyprus is a very ancient one [No. **759**B] of SALAMIS, its earliest known. It bears a couchant ram, a *crux ansata*, and an inscription which Mr. Hill translates in the catalogue (page 154).

Then of PAPHOS, a coin nearly as ancient as the last [No. **759**A]. A bull on one side, an eagle on the other, with an inscription (page 153).

Two coins of AMATHUS [**756**A and B]. Lion's head with inscriptions.

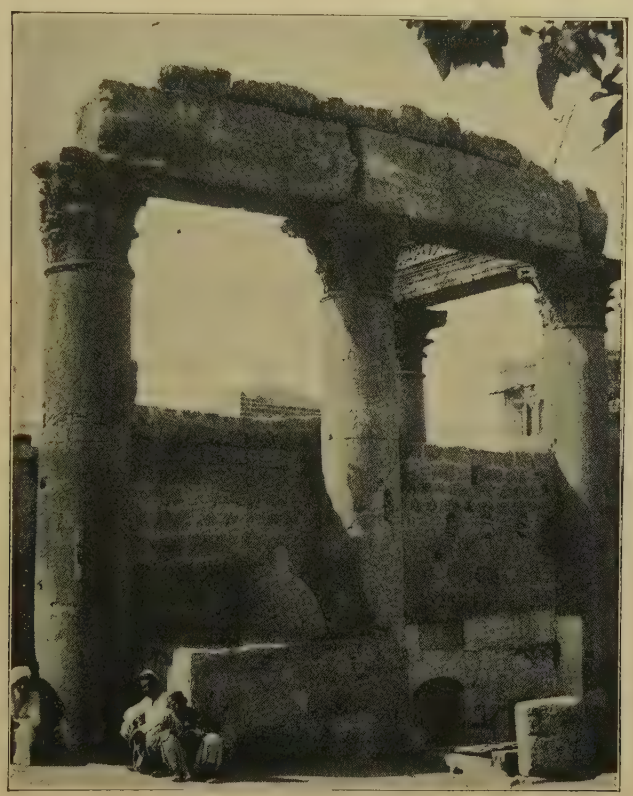
As in Rhodes, every temple of classic times has disappeared, and every trace of the wealth of ancient art has been destroyed or removed. What the Romans spared the Moslems broke to pieces, so we now only find fragments of the sculptures of the Hellenic times. The Gothic churches seem to have been spared by being converted into mosques.

ZENO, the founder of the STOIC School of Philosophy, was born at Citium. The exact date of his birth and death is unknown, but as he lived at the Court of ANTIGONUS GONATAS of Macedon, he must have flourished about 260 B.C.

THE FIRST SILVER COINS STRUCK FOR CYPRUS AT THE LONDON MINT

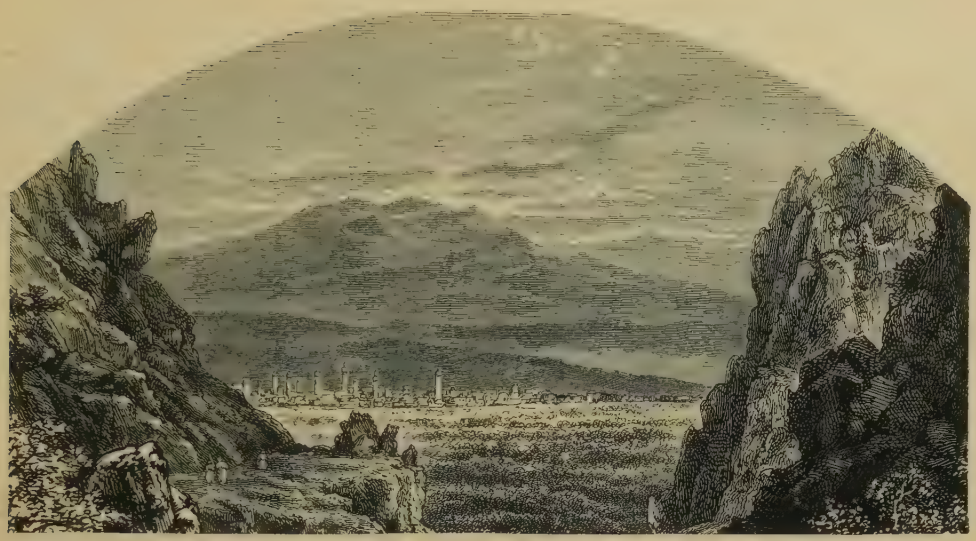
CHAPTER XX

THE SELEUCID EMPIRE—PHOENICIA—ARMENIA, &c.



RUINS OF A TEMPLE, LATAKIA.
(The ancient Laodicea.)

SYRIA—BABYLON—ANTIOCH—SELEUCIA—TRIPOLI—TYRE—SIDON—DAMASCUS—BEYROUT—JERUSALEM, &c.



DISTANT VIEW OF ANTIOCH.

CHAPTER XX

"And Tyre's proud piers lie shattered in the main."—BYRON.

THE series of coins, extending over two hundred and fifty years, which numismatists designate under the head of "SYRIA," really represent a much wider district.

The catastrophe of Alexander's early death left in a dazed unsettled condition that eastern world which he had overrun with his conquering armies. There were still, scattered over a vast region, great military organisations under experienced generals trained by him.

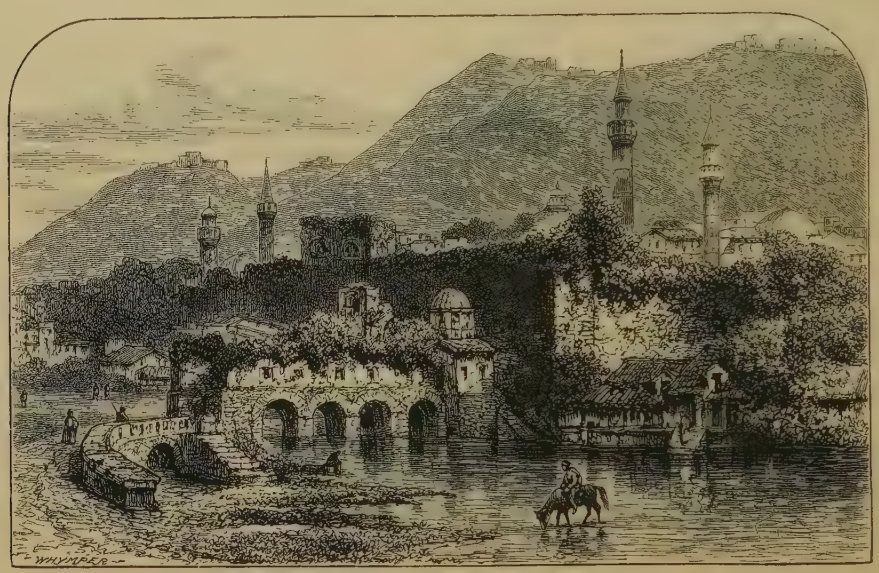
But none of the generals was able to fill Alexander's place. He had said it was "for the most worthy"—none of them felt himself fit to rule the world, each concerned himself with the district he best understood, and in the space of a dozen years, there were nearly as many independent states.

SELEUCUS was the son of Antiochus, one of the officers of Philip of Macedon. He was one of Alexander's most efficient generals in his Indian campaign, and when ultimately a partition of the Macedonian Empire was made among them, the province of Babylon fell to the lot of Seleucus, as a sort of satrapy under Macedonian rule.

Eventually, however, Seleucus became sole ruler of this province and its dependencies, and in 312 B.C. founded the royal line, afterwards known as the Seleucid Dynasty. In 301 B.C. Seleucus and Lysimachus together conquered Antigonus. Lysimachus fell, fighting against Seleucus, 281 B.C.

Syria, and a great part of Asia Minor, from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, came to Seleucus in the division of the spoil. Increased westwards as well as eastwards, thus was formed the great Seleucid Empire. It at first extended to what had been Persia, to Parthia, and as far as Bactria, but these countries were never tightly held, and broke off their allegiance early.

Lysimachus being conquered and slain, Seleucus intended to seize the throne of Macedonia and crossed the Hellespont with a great army; but was murdered on his way to Macedon. His son and successors contented themselves with the Syrian and adjacent provinces. They seem soon after to have neglected Babylon as a capital, and established Antioch as their headquarters



Antioch.

and founded other cities near the Mediterranean. Thus they came to be regarded as Syrian potentates.

But it is strange how little we know of the life of these remarkable men.

Amid much internecine strife and domestic quarrels and tragedies they managed to continue their sway for nearly 250 years. Their coins afford us a series of historical portraits, unequalled by those of any country the world ever knew. We seem to gaze upon the men themselves. But of their life, we know little, of the cities where they resided, we know almost nothing. In so far their personal history is a sealed book, or rather a lost record. We know infinitely more of the Pharaohs who ruled Egypt several thousand years before their time. Indeed, by recent discoveries we begin to know more of the kings of the I. to III. Dynasties of Egypt—of 6500

THE (SO-CALLED) SARCOPHAGUS OF ALEXANDER, CONSTANTINOPLE.
(Found near Sidon.)

years ago, than we know of the doings of the Seleucid Kings, who came into existence when Egypt's life, as an independent nation, was no more.

Mr. Mahaffy has given us a fascinating volume on "THE EMPIRE OF THE PTOLEMIES"; Mr. Oman one equally interesting on "THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE." We have many works on Alexander's conquests and explanations of his grand ideas for universal sway. But will none of these historians give us "The Seleucid Empire"? Until they do we must remain in ignorance. And when the time comes let the tale be told by one who knows the region where these powerful rulers held their sway; let him illustrate for us by good photographs, or sketches taken on the spot, the present condition of the ancient sites.

Till then not much can be known beyond what we learn from the portrait gallery of these wonderful men (Plates XIX., XX.). One piece of light suddenly shone forth to dazzle our minds, a few years since. This was quite enough to whet the edge of appetite.

THE SARCOPHAGUS OF THE WEEPING WOMEN, CONSTANTINOPLE.
(Found near Sidon.)

In 1887, an ancient necropolis near Sidon was accidentally discovered. It was found to contain a collection of sarcophagi, mostly of marble from Pentelicus, near Athens, and therefore presumably of Attic sculpture, not the work of Syrian artists. The coffins were empty, save one of Egyptian stone, which contained the body of a Sidonian king, with hieroglyphics showing that it had been brought from Egypt, and a text in Phoenician with his name and curses upon those that

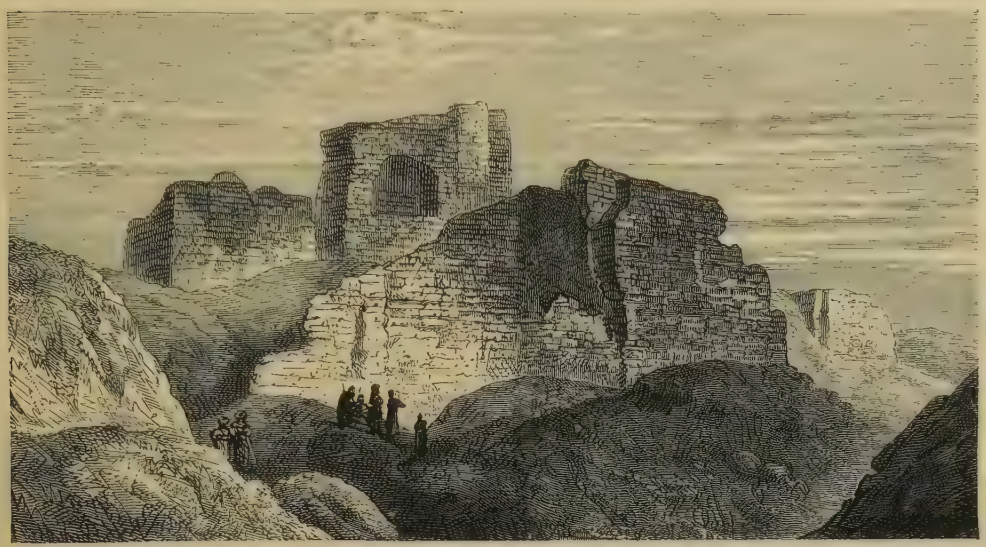
should dare to disturb his peace. There were no inscriptions on the other marble sarcophagi, whose intended occupants remain a mystery.

The sculpture was of the highest merit, of the style of the third century B.C. The battle-scenes shown on the finest sarcophagus, being evidently from the life of Alexander, at first gave rise to the idea that this might be the long sought-for tomb of the great Macedonian. But this was found to be impossible—he was buried at Memphis and his coffin was subsequently removed to Alexandria, where AUGUSTUS saw the corpse. CALIGULA stole the Great ALEXANDER'S breastplate, that he might decorate himself therewith when presiding over the National Games at Rome.

In these days of survivals, we may yet stumble on the ruins of the great man's mausoleum at Alexandria, certainly it will not be found by the shores of lonely, deserted Sidon.

SAIDE—(SIDON): THE CRUSADERS' FORT.

These magnificent sarcophagi were very near coming to the British Museum. But, unfortunately for us, the Turks began to see that it might pay to preserve classic antiquities better than to smash them up for road-making or to burn them for lime. A member of the Constantinople governing classes, Hamdi Bey by name, who had been educated in Paris, advised the Sultan to bring these marble relics of Greek art to Constantinople. Here an old mosque has been converted into a museum for them, and for all future things of the kind that may be discovered in Turkish realms. This is unfortunate—for doubtless Constantinople will one day be bombarded by some union of the Christian powers. The fate of these treasures will then be that which befell the Parthenon in time of war.



BABYLON—"THE KASR."
(Ancient ruins of unknown date.)

I went specially all the way to Constantinople to see these sarcophagi and they are well worthy of a long journey. The sculptures are perfect and at least one of the figures is intended to represent Alexander.

The original colouring, done with great delicacy and taste, remains in many places, and adds much to the beauty of the work. Professor Ernest Gardner thinks that the sculpture is from Attic hands and states[1] that "it is certainly the most perfect in preservation of all the monuments of Greek art that have survived to our time." He also truly adds "much is learnt from the sight of the originals in the museum at Constantinople, which they have at once raised to a very high rank among the collections of Greek antiquities."

The discovery of these important specimens of Hellenic art on a lonely deserted coast, shows what we may expect to be found through the length and breadth of the wide realm of the ancient Seleucid Empire. Only let us hope that when more such finds come to the light of day they may bear some inscription to explain their mysterious origin.

There were several other marble sarcophagi found in this site at Sidon. One of a satrap has the top of the tomb in shape like the Lycian one in the British Museum from Xanthus. Another, with expressive figures of weeping women, shows a good period of Greek art. The figures are touching and refined in effect and evince deep grief without being melodramatic. It is in design the model of an Ionic temple, of purest taste, and like the other one

[1] *Handbook of Greek Sculpture* (Macmillan).

we have described, is of Pentelic marble. Like it also, this tomb bears no trace whatever of an inscription.

ANTIOCH in Syria was one of many cities of the name founded (by SELEUCUS in memory of his father) about 300 B.C. It is probable that many of the coins of the Seleucids were struck here, though some have the mark of the Babylonian mint. The kingdom of Seleucus extended for more than 1,000 miles east and west. Babylon was near its centre, and thus remained an important capital, and must have still been a splendid city. But the Macedonian origin of the Seleucids inclined them to keep near the Mediterranean. They founded many new cities towards the west, and gradually neglected ancient Babylon, which soon fell into decay. Thus Antioch became a prosperous city, and its situation in a beautiful valley on the fine river Orontes made it a favourite residence of the Seleucid monarchs. Antioch has still a striking appearance and possesses its ancient walls and extensive catacombs, but no ruins of importance. In the midst of lovely scenery and fertile plains it should be prosperous, but Turkish rule has paralysed it. It is now called Antakia.

The early coins of SELEUCUS bore types of Alexander the Great [**763**, **764**, Plate XVIII.], heads of Herakles and Zeus Ammon, with Zeus enthroned on the reverse. The crest of Seleucus, an anchor, was frequently introduced. There were also symbols to denote their origin in far-off Macedon, or monograms to denote the mints.

The coin **764** bears the name of SELEUCUS, while an almost identical coin, No. **392** on Plate IX., bears the name of ALEXANDER, and was possibly struck at the same mint. This shows the difficulty of classifying coins of this unsettled period. Perhaps the great Alexander's name was still most powerful in some districts. Nos. **765–768** show quadrigas or bigas of elephants driven by Athena, and possibly point to the time of the alliance of Seleucus with Ptolemy. The elephants seem to be of the African species, which could be tamed in those days, though it is certain Seleucus had plenty of Indian elephants in his armies for guarding the oriental frontiers.

Alexander's race was now extinct, by the murder of his son. His weak-minded half-brother Philip had also been put out of the way.[1]

SELEUCUS on No. **770** gives his own head—a fine portrait. This is one of the earliest coins with a king's likeness on it. Hitherto it had always been the semblance of a deity, a solemn calling of a god to witness that it was of correct weight and pure metal. The little NIKE erecting the trophy is possibly commemorative of his victory over Antigonus. ANTIOCHUS I. now reigns, having been given the rule of the empire east of the Euphrates during his father's lifetime, 293–281 B.C., and reigning alone 281–261 B.C.

[1] NOTE G—Alexander IV., Philip Arrhidaeus, etc.

No. **775**, Plate XIX., is an exceedingly rare gold coin of Antiochus, and a very beautiful one. It shows Apollo, as on the silver coins, but the king's portrait is much finer.

No. **776** gives an older type of portrait, very fine. The APOLLO seated on the Omphalus, on these coins, is excellent work.

ANTIOCHUS II. now appears, represented by a fine portrait, No. **777**. No. **778**, with Antiochus as Hermes, is believed to have been struck in Ionia.

It was during the reign of Antiochus II. that BACTRIA (under DIODOTUS), and PARTHIA as well, revolted and set up kingdoms of their own. DIODOTUS, as we shall see later, copied the coins of the new Bactrian kingdom from those of his late master.

BEYROUT AND THE LEBANON RANGE.

SELEUCUS II. was taken prisoner by the Parthians, No. **779**; this is a youthful portrait before his captivity.

ANTIOCHUS HIERAX, No. **780**, revolted against his brother Seleucus and declared himself king of Asia Minor.

SELEUCUS III. [No. **781**] shows a boyish face with slight beard. ANTIOCHUS, son of SELEUCUS III., is shown as quite a child [**782**], having died young.

Now we come to ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT [**783**], of whom we have a youthful portrait. He had a long reign and a vast extent of sway. A rare variety of his coins has an elephant on the reverse. [**784**.] He warred against Egypt, but made peace with Ptolemy, and gave part of Syria as a dowry with his daughter, whom he married to Ptolemy V. as Cleopatra I., 198 B.C. He crossed

over to Europe, 196 B.C., and took possession of the Thracian Chersonese. This brought him in contact with the Romans, who ordered him to restore the Chersonese to Macedon, but he refused, by the advice of Hannibal who had arrived at his Court. Hannibal pressed him to invade Italy, but he delayed, and did not cross over to Greece till 192 B.C.

The Romans defeated Antiochus at Thermopylae and destroyed his fleet. He was finally beaten by the Romans under Scipio and compelled to sue for peace, giving up all his dominions east of Mount Taurus, and undertaking to pay an enormous fine and to give up all his elephants and ships of war. Hannibal, however, escaped. Antiochus attempted to rob a temple at Elymais to pay the Romans, but the people of the place killed him, 187 B.C. The career of this remarkable man seems to bring the Syrian dynasty nearer to European history, connecting it with Hannibal and the Romans.

SELEUCUS IV. succeeded his father. His portrait is on No. **785**. [Pl. XIX.]

Of ANTIOCHUS IV. we have a fine portrait; he was given as a hostage to the Romans in 188 B.C. [No. **786**]. This coin has a noble figure of enthroned Zeus, a winged Nike with a wreath alighting on his right hand. Some of his coins bear a portrait of his sister Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy V. of Egypt. It was this king who unsuccessfully endeavoured to crush the Jews under the Maccabees.

Of ANTIOCHUS V., who only reigned two years, we have [**787**] a youthful portrait. He was only nine years old, and was put to death by DEMETRIUS I., who seized the throne, 162 B.C.; we have this worthy's portrait on No. **788**.

Then another usurper, ALEXANDER BALAS, reigned for five years, and had his portrait on the coins [**789**, **790**]. The latter coin bears the Ptolemaic eagle, which the Romans subsequently adopted as their standard. Mr. Head says the Seleucid rulers took the Egyptian badge for purposes of trade in the Mediterranean. This coin was struck in Tyre.

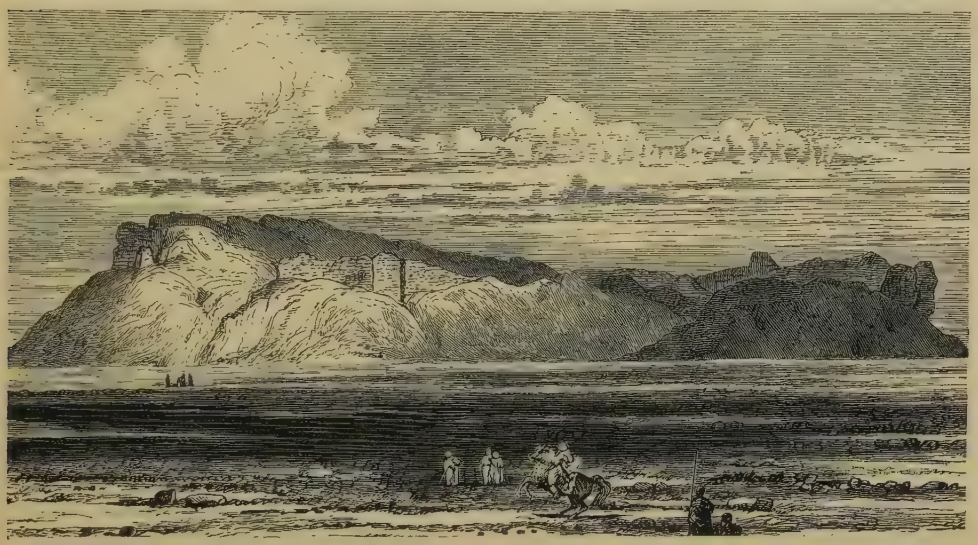
DEMETRIUS II. was young when he came to the throne, as shown on his coins [Nos. **791** and **792**]. He was made prisoner in Parthia, and when he got free regained the throne, ever afterwards wearing his beard, as shown on No. **796** (Plate XX.). In his long absence the throne was filled by ANTIOCHUS VI., who was only seven years old, and is shown as a child, with radiate crown denoting his early death, No. **793** and **794**. The DIOSCURI appear on this coin, exactly similar to the Bactrian pieces of same date.

ANTIOCHUS VII. reigned next, when Demetrius was still a prisoner in Parthia. He besieged Jerusalem, and captured it, 133 B.C. Then DEMETRIUS came to his own again, as has been told, and ruled for five years, "bearded like a pard."

ALEXANDER II. was set up by Ptolemy, and ruled long enough to give us his portrait on coins [**797**, Plate XX.].

CLEOPATRA was a daughter of Ptolemy VI., by his wife (another Cleopatra, who was his sister). There are coins of hers with her own portrait alone. But the one in my collection shows this enterprising lady's portrait [**798**] beside that of her son, ANTIOCHUS VIII., who was nicknamed Grypus—or the "hook-nosed." This lady not caring for her eldest son, put him to death, and ruled Syria along with her son "Grypus." He, in his turn, grew tired of his mother and poisoned her.

Grypus was a powerful king, and ruled thirty years. I have several portraits of him [**798–800.**] -[Plate XX.] He was assassinated, 96 B.C.



THE MUJELIBE—BABYLON.

ANTIOCHUS IX. (CYZICENUS) was called from CYZICUS, where he was reared [**801**]. But he fell in battle, with the son of Grypus, 95 B.C. The reverse of coin No. **801** was struck at Tarsus, and is curious. It represents the altar, or funeral pyre of Sandan, with peculiar devices in addition.

ANTIOCHUS X. was son of CYZICENUS and reigned nine years after having slain the potentate who had killed *his* father.

PHILIPPUS, second son of Grypus, ruled for seven years [**803–804**]. We have two good portraits of him.

The great Seleucid dynasty was well-nigh effete; marrying their near kin, poisonings, assassinations, and war between brothers did not seem to agree with them, and so their last king, ANTIOCHUS XII. (the last of the five sons of old "hook-nose") had to appeal to TIGRANES, king of Armenia, for protection against his relations. This Tigranes accorded. He quietly took possession of

THE FORTUNE OF ANTIOCH.
(Vatican Museum.)

the Syrian Empire, and ruled over Armenia, Mesopotamia, Cappadocia, and Cilicia (83–69 B.C.).

But the Romans came on the scene and were too much for him. Lucullus defeated Tigranes 69 B.C., and wiped out the great empire of the Seleucids.

The coin of Tigranes is curious [**805**]. [Pl. XX.] He wears a golden Persian tiara. On the reverse is Tyche of Antioch seated, the river Orontes represented as a female swimming at her feet. This device seems a rude attempt to portray a celebrated statue of the Tyche, or Fortune of Antioch by the sculptor EUTYCHIDES, now in Rome.

In Roman times, MARK ANTONY and CLEOPATRA (VII) ruled at ANTIOCHEIA ad Orontem, the district then being called SELEUKIS and PIERIA. Unfortunately this coin [No. **806**] has never been a good one and is much worn. I subjoin a portrait of the celebrated Egyptian queen (from the British Museum) showing her at about this epoch. It is the only reliable portrait of this wonderful woman, except what is found on the few coins of hers. But the nose has been restored, and may be a quite incorrect feature. The intellectual head is shown, but it bears little trace of the beauty which proved fatal to all who came within its influence. One who could converse with any foreign ambassador to her Court in his own language, and whose manners and voice possessed an irresistible charm, as Plutarch tells us, must have been a most remarkable woman.

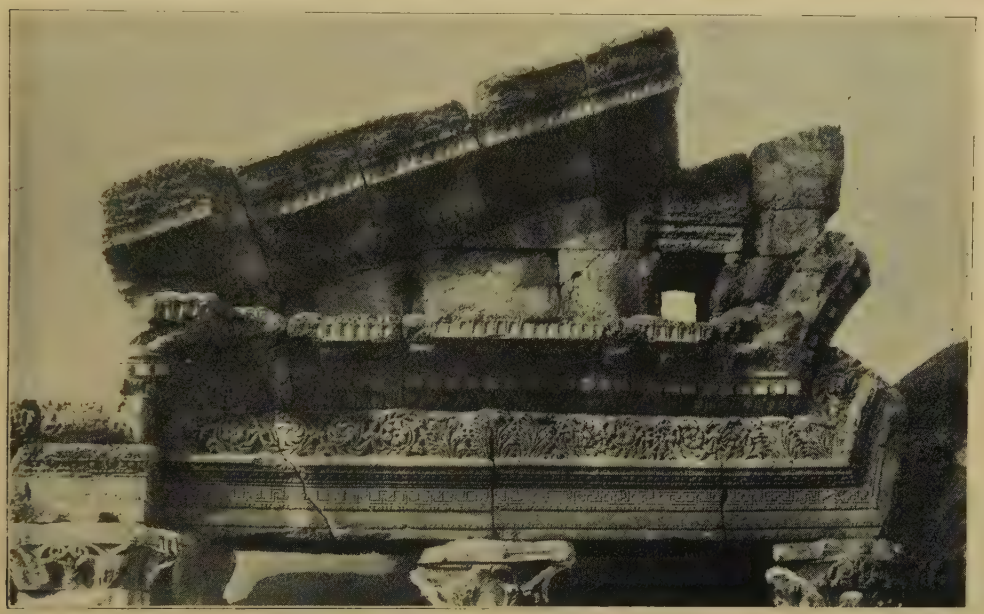
EGYPTIAN COIN OF CLEOPATRA VII.

CLEOPATRA VII.
(British Museum)

As another memorial of Roman rule in this part of the world I have a coin of ANTIOCHEIA bearing a good portrait of Augustus, whom CLEOPATRA might possibly

have enslaved, had she been younger [No. **807**]. We have Tyche of Antioch seated on a rock. She wears the turreted crown and veil. At her feet is the Orontes swimming [as in **805**]. This is another rendering of the celebrated statue engraved above. The lengthy inscription is in Greek, although issued by Latin conquerors.

SELEUKEIA was the port of Antioch. On coin No. **808** we have the bust of Seleukeia with turreted crown. On the reverse a quaint representation of a thunderbolt on a throne, with various adjuncts [Pl. XX.].



DAMASCUS—REMAINS OF A CLASSIC BUILDING

DAMASCUS is a most ancient city but seems to have been eclipsed by Antioch in the Seleucid period, though many coins of that dynasty were struck there. Its splendid rivers make it still a populous and a prosperous place and there are ruins of classic times which have never been properly explored.

The Empire of the Seleucids had absorbed or blotted out all that remained of ancient PHOENICIA. ARADUS was an old town on an island off the Phoenician coast, the most northern of that old state. The Phoenicians had no money of their own, but began to coin for purposes of trade, about the same time in Tyre and Sidon, in the end of the fifth century B.C. No. **809** is one of these early pieces. The figure of their fish-god DAGON, and their galley with its row of shields, the dolphin and hippocamp all evince their maritime proclivities.

Their god MELKART [**810**] looks like a portrait of some hero, and on the

reverse we again have the galley, with figure at the prow, and Semitic inscription, while **811** has similar, but better style of work. A later coin, No. **812**, shows a monetary convention with EPHESUS, with the attributes of its Artemis-worship, a bee and a stag, with a palm tree to show its Syrian connexion.

BYBLUS, a town at the foot of Mount Lebanon, affords a strange coin of the fourth century—a galley with a lion's head, three shields above the bulwarks, a hippocamp under, a lion devouring a bull, part incuse, part in relief, a very extraordinary style, bearing a Phoenician inscription.

TYRE and SIDON seem naturally to be mentioned together.

Of TYRUS, No. **817**, Plate XXI. is one of its earliest coins, 450 B.C. MELKART riding on a hippocamp, and an owl, with flail, sceptre and crook, very curious, almost Egyptian symbols. The later piece, No. **818**, is very different: a fine head of the Tyrian Hercules, possibly from a noted statue, and the Egyptian eagle on the reverse.

Of SIDON, we have a fourth century coin [**814**] with galley and its row of shields. On the reverse KING ARTAXERXES in a car drawn by three horses, very curious. Of later times, **815** gives us a fine head of TYCHE of SIDON with turreted crown and the Egyptian eagle.

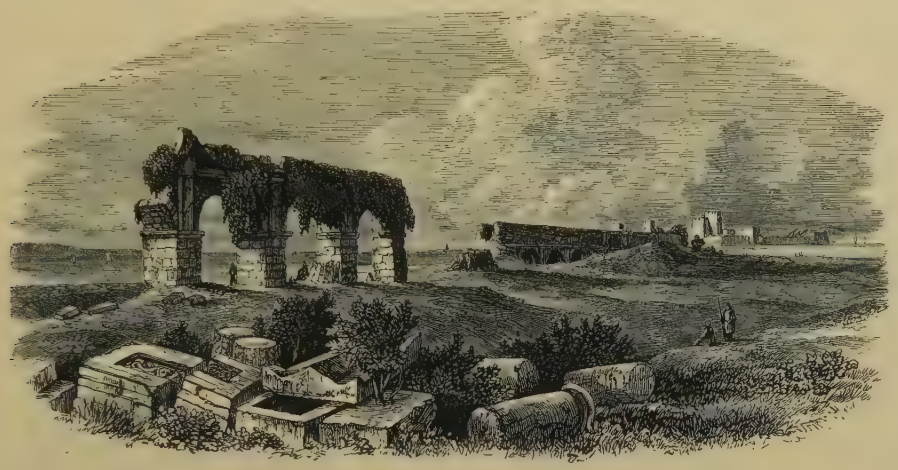
TRIPOLIS was formed of colonies from the *three cities* of ARADUS, TYRUS and SIDON. We have a remarkable piece with the *jugate* heads of the DIOSCURI. TYCHE with long inscription on the reverse [No. **816**, Plate XXI.].

THE PORT OF TRIPOLI, SYRIA.

TYRE, SIDON and TRIPOLI exist but in miserable condition compared with their former magnificence. TRIPOLI has still considerable trade and is in the centre of well-cultivated groves of orange, lemon, and mulberry trees. Noble plane trees and poplars, and sweet-scented shrubs give a pleasing aspect to

the surroundings, but it is an unhealthy region. The mosques have all been Christian churches, and there are Gothic arcades through the town, but no classic antiquities as yet discovered.

TYRE, "whose merchants were princes, whose traffickers the honorable of the earth" (*Ezekiel* xxvii, *Isaiah* xxiii, 8), is now a mean, paltry town, its



RUINS OF TYRE.

harbour silted up, the very picture of utter desolation. Red granite pillars, once part of a temple or palace, and the ruins of the old cathedral, are all the ancient remains to be seen.

SIDON, now called Saide, is still a striking-looking place from outside, with walls and towers. A bridge of seven arches leads to the island on which the castle stands. It has still considerable trade, but modern BEYROUT has greatly eclipsed it and has become one of the busiest ports in the Levant.

A coin of Babylon under Seleucus, No. **820**, may be mentioned here. The windy wilderness, and poisonous swamp, that Babylon has now become, is difficult to account for. In the time of Seleucus it was a flourishing centre of a rich and prosperous district. Possibly the neglect of the irrigation works when it fell from its position of a capital, and failure to keep the Euphrates within bounds, has gradually effaced all the dikes and canals on which Babylon's very existence depended. The desolation of the site of Babylon is awful to behold. Enormous mounds, mountains of masonry indeed, rise up, miles apart, out of the marshy plain. Only partial investigation of such a vast district, once the site of the greatest city in the world, has been made, and for so far, no remains of the time of the Seleucid dynasty. But in their day it was an important and flourishing place. For that matter, there are no remains of

Seleucid towns, castles, or palaces as yet unearthed. We know little of this great line of princes themselves, and nothing yet of their abodes. Asia Minor and Syria are full of sculptured rocks and slabs, and inscriptions abound in Hittite (and other lost languages) as well as in Greek and Latin.

An Egyptian inscription exists, cut in the rock, by the Dog River near Beyrout, on which Rameses the Great records his victories in these parts. On the same rocky wall is a record of Esarhaddon of Assyria. With these memorials of 1000 years before the Seleucid time, one would suppose that there are also

SCULPTURED ROCKS ON THE DOG RIVER, NEAR BEYROUT.

The great inscription is of Rameses II., about 1260 B.C. The figure is one of Esarhaddon, of Assyria. On the opposi side of the ravine is an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, about 600 B.C.

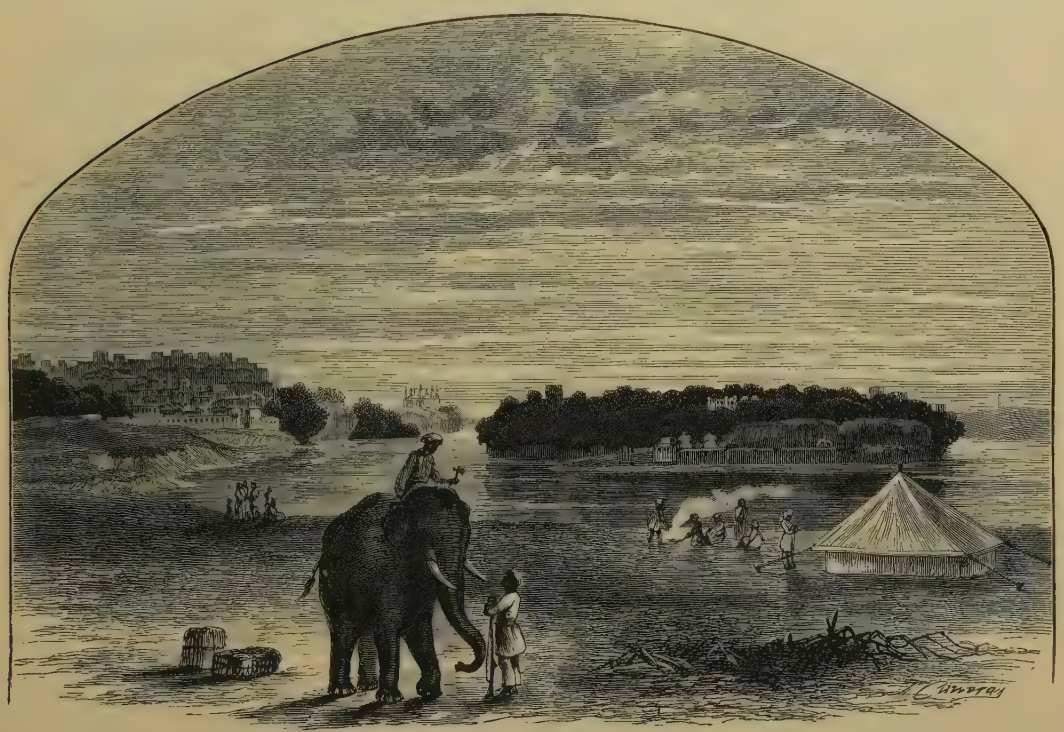
records to be found to tell us something of these once powerful successors of Alexander.

When in Syria we may mention the coin of JERUSALEM [No. **819**, Plate XXI.], of the date of the revolt of SIMON MACCABEUS, 143–135 B.C. This is a shekel, the earliest Jewish money.[1] As such it is one of the "pieces of silver" mentioned in the New Testament. The Hebrew inscription translates "Jerusalem the Holy."

[1] When ALEXANDER THE GREAT entered Jerusalem in 332 B.C. on his conquering march, he is said to have treated the High Priest with great courtesy, being impressed with the dignity of his demeanour, and therefore spared and protected the ancient city which he had meant to destroy because the inhabitants had refused submission to him.

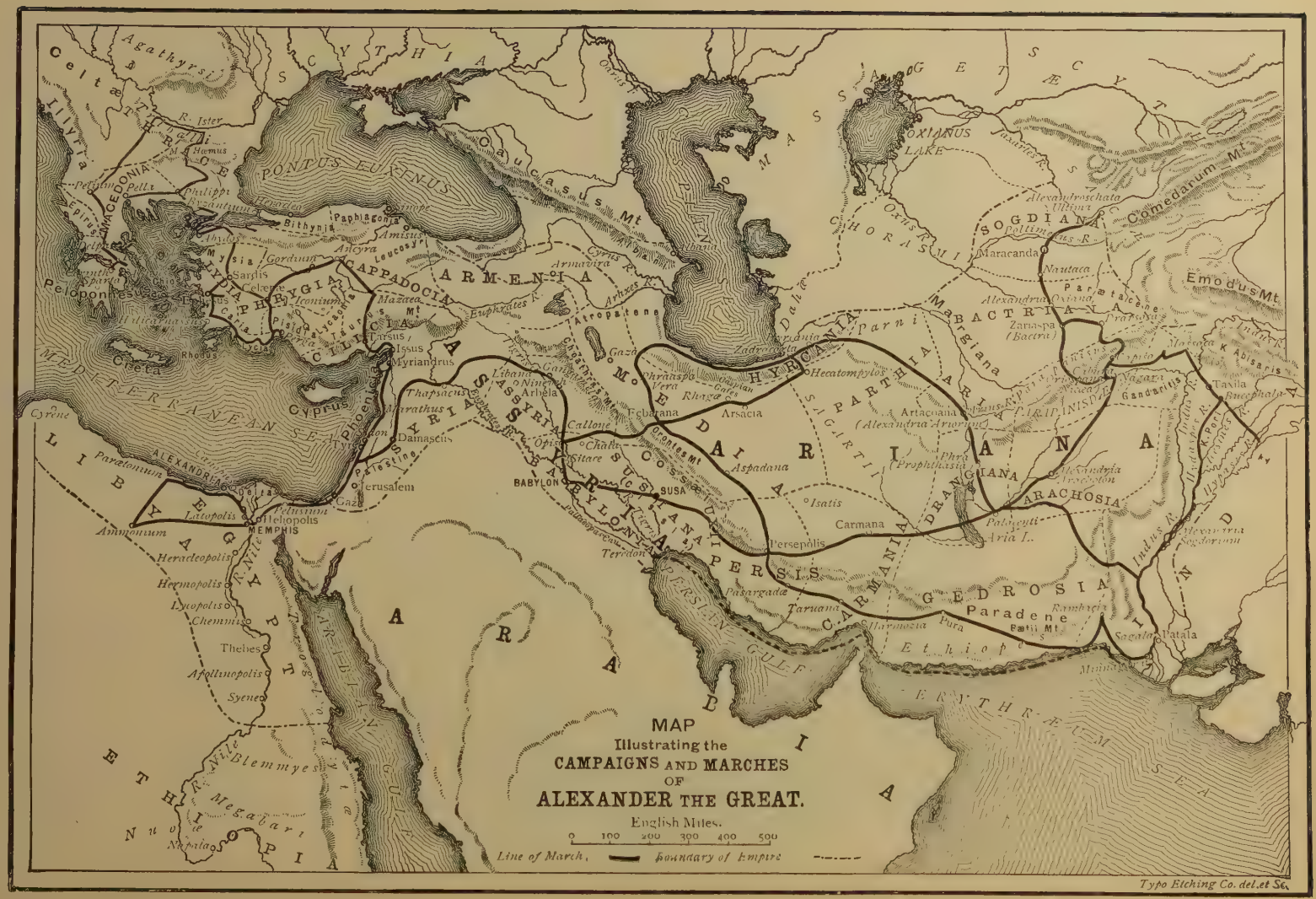
CHAPTER XXI

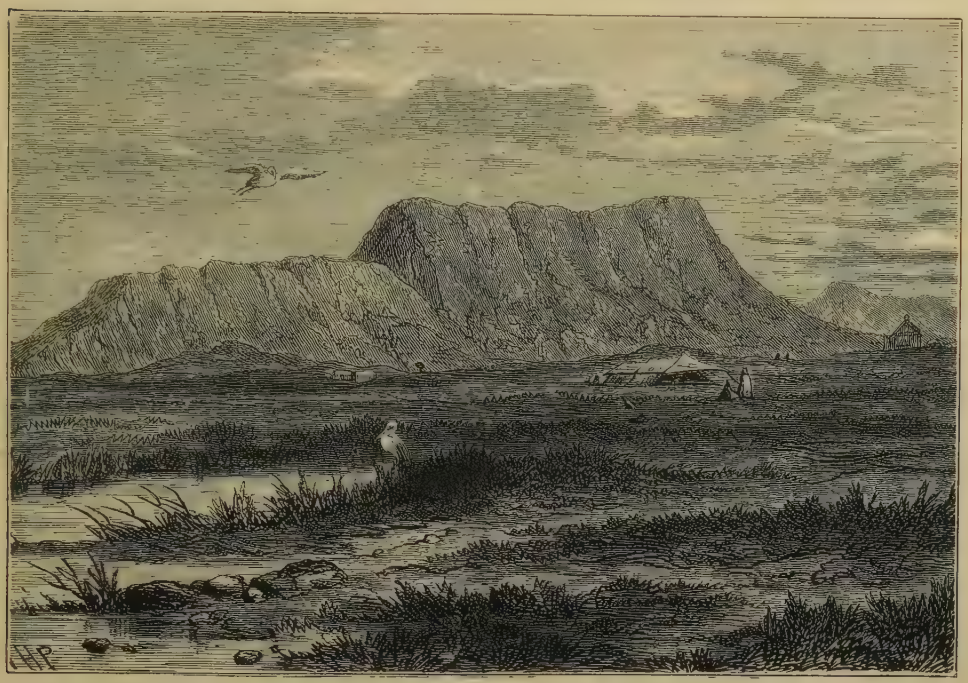
THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGNS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT —THE FOUNDING OF ALEXANDRIA



THE INDUS (WHENCE ALEXANDER'S ADMIRAL, NEARCHUS, SAILED FOR THE PERSIAN GULF).

MACEDONIA—GREECE—ASIA MINOR—SYRIA—EGYPT—BABYLON—PERSIA—
ARIANA—PARTHIA—BACTRIA—INDIA.


MAP
Illustrating the
CAMPAIGNS AND MARCHES
OF
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
English Miles.
0 100 200 300 400 500
Line of March.
Boundary of Empire
Typo Etching Co. del. et Sc.



The Site of Susa (the Shushan of the Prophet Daniel).

CHAPTER XXI

ALEXANDER'S ROUTE TO INDIA [1]

"Mark Alexander's life well."—Shakespeare.

"Is he then dead? Can great Doolkarnein die?
Or can his endless hosts elsewhere be needed?"[2]—Leigh Hunt.

It may seem foreign to the study of Greek Numismatics to ramble so far afield as Persia, Ariana,[3] Parthia, Sogdiana, Bactria and India. And yet, though few coins with any claim to Greek origin ever found use in those countries, Bactria possesses such a splendid collection of true Hellenic mintage that we may be pardoned for saying a few words about the links in the chain that connected a remote colony, far beyond the limits of the Indian Caucasus,

[1] I hope my digression may be pardoned, but it seemed a wide leap of 2000 miles from Europe to Bactria, and I thought to fill in the gap by mention of places at intervals along Alexander's wonderful journey from his native Macedonia to the Indus. Those who know it already can skip this part of the book.

[2] Note Q—Doolkarnein.

[3] Ariana was the general name of the eastern provinces of the ancient Persian Empire lying between Assyria and India. Sogdiana was the north-eastern province lying beyond Ariana and Bactria, and had been conquered by Cyrus for the Persian Empire.

with ancient Hellas. I therefore propose to say a few words about Alexander's wonderful marches into Asia, even if, in so doing, I may seem to go over some ground which we have already trodden. I append a map of the countries traversed by the Greek armies, from 333 to 323 B.C., when the death of the great Macedonian terminated all his ambitious schemes for conquering the world. Doubtless, had his life been spared, this pioneer of commerce—founder of scores of "Alexandrias," each chosen for its position for commanding trade—would have left many consolidated states, such as BACTRIA, which had, from its isolated position, to take care of itself after the departure of the conqueror's armies. BACTRIA was for seventy years considered a part of the Seleucid Empire. Parthia, Persia and the rest seem never to have come under Hellenic influence in the same manner, although they had coins—some of them with Greek inscriptions—after the break-up of the ascendency of the Seleucid Empire beyond the Tigris. ALEXANDER came of a warlike race and was bred to the enterprise of his life. His father, PHILIP, had him specially trained in athletics, inured to active military life, practised in manœuvring the Macedonian phalanx and in rapid movements of cavalry. Nor was his literary education neglected. ARISTOTLE, the greatest of philosophers, was his tutor, and he was made to associate with other literary men whom Philip drew to his court at Pella. Philip, after vanquishing the older Greek states one by one, stood out as the champion of united Hellas. DEMOSTHENES in his famous "Philippics" strove to rouse the Greeks' antipathy to him. But he played his game so well, that in a congress held at Corinth in 338 B.C. he was actually selected (by every state but Sparta) to lead the Greeks against their common enemy, the Persians. Meantime Philip had trained his soldiers well and conquered all his northern neighbours. He also acquired the rich gold and silver mines near Philippi which filled his war chest.

Had Philip been satisfied with his one wife OLYMPIAS, he might have lived to carry out his ambitious views, but he offended her by espousing also Cleopatra, the daughter of one of his generals. Olympias was a king's daughter, a beautiful and high-spirited woman. She left Philip's court in indignation for that of her brother (the King of Epirus). Alexander deeply loved his mother and warmly espoused her cause. Shortly after this Philip was assassinated, 330 B.C., and not without blame being thrown on Olympias and her son.

ALEXANDER became king of Macedon at twenty, and his mother returned to Pella. The Greeks assembled at the Isthmus of Corinth, and (with the exception of Sparta) confirmed the command against Persia. When he was absent in the north, quelling the barbarians on his frontier, Thebes revolted against Macedon. By night marches Alexander descended on them, and destroyed their city, sparing only the house of PINDAR. The unfortunate

Thebans were either killed or sold into slavery, 335 B.C. The Spartans he never even noticed. From this time onward, Alexander was acknowledged as the leader of Hellenism, and gradually the old Grecian states lost their individual importance.

THE BATTLE OF ISSUS.
(Mosaic from Pompeii. Naples Museum.)

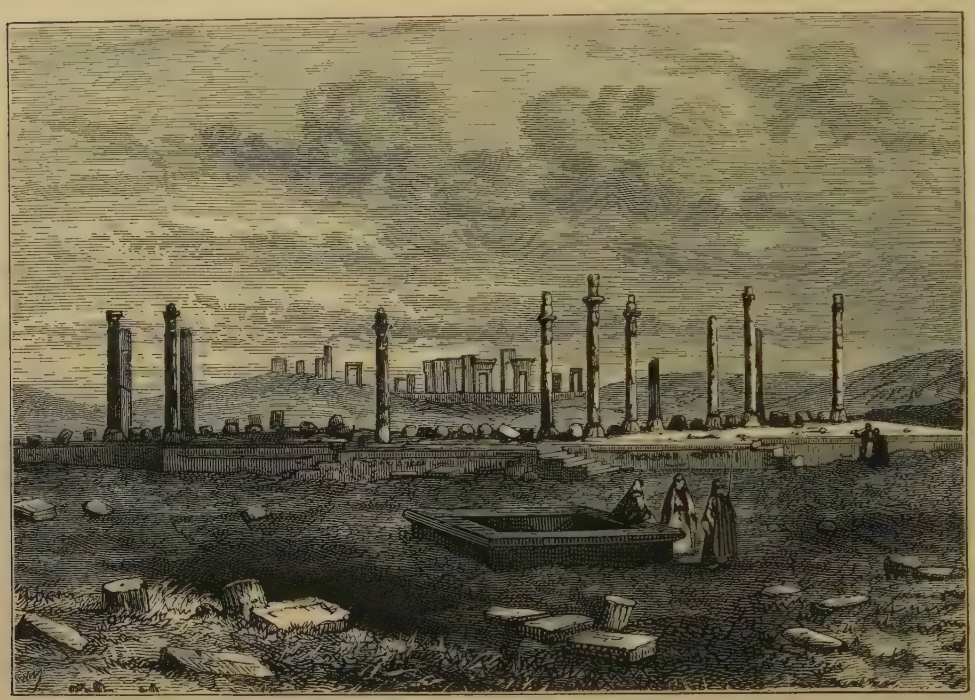
ALEXANDER crossed the Hellespont, 334 B.C., with 35,000 trained soldiers. The Persian satraps had assembled a great army, but the Macedonian attack was irresistible and the rapidity of Alexander's action completely routed them, at the Granicus, in Mysia. One by one all the great towns of Asia Minor submitted. HALICARNASSUS made a stand under the Persian general, the Rhodian MEMNON, but succumbed in the autumn of the same year. Alexander now marched into PHRYGIA and PAMPHYLIA, and cut the famous knot at Gordium. DARIUS collected a second army, and these Alexander utterly defeated at the river ISSUS, beyond Tarsus, the "Great King" escaping, leaving his wife and family prisoners. Alexander treated them with extreme gentleness and respect.[1]

Alexander conquered PHOENICIA and SYRIA and marched into Egypt, where he remained long enough to plan ALEXANDRIA, and make a pilgrimage to the oasis of ZEUS AMMON in the Libyan desert. Here the Oracle saluted

[1] Alexander married one of the daughters of Darius 325 B.C., to secure the allegiance of the Persians.

him as the Son of Ammon. In 331 Alexander again set out to meet Darius, who had collected another great army, half a million of armed men. These Alexander utterly routed at Arbela, in Assyria, having pursued the flying host for fifty miles. Darius fled to Ecbatana.

Alexander conquered Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis. Early in 330 B.C. he followed Darius into Media and Parthia, where Darius was murdered by Bessus, satrap of Bactria.



Persepolis, present State of the Ruins.

Rapidly moving his army eastwards, he subdued Parthia, Ariana and in 329 B.C. crossed the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, across Bactria and Sogdiana, and seized Bessus, who was put to death. The Oxus and Jaxartes were crossed. Bactria gave him trouble, and this region was not subdued till 328 B.C.

In 327 he captured a mountain fortress where a prince of Sogdiana had deposited his wife and daughters. Alexander himself was captured by the extreme beauty of Princess Roxana,[1] whom he married. (She was the mother of his only son, Alexander Aegus, born after his father's death.) This connexion with Bactria, and the remoteness of the place, away behind the Indian

[1] Note R—Roxana and Olympias, etc.

mountain chains, may have led to its importance as an advanced outpost of Hellenic civilisation, and to its preservation of the Greek customs, religion and language, which it retained for several centuries. Alexander's nature underwent a change at this period. He assumed the manners of an Oriental despot, and possibly his mind began to give way, for he was subject to fits of ungovernable rage. Plots were formed against his life, which he crushed with cruel severity. At the Hydaspes, in the PUNJAB, he was opposed by Porus, an Indian king, whom he conquered, and reinstated in his kingdom. To this day India is full of stories of his great deeds. One of these appears in RUDYARD KIPLING'S latest work, *Kim* (p. 47), published October 1901—and is of course authentic:

"'The last of the Great Ones,' said the Sikh with authority, 'was SIKANDER JULKARN (Alexander the Great). He paved the streets of Jullundur and built a great tank at Umballa. That pavement holds to this day; and the tank is there also.'" (NOTE Q.—Julkarn.)

Alexander meant to conquer all India, but in the Punjab his soldiers, worn out with long marches and constant military service, mutinied, and he was obliged to lead them back to Europe (327 B.C.). He built a fleet of ships on the Hydaspes (now known as the Julum river) and embarking 8,000 men sailed down the Indus to the Indian Ocean, which he reached in the middle of 326 B.C. All the states he passed submitted to his rule, most of them without a struggle. NEARCHUS was sent homeward with the ships to the Persian Gulf, while Alexander marched to PERSEPOLIS and SUSA, which he reached in 325. Here he rested and allowed 10,000 of his troops to take native wives. He also enlisted many Asiatics in his army and taught them Macedonian tactics. He entered BABYLON early in 323 B.C. He determined to make Babylon the capital of his empire, and was planning a conquest of Arabia and the Western world, when he died, after an illness of eleven days, at the age of 32.

ALEXANDER was the most wonderful man, not only of his age, but, in his peculiar qualities, of all time. Had he lived a few years he would undoubtedly have conquered Carthage and nipped the growing power of Rome. What Western Europe would have been, had it been Hellenized, it is impossible to imagine. He was no bloodthirsty tyrant. His progress was not marked by rapine and ruin, as was that of Asiatics. He carried Greek literature and civilisation wherever he went, to counteract the brutal barbarism of the "Great King's" rule.[1] He cultivated the sciences and encouraged learning of

[1] What Asia might have been had he been spared! He contemplated a flotilla for the great void CASPIAN SEA, thus anticipating the Russians by 2,200 years. He had undertaken the canalisation of the Euphrates, which would have saved Babylon, and had planned a line of vessels from the river's mouth, by the Persian Gulf, to India.

every kind. Through him India was made known to the West, and a way opened to it for trade in the products of the remote East. He founded commercial centres for peaceful trade at every important point. He was brave, chivalrous, generous, and just by nature. His mother, whom he much resembled, had shown touches of mental disorder at times. An over-worn mind and want of rest produced mental aberrations and wild actions in the later days of her son. The stories of his excesses at the wine-cup are possibly fictions, and his naturally robust constitution, with proper medical attention, should have saved him. He may have been poisoned, for he was surrounded by ambitious men, each of whom only thought of himself when his illness deprived him of the power of action.

ALEXANDER is not much loved by numismatists. He destroyed Greek autonomy, and after his time few good coins were struck. But had he lived long enough he might, with his vast intellect, his culture, and his zeal, have given the world an interesting series of coins. This part of his renown was unfulfilled.

I now return to my coins. PERSIA kept to its ancient issue of DARICS, called from the great DARIUS (Hystaspes), who lived (521–486 B.C.) down to the time of Darius Codomanus (338–336), who was conquered by Alexander the Great. Herodotos tells us that the first Darius issued coins of pure metal and true weight, and that Asia Minor was full of them; Xerxes having four millions of these gold coins with him there. But as these have no inscriptions and are much alike it is impossible to fix their date.

The coinage of ancient Persia has nothing artistic about it. But in the days of Croesus, and afterwards, DARICS are often heard of and were much used in commerce. No. **821**, Pl. XXI., dates from the fifth century B.C., and is one of these. It shows the "Great King" bearded, running, right, in Persian dress, with bow and spear in his hands. Not much art in this piece, but solid bullion of good weight. A silver piece [No. **822**] of similar period, is a SIGLOS, another specimen of Persian currency of rather barbaric aspect [Plate XXI.].

BACTRIANA

This was originally a province of the Seleucids, and thus was in a manner an offshoot from that wide Empire. BACTRIA lay between India and Tartary and is possibly now represented by BALKH. This outlying province of north-west India was subdued by Alexander the Great, and formed part of the Seleucid Empire until 248 B.C. when its governor, DIODOTUS, revolted from ANTIOCHUS II. and founded the Greek kingdom of Bactria, which at one time

extended from the Oxus to the Ganges. This lasted for two centuries when it succumbed to the irruption of Scythian barbarians. Bactria was well watered by the Oxus, and seems in those days to have been fertile and well cultivated.

It had been an ancient place and was called the "Mother of Cities." The ruins extend over twenty miles, but not a single Greek inscription, and no classic remains, have ever been found upon the site. The place seems to be no earlier than Mohammedan times. The present BALKH is only a large village, surrounded with a mud wall, but it was, 2000 years ago, the centre of a large and independent kingdom. Alexander settled his Greek mercenaries

PLAINS NORTH OF THE HIMALAYAS.
(The mountains crossed by Alexander's army on the way to Sogdiana.)

there, and his disabled Macedonian soldiers. It retained the Greek language and issued Greek coins for several centuries, till the Hellenic tongue and civilisation gradually became debased and were at last extinguished.

The Hindoo Koosh mountains separated Bactria from ALEXANDRIA (now Kandahar) which Alexander had intended to be the metropolis of this part of his Indian Empire. The very existence of Bactria was forgotten, and it is never mentioned in history as an independent Greek state.

The fact of its existence for several centuries as such was mainly brought to light in a most extraordinary manner, in recent times. Major-General Cunningham, when quartered in the north-western provinces of India, found

silver and bronze coins with Greek inscriptions in circulation in the bazaars, getting them in exchange for British money, when small pieces were required to pay the troops. He collected all the types he could find among these, and they were found in hundreds, still in circulation.

Cunningham was a numismatist, and from these ancient pieces he eventually pieced out a History of Bactria! and became *the* authority on the subject, publishing several scholarly essays in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and elsewhere on the matter. These essays are still regarded as important textbooks on Bactrian coinage and history. Cunningham's collection is now mainly preserved in the British Museum, but many of my best specimens came from his cabinet, which was dispersed at his death. The whole thing is a numismatic romance. We seem unlikely to learn more about this forgotten people, unless some discoveries be made on the spot. A settlement of Greek origin, retaining its language and civilisation for centuries, must have left some traces of Hellenic art behind them, one would hope, but nothing has reached us yet. It seems to me that the spade, properly used, would unearth ruins of Greek temples which such cultivated people would certainly have built.

ARMLET, ONE OF A PAIR, SOLID GOLD.

(One in the British Museum, among other objects found with it; the second armlet is at South Kensington Museum.)

ARMLET, gold, massive, and penannular; a curved cylinder terminating in representations of fabulous monsters combining the forms of birds and animals. Parts of the surface are hollowed out, and other parts fitted with cloisons, formerly enriched with jewels or filled in with some kind of enamel. Found on the banks of the Oxus about 1879–80.

A great treasure of prehistoric gold ornaments, said to have been discovered on the banks of the river Oxus, came to the British Museum some ten years ago; but their style is barbaric, although some are beautiful and bear traces of having been inlaid with precious stones or enamel. There is no inscription, however, on any of them, and the native dealer who brought them to England would not tell, if he knew, the precise locality whence they came.

The inscriptions on the early Bactrian coins are in good Greek and the art is excellent. Some of the portraits are the finest ever found on coins, and are most characteristic. Later, the quality of the art gradually deteriorates. The Greek letters become queer, or incorrect; then the spelling is wrong and the

fabric of the coin becomes poor and the weight deficient. Afterwards only one side bears Greek, and the other side has the translation in another language of native India. Finally, about the first century of our era, the Greek disappears altogether.

It is a sad picture of the heroic struggles of a Greek colony, gradually dying off, surrounded by illiterate aborigines; their children and grandchildren losing their ancestral tongue, and finally being swallowed up by brutal, ignorant, uncultivated surroundings.

My first coin of BACTRIA is a rare possession, gold coins of the country being seldom found. It is a gold coin of DIODOTUS [**823**, Plate XXI.], the first independent Greek king. Diodotus had been governor of the country, but

HINDOO KOOSH (INDIAN CAUCASUS) MOUNTAINS.
(Alexander's army penetrated this range of mountains on its way to Bactria.)

revolted from Antiochus II. of Syria, 248 B.C. It is in perfect condition, and bears a striking portrait of this founder of the kingdom, a fine head of a shaven Greek. Zeus is shown in fighting attitude, with aegis and thunderbolt, eagle and wreath.

EUTHYDEMUS I. (contemporary with Antiochus III. of Syria) gives a silver coin [**824**] with a fine portrait as a young man; on the r. a good figure of Herakles. No. **825** shows the same king in middle life. No. **826** supplies his portrait in old age.

The next monarch represented in the collection, AGATHOCLES [827] though on a small coin, is a good portrait. The reverse is peculiar—Zeus

THE KHYBER PASS.
(Traversed by Alexander's armies.)

holding a statuette of Hecate with torch in each hand. Agathocles seems to have been contemporary with the next king—perhaps ruling a separate province.

ANTIMACHUS [**828**], whose portrait is remarkable. The broad Macedonian helmet or kausia, with the king's strong features underneath it, make one of the finest portraits of the time (190–160 B.C.).

EUCRATIDES gives a wonderful set of portraits [**829–833**]. The one with bare head [**829**] reminds us of Louis Quatorze, while the same king in helmet of peculiar form [**831**], like a modern pith sun-helmet, is very striking. The

DISTANT VIEW OF OLD KANDAHAR (ANCIENTLY ALEXANDRIA).
(From Sale's *Defence of Jellalabad.* Lent by the India Office.)

Dioscuri on horseback on the reverse are almost identical with those on coins of Syria of forty years later [**794**]. The smaller coins of Eucratides [**830**, **832**, **833**] are all varied, but bear similar portraits.

HELIOCLES, the next ruler, was the last Greek king. His date is known—160–120 B.C. His portrait [**834**] shows the strong family likeness to his predecessors. The smaller coins of this monarch tell the tale of decay—**835** is almost barbarous in style, and **836** has the Greek inscription blundered.

Greek was dying out.

The coins of the next king, ANTIALKIDAS [**837–842**], show further *decadence* of Hellenic knowledge; still the portraits are good. Greek is only on one side of the coins now, and translations into various native languages on the other.

Greek was becoming an unknown tongue.

Then we have LYSIAS, with his portrait [843] and bilingual inscription APOLLODOTUS I. and APOLLODOTUS II. [849.] Bilingual inscriptions, and the Indian humped bull introduced.

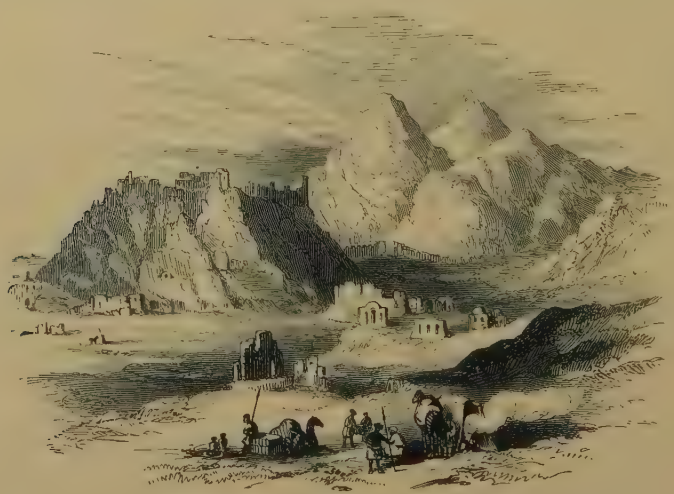
MENANDER [851, 852], two remarkable portraits. HIPPOSTRATOS [854], HERMAIOS [855], with four portraits, but the fine Greek work no longer obtainable. Menander is mentioned by Strabo.

Successive monarchs' names are found on coins, mostly in defective Greek, viz., MAUES, AZES, AZILISES, GONDOPHARES, SOTER MEGAS, KADAPHES, KADPHISES, KANISHKA, HUVISHKA [858–879], and show a gradual deterioration of art, and growing ignorance of Greek. These coins probably come down to the first or second century A.D., and show how the Greek element was lost from want of communication with Europe and the West.

Bactria was the great depot for the silk trade in early times. The opening up of the Red Sea route to India had brought the silks to Egypt, instead of across Asia by caravans to the Euphrates and Byzantium.

News has been brought to India recently (1890-1) by officers of the Indian Educational Department, of the discovery of lost, deserted cities in Chinese Turkestan in which traces of Greek civilisation have been found. So we may hope that successful researches will yet be made in Bactriana, and the sites of lost Greek cities be found there, with inscriptions, sculptures and buildings of their time. Light may thus be thrown on the life of the forgotten Indian colonies founded by Alexander the Great.

At present we have only their coins, which have taught us what we know, and make us wish for more knowledge.



KANDAHAR, THE INDIAN ALEXANDRIA—THE ANCIENT CITADEL.
(From Sale's *Defence of Jellalabad.*)

CHAPTER XXII

THE GREEKS IN EGYPT—ALEXANDER THE GREAT—THE PTOLEMIES

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
(Bronze statue from Herculaneum. Naples Museum.)

ALEXANDRIA—NAUCRATIS—THE FAYUM—PTOLEMAIC TEMPLES—CLEOPATRA VII.—EGYPT UNDER THE ROMANS—UNDER BRITISH GUIDANCE.

THE CITY PLANNED BY ALEXANDER THE GREAT, AND ITS RELATION TO THE MODERN ALEXANDRIA.

(Lent by Mr. John Murray.)

THE CANAL FROM THE NILE, ALEXANDRIA.

CHAPTER XXII

"It flows through old hush'd Egypt and its sands
Like some grave mighty thought threading a dream,
And times and things, as in that vision, seem
Keeping along it their eternal stands."—

LEIGH HUNT.

WE are now back again to the Mediterranean, and land at Alexandria—the only city of the name now maintaining its importance. For the great Alexander had great belief in his own name, and every country, almost every province he conquered had its Alexandria.

This wonderful man, the most extraordinary and most picturesque outcome of Hellenism, would have left behind him a still greater fame had his life been spared for a few years.[1]

Alexandria he meant to be the model emporium of the trade between East and West. It is said he drew the plans of the city and port with his own hand. The ancient port, or much of it, has sunk beneath the waves; of the city something may yet be recovered by judicious excavation.

Mr. John Murray has kindly lent me the accompanying map, from his *Guide to Egypt*, which gives some idea of what the Alexandria of the days of the Ptolemies may have been. DEINOCHARES was the architect employed to give effect to Alexander's plans, but it is difficult to trace out the position of the lost city, in the confused, irregular, incongruous Alexandria of to-day.

If so little is known of Alexander's city, still less is known of its great

[1] He chose Alexandria for the commercial centre of the world. It was his intention to conquer the Carthaginians and make the Mediterranean an Hellenic Lake.

originator. Most of the stories of his later life seem untrustworthy, and it is probable that he was not the sensual and impulsive madman that some biographers represent. We have even no authentic portrait of the hero. One bust, preserved in the British Museum, was found at Alexandria, and may be the work of Lysippus, or a copy of a bronze by him. Another, preserved at Naples and found at Herculaneum, may be also after Lysippus; while one, at Florence, called the "Dying Alexander," resembles this sculptor's work, but may not be the hero's likeness at all. Another, in the Louvre, though duly labelled in old Greek lettering, seems to differ much from the other portraits. On page 246 the "Tarsus medallions" are engraved, which give characteristic

THE MODERN PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

(The ancient port lies to the east of this, and is unfit for modern trade.)

portraits of Alexander and his father. These have an air of life about them, while several of the coins, notably that of LYSIMACHUS [No. **431**, Pl. XI.] is generally supposed to be the finest portrait coin of the great Macedonian. The equestrian bronze in the Museum of Naples is very fine. It was found at Herculaneum.

There is nothing left to us of the Alexandria of the early Ptolemies. No city has been more completely blotted out. Its only classic monument, Pompey's Pillar, is but a Roman adaptation of an Egyptian obelisk. Its two celebrated obelisks, long known as Cleopatra's Needles, have been in our own days carried off to London and New York; but they were relics of ancient Egypt of thousands of years before the days of the Ptolemies.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Marble Bust found at Alexandria (British Museum).
By Lysippus (?)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Marble Bust.
(Louvre Museum, Paris.)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

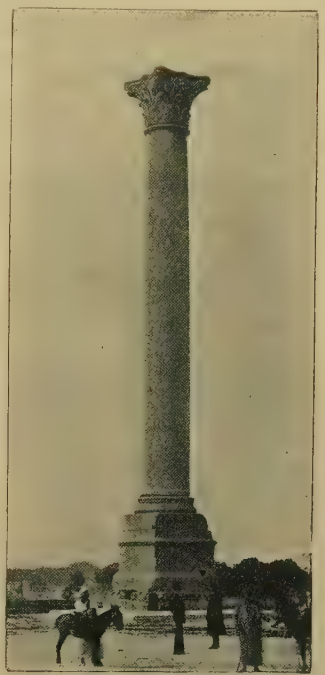
Marble Bust from Herculaneum (Naples Museum).
By Lysippus (?)

"THE DYING ALEXANDER." (?)

Marble Bust (Uffizi Gallery, Florence).
By Lysippus (?)

We may safely say that of the great buildings of the early Ptolemies nothing perfect remains in Lower Egypt. If we want to see their work—and great works they did—we must visit the temples of Edfou, of Denderah, of Esneh, of Philae, far up the Nile. In Nubia there are several still remaining.

All over Egypt, the Ptolemies re-erected great temples for the use of the Egyptian people, their priests, and their peculiar faith. This they did with taste and zeal. These structures (in which Egyptian art and architecture was carefully followed) must have cost millions sterling; many are destroyed, but many remain. In Alexandria, however, everything, whether Egyptian, Ptolemaic, or classic, has disappeared in a quite unaccountable manner.



POMPEY'S PILLAR, ALEXANDRIA.
(Made from an Egyptian obelisk.)

For several generations the Ptolemaic rulers were excellent guardians, and Egypt flourished under their care; they fostered learning, and encouraged the arts after Alexander's time, and really ruled their country well. The earlier Ptolemies founded the great Museum, and its famous Library drew many great scholars and philosophers to Alexandria. The SEPTUAGINT (the Hebrew Bible translated into Greek for the benefit of the Jews who spoke that tongue) was done at the cost of the Ptolemies. EUCLID achieved his fame there, and THEOCRITUS[1] and his pastoral school of poets forsook Syracuse for the new capital of the Muses.

Afterwards the Ptolemies became corrupt in every possible way, and by the time the Romans came on the scene the Egyptian moral tone was debased in every sense. The line of Greek rulers ended with Cleopatra. Egypt became a mere province of the Roman Empire, after an independent existence of 6,000 years. Then Egypt became Christianised, and for ages was a stronghold of Christianity, which penetrated from the Mediterranean to Nubia, and as far as Abyssinia. The *Copts*, the remnant of the ancient Egyptians, have retained their Christianity through all Moslem persecutions to our own day. But the Greek religion, the Jewish faith, the old Egyptian (and that incongruous new worship of SARAPIS), these, as well as NEO-PLATONISM, all co-existed in the crowded cosmopolitan Alexandria. Each had its own quarter of the great city, and there were often armed combats among them. The condition of Alexandria at this time is well shown in Kingsley's talented historical novel "HYPATIA."

[1] NOTE S—Theocritus.

The power of Egypt as a nation has gone, it sank with the early fortunes of the Western Empire. Then came the Moslem, with his blighting rule, and Alexandria fell into ruins, its port neglected and deserted. Now after 2000 years of decay the dream of its great founder is being realised, and Alexandria is fast becoming a great seaport. But the Suez Canal prevents it from ever having the trade of India and the Far East, for which Alexander designed it.

Possibly the first coined money used by Egypt was struck here by PTOLEMY LAGOS, acting as Regent for ALEXANDER IV., the child of Roxana, 316–311 B.C. The coins struck by the early Ptolemies show fine portraits, and are generally of good workmanship. But their art soon deteriorated, as indeed was the case with most Greek coins at this time. They display less and less good taste after Alexander's ambitious attempt to Hellenize the world.

No. **880** (Pl. XXI.) bears the head of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, wearing the elephant's skin, varied thus for Africa. The reverse bears the seated Zeus. The portrait may have been an attempt to represent the young king.

PTOLEMAIC IMITATION OF EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE—THE TEMPLE OF DENDERAH.

No. **881** (Pl. XXII.) was possibly struck at Rhodes; it is a very beautiful head, and if it be not intended for the unfortunate son of Alexander himself, is possibly an attempt to give him a likeness to his mother, the lovely Roxana. The Athena Alkis, in fighting attitude on the reverse, is excellent, and **882** is little inferior. (Pl. XXII.)

The Temple of Denderah had been begun in the time of the early Ptolemies, but the sculptured decoration was not completed till after the reign of Augustus. So we find a list of all the Roman Emperors of the time done into Egyptian hieroglyphics. There are portraits of Cleopatra VII. and her son by Julius Caesar, carved on its outer walls.

We must now return to our coins. **884** and **885** have portraits of Ptolemy, well-executed, with the Egyptian eagle. The Romans afterwards took this eagle as their emblem, in this respect claiming continuance of the oldest of empires—that of HORUS of early Egypt. [Plate XXII.]

These early coins with the portrait of PTOLEMY [**883–885**, Pl. XXII.] are very interesting. This astute man was said to be a half-brother of Alexander; he was brought up at Philip's court at Pella, and possibly studied philosophy under Aristotle along with the king's son. He was the truest of all the generals in his allegiance to the unfortunate Macedonian line, and for a dozen years struck coins for Egypt (its first coined money) of the Alexandrian types. But when Alexander Aegus was murdered by Cassander, PTOLEMY had no choice but to put his own head on the coins, and thus the first actual portrait of a mortal was placed upon a piece of money. The head of ALEXANDER had been used as that of a god—the son of ZEUS AMMON. But the Egyptians cared nothing for the Hellenic Jove; that deity was naught to them. They had been taught to regard their king as the representative of God upon earth, who after death passed direct to heaven, thus becoming himself divine. So Ptolemy was solemnly deified, and his wife BERENICE as well, and a large gold coin was struck to commemorate the event [No. **886**, Pl. XXII.]. And on Nos. **883–885** even finer portraits of Ptolemy are shown. It is hard for us to realise how very late in the history of numismatics the human portraits came into use as guarantees for the genuineness of national moneys.

The gold piece [**883**] has an excellent portrait of Ptolemy Soter, and is a coin of rare occurrence. The reverse has an elephant chariot, with young Alexander in it as Zeus Ammon. We know that the African elephant was tamed, and used in every way for which the Indian animal is now employed. It is to be regretted that this cannot now be done, as Africa possesses vast herds, annually sacrificed for their tusks. There is, however, some chance that enclosures for the taming of elephants may be erected in Uganda. There is a tame African elephant in the Gardens, Regent's Park, a clever animal, which shows a capacity for being taught as well as any Indian one.

The wealth of the early Ptolemies was enormous. At this time all the trade of India came through Egypt, as the wars of Alexander had upset the caravans through Persia, while Egypt had still command of the Red Sea route, and could levy what toll she pleased.

The large gold coins of the Ptolemies show their wealth. The coin with four portraits of Ptolemies I. and II., with their wives, is remarkable [**886**]; this fine piece was struck by PTOLEMY II., to commemorate his father and his

mother BERENICE, when they were proclaimed deities in Egyptian fashion, after their death — ΘΕΩΝ — above their portraits. The other side has portraits of PTOLEMY II. and ARSINOE with ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above.

ARSINOE II. has her portrait on a gold coin [887], which was found in the Fayum, where a temple and nome were named after her. The double cornucopiae on the reverse with grapes and ears of corn testifies to the richness of Upper and Lower Egypt.

The large silver coin [888], with head of the same queen, is a dekadrachm.

PTOLEMAIC ARCHITECTURE—THE TEMPLE OF ESNEH.

Arsinoe is shown with the horn of Zeus Ammon, a curious decoration for a woman.

A good portrait of PTOLEMAIOS III. is represented on the fine gold piece No. 890, with the heavenly radiate crown, and the cornucopia is also radiated. [All on Plate XXII.]

PTOLEMAIC ARCHITECTURE, TEMPLE OF PHILAE, EGYPT.

The Ptolemies hereafter became careless about their coinage, working from old dies or copies of old dies bearing indifferent portraits of Ptolemy I., in fact after this time little artistic or historical interest attaches to the Egyptian coinage.

The coin of PTOLEMY V. [894], is, however, a better coin than usual and evidently displays his own portrait.

CLEOPATRA I., Regent for Ptolemy VI., gives us a good coin [896]

(Zeus Sarapis and Isis, jugate heads), of better art than expected, possibly accounted for by being struck at one of their foreign possessions, Phoenicia.

BERENICE.
(Naples Museum.)

There is a fine bronze bust of Berenice (which was found at Herculaneum) in the Naples Museum. This is possibly the lady who was given one of the constellations in the heavens, to immortalise her beautiful hair ("Coma Berenices"), which she had dedicated for her husband's safe return from his Syrian expedition in the temple of Arsinoë at Zephyrium near Alexandria.

It is known that Alexandria had a great school of art in engraved glass, almost all fine examples of which are lost, but fragments can be seen in the new Museum at Alexandria.

The PORTLAND VASE is believed to have been executed by Greek artists in Alexandria about the second century B.C. and carried off to Rome. This unique piece of engraving was found in a Roman tomb. It is composed of a dark blue, or purple glass. It must have been dipped in molten white glass and the pattern formed by cutting away the outer coating, in the same manner as a sardonyx gem is engraved on the wheel by means of diamond dust, or corundum. It is actually a specimen of gem-engraving of the finest artistic quality and is the best work of the kind known to exist.

THE PORTLAND VASE.
(British Museum.)

This kind of art was also practised by the ancient Egyptians. I have a fragment of a cup found at the Pyramids of Gizeh, Egypt, which shows a similar method of engraving or cutting away by the wheel, of a superficial coating of what is called "paste." This is supposed to be of the XVIIIth Dynasty—about 1250 B.C. So the Portland Vase may be the survival, under Greek artists employed at Alexandria, of an Egyptian art of a thousand years earlier.

When Alexandria sank so low that the famous Museum and Library was of no account, it shows how dark the aspect of civilisation had become. All the precious manuscripts of the world had been drawn there by the wealth and ambition of the early Ptolemies. Yet we hear nothing about it for several centuries, and no reliable account is given of its destruction. Not a vestige of it or its thousands of volumes was saved. All perished with the dark period of Egypt's declining years. Now after 1000 years of miserable existence her ancient tombs are giving us back some of the lost treasures.

GREEK TERRACOTTA HEADS FOUND AT NAUCRATIS.
(Fifth and Fourth Century B.C.)

Egypt was a sealed land to all other nations till the time of Psammetichus about 660 B.C. The old country was well-nigh effete. Twenty-five dynasties had come and gone and the martial spirit of its natives had sunk so low that Greek mercenaries had to be employed to repel invasion. These had penetrated a thousand miles up the Nile, we are told by Herodotos, and I have seen a Greek inscription, carved on the leg of one of the colossal statues of Rameses the Great, at Abu Simbel in Nubia, by one of these soldiers.

NAUCRATIS

The ancient seclusive laws of Egypt against foreigners were relaxed in the days of AMASIS, and Greek traders were allowed to build a town on the western branch of the Nile, not very far from where ALEXANDRIA now stands. The site of NAUCRATIS was forgotten for 2000 years, till the indefatigable PETRIE discovered it in 1884. The city had been colonised by Milesians about 550 B.C. It was the only place at that time in Egypt where Greeks were permitted to settle and trade, and at one time must have been a place of importance and wealth. NAUCRATIS had its literary side as well, and gave birth to ATHENAEUS, LYCEAS, PHYLARCHUS, POLYCHARMUS, and JULIUS POLLUX. The neglect of the ancient canals, however, had changed the aspect of the country, and the founding of Alexandria gave it its death-blow. Mr. Petrie's discoveries were conducted with difficulty owing to the whole district having become an agricultural one and most of it under water during the "high Nile." He found the sites of the celebrated Temple of Aphrodite and proved that long before the Greeks came, it had been an Egyptian town of some importance. Mr. Griffith and Mr. Ernest Gardner (and more recently Mr. Hogarth) have followed up the researches on the spot, and the last named scientist described his important discovery of the Great Temenos, in the Report of the British School at Athens for 1898–99.

The governor left by Alexander in charge of the new city of Alexandria, CLEOMENES, was a native of Naucratis. The place never had any fine architectural buildings; it was a depot for trade, and though a populous place, and undoubtedly rich, it never was much more than a factory planted in a foreign land. Petrie found a few coins—one of Naucratis being a head of Aphrodite, beneath NAY, and on the other side a female head with short flying hair and AΛE, possibly standing for Alexander, for the coin was struck at the time that Ptolemy Soter was ruling the country in the name of Alexander IV., son of the conqueror, B.C. 305. The coin is in the British Museum, and Dr. Petrie found a duplicate. There were also coins of SIDE, CNIDUS, PHASELIS, ERYTHRAE, and CYPRUS. All were of bronze, and nine bronze coins of Alexander the Great were also found, and hundreds of the Ptolemies, mostly in poor condition. Roman coins from Augustus to Diocletian were also picked up, all of bronze or "potin," and three of the early Byzantine mintages. Quantities of weights were found—evidently from the old Greek traders' stores. But in a silversmith's shop Mr. Petrie found fifteen archaic silver coins, of Mallos, Lycia, Chios, Samos, Aegina, Athens, Cyrene, and 42 oz. of roughly cast and cut-up silver. Many vases and fragments of Greek inscriptions came to light, and quite a number of terracotta figures, mostly broken, a scarab factory with its moulds, and many figures carved in soft stone or alabaster, also glazed pottery of

various ages. As by the system of the EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND the "finds" are distributed among various museums, they cannot all be seen together. But those who are members of this Society can obtain the volumes describing and illustrating them for the annual subscription of £1. The publications alone are worth double the money.

There are five or six fine engraved Greek gems in the British Museum Collection which I believe came from NAUCRATIS, of about the fourth century B.C.

THE FAYUM

Dr. Petrie has made many discoveries in Egypt, but none more wonderful than the localisation of the site of the LABYRINTH in this ancient province. This was in 1888–89, and among other discoveries interesting cemeteries

SCENE ON THE "BAHR YUSUF" IN THE FAYUM.

were investigated. These contained many coffins made of "cartonnage," a sort of cardboard made of quantities of papyrus pasted together. These on being examined were found to be made of ancient cast-off MSS., possibly derived from dealers in old materials in Alexandria. Many dated papyri and beautifully written documents were discovered. One was a large roll of papyrus, containing the greater part of the second book of the Iliad of Homer. It was found in the coffin of a lady, rolled up and placed under her head. The roll and the lady's skull, and a tress of the unknown Hypatia's black hair, are now to be seen in the BODLEIAN LIBRARY at Oxford. All the earliest texts of the Iliad have come from Egypt. Many of the coffins found in the cemetery of HAWARA had excellent portraits, in oil or wax, painted on panels outside the

coffins. A number of these are in the British Museum and Royal Academy, London. They are the only specimens of Greek portraiture, or indeed of Greek painting in oils, known to exist, and many of them possess considerable merit. It is evident that the coffins, thus decorated, containing the bodies of the departed ones within, were kept in the houses of the living, displaying the portraits as we now display framed pictures on our walls, for a considerable time after death, and then later were consigned to the family tomb. Many of the coffins are very ornate, and must have cost considerable sums of money. The inmates lived in the first to the third centuries of our era.

GREEK PORTRAIT—FAYUM.

Regarding the Labyrinth, it had entirely disappeared, but for several miles the desert was strewn with its chippings. All the stone had been quarried up and despatched to build ALEXANDRIA or other modern towns. The people who lived in the adjoining town for two centuries or more were stonecutters; when the source of their gains was gone they took themselves off and the place has been deserted ever since. I visited this district recently; I found all the remains of the wonders that are described in Dr. Petrie's two interesting volumes. One hot afternoon I rested from a long desert ride in a rude steam corn-mill worked by an enterprising Greek. The area of his house was stored with piles of coffins from the adjoining cemetery, ready for firewood, to many of which the tattered oil-portraits of the poor remnants of humanity still remained. There are no Inspectors of Antiquities hereabouts, and the relics of the dead have scant respect. Few coins were found of any interest in this district; a few Pegasi of Corinth, and about 3,000 early Roman pieces, some coin moulds for forgers' use—of the time of Constantine—were discovered.

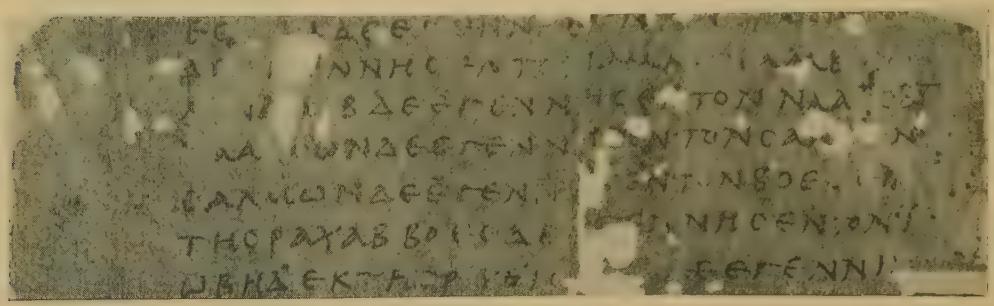
GREEK PORTRAIT—FAYUM.

OXYRHYNCHUS

In another old town, south of the Fayum, Messrs. GRENFELL and HUNT, working for the Egypt Exploration Fund, found an immense deposit of Greek and Roman papyri. These came from the rubbish-heap of a Greek town of 2,000 to 1,700 years ago. Enough documents were discovered to fill seventy boxes,

and it will require perhaps twenty years to decipher and translate. Meantime the Egypt Exploration Fund has opened a separate branch for "Graeco-Roman"

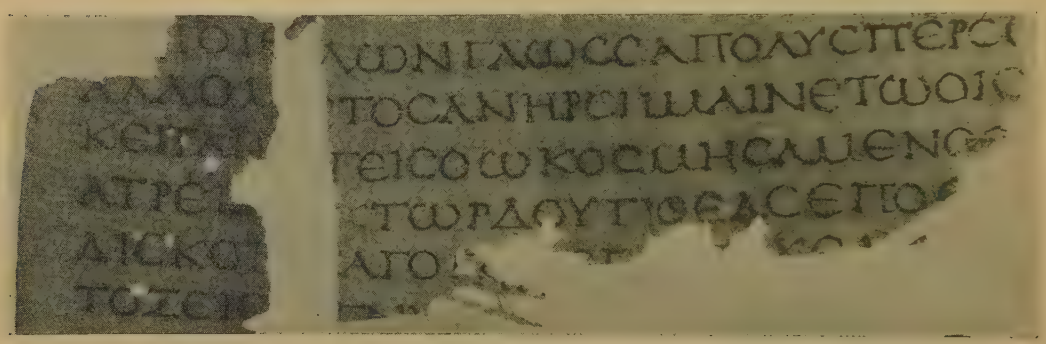
FRAGMENT OF THE OLDEST MS. OF ST. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL.



Greek Papyrus from Oxyrhynchus—Egypt.

discoveries, and annual subscribers of £1 can obtain the volumes being gradually issued, each worth double the money. Pages of an unknown Gospel, of Homer,

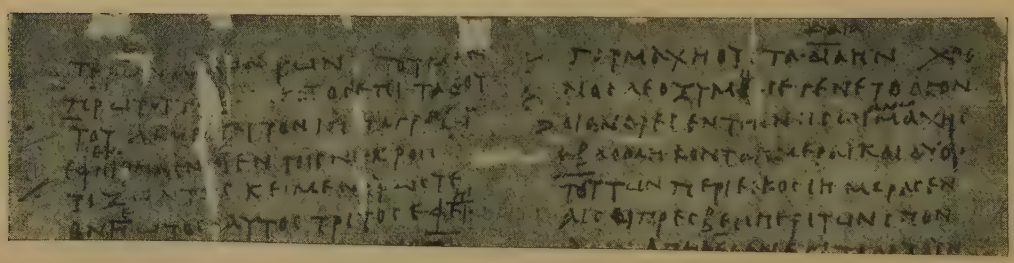
HOMER'S "ILIAD" II., LINE 730, &c.



Greek Papyrus from Oxyrhynchus—Egypt.

Herodotos, Plato, Sappho (an unknown Poem), Thucydides, Euclid, Demosthenes, St. Matthew, St. Mark, Vergil, &c., Wills, Accounts, Leases, Actions at Law,

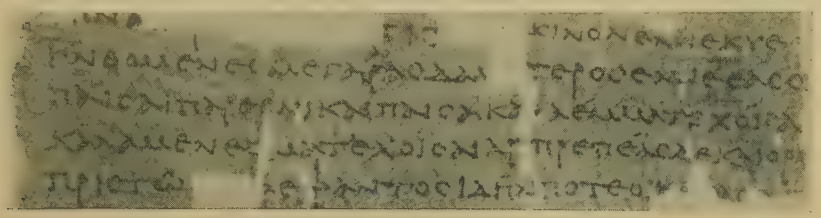
THUCYDIDES, BOOK IV.



Greek Papyrus from Oxyrhynchus—Egypt.

Sales of Land—too many varieties to enumerate. The MSS. of the Gospels are the earliest known to exist. I give photographic illustrations of small pieces

FRAGMENT OF AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY SAPPHO.



Greek Papyrus from Oxyrhynchus—Egypt.

of several of the documents. This success has stimulated the search for more papyri, and no doubt the dry sands and sheltered tombs of Egypt may yet yield wonderful results of a similar kind.

Egypt, the oldest civilised country in the world, seemed worn out 2,500 years ago, when her sons would not fight her enemies, and king PSAMMETICHUS had to enlist Greek mercenaries to repel invasion and even to keep his own subjects in order. That step paved the way for the adventurous Hellene to carry his language and his trade—his art never found much scope in Egypt, save in Alexander's city—to the old worn-out land of the Nile. But Egypt revived under the Ptolemies and for a time under the Romans and Byzantines.

Then, after many vicissitudes, it seemed utterly crushed by Mohammedan misrule, and its poor people—always slaves, even under their early kings—were twenty years ago in worse plight than ever—ground down with debt, the taxation at its farthest limit, and the whole country pledged to greedy money lenders. But this brought about its salvation. England was one of its guarantors, and the only one who stood by "old hush'd Egypt" in her last extremity—all the rest forsook her and fled.

The financial troubles of Egypt were brought about by the extravagances of Mehemet Ali and his grandson Ismail. More borrowings from Europe became impossible. Matters had grown so bad that the Egyptian army, under Arabi Pasha, revolted, and England requested France to help to crush this revolt by a military and naval demonstration. The French agreed but backed out of their engagements and left England to fight it out alone. So we have remained there ever since, and shall remain till Egypt can do without us.

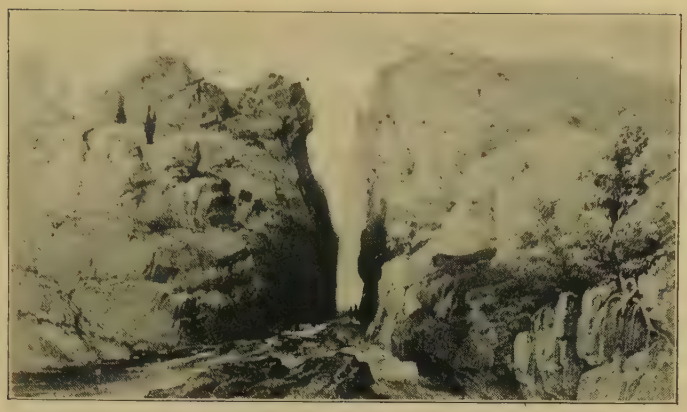
Lord Dufferin was at the time of the Arabi outbreak our ambassador at Constantinople. Lord Granville had a vast opinion of his diplomatic

skill, and left everything in Lord Dufferin's hands, being as he said "a minister who never made a mistake." Lord Dufferin by his tact prevented the Turkish fleet from being sent to Alexandria. The Sultan was a secret sympathizer with Arabi, and would have supported his revolt. The whole story is told in the Blue Books on Egypt 1882–1883—how Lord Granville (after TEL-EL-KEBIR had been fought, Alexandria bombarded and Arabi made a prisoner) asked Lord Dufferin to visit Egypt, and reside for a time to report on our position there, and if the land of the Nile should be supported or abandoned to its fate.

Lord Dufferin made his Report, one of the most masterly (Lord Milner states in his *England in Egypt*) ever made by statesman. He advised our remaining in Egypt—*till it could govern itself*; and we are there still, and likely to remain. Lord Cromer, Sir W. Garstin, Major Hanbury Brown, Mr. Willcocks (the Engineer of the Nile Reservoirs), Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, and many others, all were brought by Lord Dufferin's advice, "officers with experience of our Indian system of government, and especially with a knowledge of irrigation, on which the life of Egypt depends."

The country is now free, the people never were so prosperous since Egypt was a nation, the Nile is being made to do double its beneficent work, and the arable land will be far greater in extent than it was in the days of the Pharaohs. I quote the following from a work recently published: "On the eve of Tel-el-Kebir the Unified Debt, which was then 5 per cent., stood at £48 per £100 bond; at the present time the debt only bears 4 per cent., its price being £105 for the £100 bond. . . . With the most perfect order reigning from Cairo to Khartoum, who shall say that we are not performing our mission in the Land of the Pharaohs with exemplary ability, or that we have failed to maintain the rights of the bondholders?"

Thanks to Lord Dufferin's wise counsel we grasped the nettle, took the responsibility, and saved the old land and its people. Under British guidance, with Lord Cromer and his small band of good men and true, the revenue of the country increases by leaps and bounds, while taxation is remitted, and the fellahin of the "Black Land" were never before so prosperous. The Nile-water is stored for the benefit of the poorest landowner, equally with the richest, and no rent has to be paid till the crop is realised, a state of affairs that never existed before; while great public works give well-paid employment to every able-bodied labourer. The cowardly natives have been made into good soldiers, under British officers, and were able to crush the Mahdi and his fanatical hordes.



Scene in Crete.

NOTES

NOTE A.—IMITATIONS OF GREEK MONEY (Page xxiv.).

Regarding ancient and modern British connexions with the Greeks, it is probable that they knew little about each other. It is possible that the

Gold Stater of Philip of Macedon.

Gaulish and British Imitations of Philip's Coin (made in pure gold).

necessary tin required for the manufacture of bronze came from Britain. Greek money of the time of Philip II. of Macedon has been found in Gaul, and barbarous imitations of his gold staters have been found in both, showing how far Greek commerce extended.

These possibly were made to facilitate trade with the Mediterranean Venturers. They, however, do not concern us much, but only serve to show how far the influence of Hellenic coinage penetrated.

NOTE B.—LORD DUFFERIN'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE EAST (Page xxvi.).

Lord Dufferin's first foreign service for the State was in 1859–60 (he had been to Vienna under Lord Russell in 1855), when he was sent as Commissioner to Syria to mediate between the Maronites and the Druses, who had been much given to massacring each other, and the Sultan was quite unable to control them.

This work he did with such tact and moderation that the semi-savage

people have never quarrelled since, and their country is prospering (as well as anything can under Turkish Rule) as never before known. Ambassador to Russia 1879, Ambassador to Turkey 1881, Special Commissioner to Egypt 1882–3, Governor General of India 1884, Ambassador to Italy 1888. His services in France and Canada, we do not mention here. If a statesman with his refined taste, versatility in literary matters, and with such widespread knowledge of classic lands would only write his experiences, what an entertaining volume it would be!

NOTE C.—ANCIENT PHOENICIAN COLONIES IN SPAIN (PAGE 160).

The present busy port of CADIZ, beyond the "PILLARS of HERCULES," was an ancient colony established by the Phoenicians long before the period of classic history. Its present name is almost the same as the ancient GADES. None of its coins bear Greek inscriptions, but they have an Hellenic appearance. All the legends are in Semitic text, almost the same as Hebrew characters. They doubtless were struck in imitation of Greek money, or to facilitate trade with Greek merchants. The coins bear the head of the Tyrian Hercules, and were struck about 300 B.C.

NOTE D.—SICILY: ITS TOPOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY, AND POETRY (PAGE 191).

For an amusing, interesting, and condensed, sketch of Sicily, its History and Literature, I know of nothing so excellent as LEIGH HUNT'S "*Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla.*" All the other works on Sicily are heavy in comparison with this charming volume. Many of us are not classical scholars; and here the old Homeric tales of Sicily, the poems of Pindar, Theocritus and his school, the stories of Grecian, Roman and Norman times, are told in simple and elegant style.

It is now a scarce book, but in these days of reprints no doubt will be republished. If it be, let us hope that "Dicky Doyle's" charming vignettes may appear with the elegant text of Leigh Hunt. He traces the pastoral vein and style of Virgil, Dante, Milton, and Shakespere, all back to the Idylls of THEOCRITUS, of whom we must speak later.

NOTE E.—LITERARY REFINEMENT IN SICILY (PAGES 208, 216, 325).

HIERON I. attracted AESCHYLUS, PINDAR, BACCHYLIDES, and SIMONIDES to his court, all the way from old Greece. XENOPHON wrote a work upon his friendship with SIMONIDES, this was of early date and shows that Syracuse could hold its own with Athens in literary taste.

SIMONIDES was the greatest lyric poet of his time, and died as Hieron's guest, 467 B.C. In 473 B.C. PINDAR, the great lyric poet, visited the court of HIERON I., and remained four years. PLATO the philosopher also visited Sicily (in 389 B.C.), attracted thither by his friendship with DION, who introduced him to DIONYSIUS the Elder. But he soon fell out with that tyrant. However, Plato visited Sicily a second time in 360, in hopes of converting the Younger Dionysius to his view of government.

The second Hieron, two hundred years later, seems to have had an equally brilliant literary society about him. THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS, all produced their exquisite pastoral verses here, and at this time SYRACUSE vied with the

scholars of the Alexandrian Library. THEOCRITUS was, however, tempted to leave SYRACUSE, and many of his important poems were written at Alexandria. His famous ode to Hieron is still extant, and his later poems on Ptolemy and on Arsinoe referring especially to Egypt.

NOTE F.—SHIPBUILDING IN SICILY IN THE DAYS OF HIERON II. (PAGE 214).

There is a description of the wonderful ship built by ARCHIMEDES in the pages of ATHENAEUS, an historian or anecdote-monger of Naucratis. This ship was so large that, like the *Great Eastern* of modern times, she "stuck" when they tried to launch her. Whereupon ARCHIMEDES devised his screw, used it as a means of propulsion, and launched the huge vessel easily. But the strain had made the big ship leak, and she became waterlogged. Another development of his wondrous screw and she was quickly pumped dry and the leaks no doubt were caulked securely. This ship had real gardens of great extent, a wrestling ground, rooms full of pictures and statuary, floors of tesselated marble decorated with subjects from HOMER. It possessed barracks for soldiers and stabling for cavalry, and carried, besides an enormous cargo of grain, eight fortified towers! When it was completed, there was no harbour in SICILY fit to hold it, and so Hieron made a present of the costly toy to Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt. We unfortunately do not know its measurements, but it must have been a monster, and was the greatest ship the world had ever seen. Ptolemy had also built a great vessel of which we have measurements, but the Syracusan ship eclipsed it. Ptolemy's ship was 425 feet long and 60 feet beam, 72 feet deep, and seems to have been a vessel of war, while Hieron's was intended to carry grain; there was a famine in Egypt, and he sent the ship, full of grain, to Alexandria.

It is worth noting the size of the *Celtic*, the greatest ship of our time, built in Belfast in 1901. Its designer, the Right Hon. W. J. PIRRIE, LL.D., has given me the following particulars. Length 700 feet, breadth 75 feet, depth 49 feet. The "displacement" when at full load draught is 37,700 tons! Messrs. Harland and Wolff have not as yet introduced gardens, statuary or wrestling grounds into their vessels, but no doubt those may come in time.

NOTE G.—ALEXANDER IV., PHILIP ARRHIDAEUS, CASSANDER, ETC. (PAGES 248, 400).

When Alexander the Great went off on his Eastern conquests, he left his trusted friend ANTIPATER regent in his absence. Cassander was Antipaters' son, a cruel and ambitious man; he had married a daughter of PHILIP. He soon showed his intention of usurping the throne, and seized Athens and many other cities of Greece. OLYMPIAS, Alexander the Great's mother, who had been holding Macedonia for her grandson, Alexander's posthumous son, was imprisoned by CASSANDER and murdered. Roxana (Alexander the Great's widow) and her son he kept prisoners at Amphipolis. He promised to be their faithful guardian till the lad (known as Alexander Aegus) came of age. He fulfilled his trust by putting them both to death, 311 B.C. PHILIP ARRHIDAEUS had been assassinated (317 B.C.) by OLYMPIAS, who thought he was in her grandson's way, as he had been proclaimed king by the soldiers. The royal line of Alexander was thus extinct. CASSANDER died in 297 B.C., and his only son a few years later.

NOTE H.—BATTLE OF ACTIUM, Bay of Arta, Epirus (Page 258).

Augustus here utterly routed Mark Antony and Cleopatra, Sept. 2, B.C. 31. (It was one of the greatest naval victories of the time, and secured Octavian's ultimate elevation as first Emperor of Rome.) As Julius Caesar's grandnephew and heir, he thus became master of the Roman world. Antony and Cleopatra fled to Alexandria, where Antony put an end to his own life, when Octavian appeared before the city, B.C. 30. The new Emperor built Nicopolis in memory of the battle of Actium; there had been no town there before, only a celebrated Temple of Apollo.

Athens—The Parthenon—The Erechtheum.

NOTE I.—"THE CITY OF THE VIOLET CROWN" (Page 264).

In very ancient times this seems to have been the playful or poetic name of Athens. It evidently arose from a sort of pun upon the city's reputed origin. Ion (a violet) was the name of a great chief, who came from "Ionia" to found the city of Athens, where he was crowned King—thence Ion-crowned or "*Violet-crowned.*"

Aristophanes (B.C. 427) mentions the city thus several times in his comic plays "*The Knights*" and "*The Acharnians,*" using the word IOSTEΦANOS to express the city's pet name,

> "On the citadel's brow,
> In the lofty old town of immortal renown,
> With the noble Ionian violet crown."

And again,

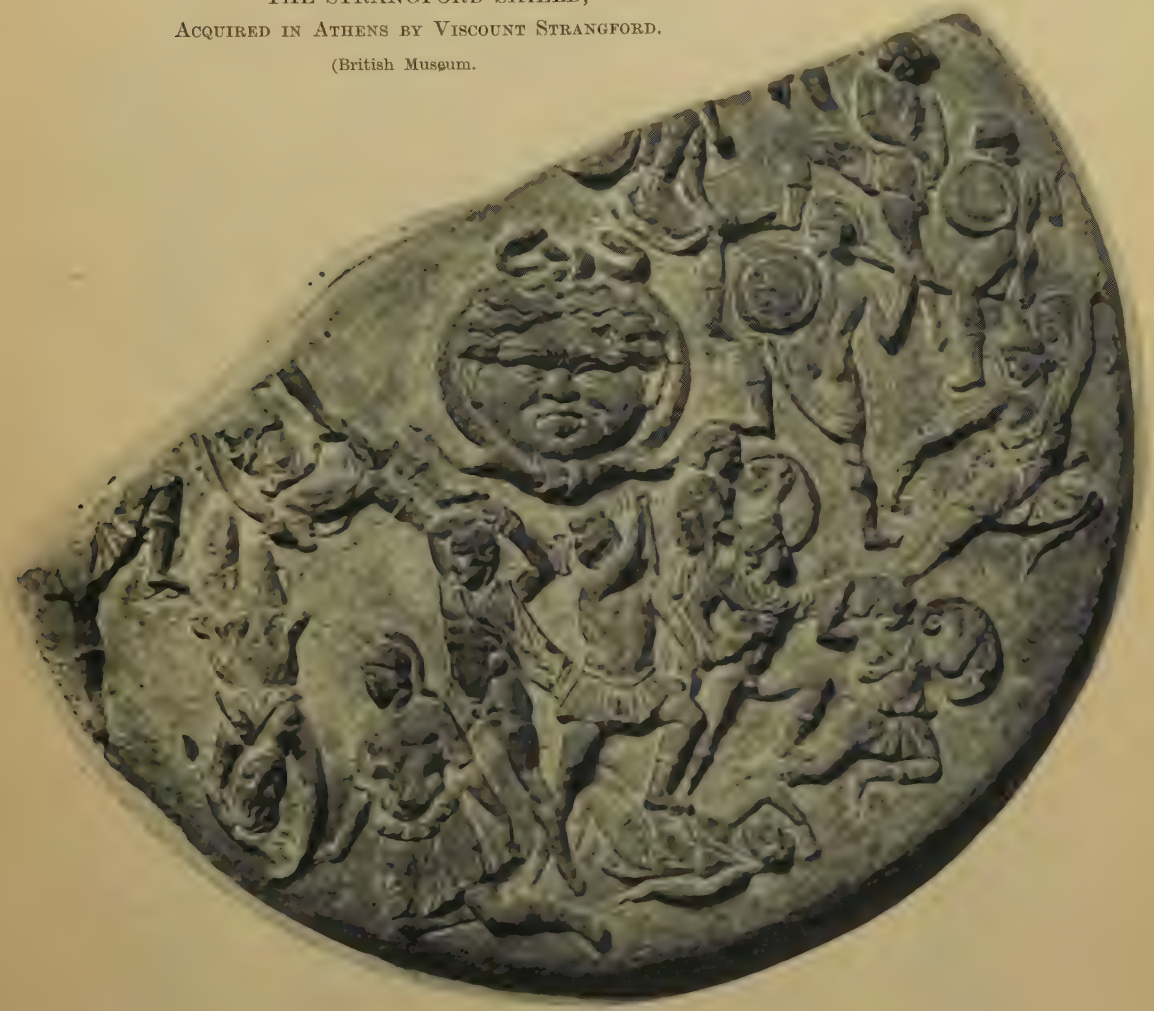
> "Of violet crowns and Athenian glory;
> With sumptuous Athens at every word."—(*Hookham Frere's Translation.*)

Any one who has visited the spot must have been struck with the appropriateness of the simile in a pictorial sense. The shadows of Attica, in the morning and evening light, are of most exquisite violet tints, and when the Parthenon and Propylaea were perfect, the purple shadows of the marble buildings must have been even more evident and deserved this title. Sir Rennell Rodd has written elegant verses on this subject. But he gives the violet tints to the surrounding hills. I think the "Violet Crown" was the Acropolis itself, and when trying to paint the Parthenon ruins, I have often been struck with the beauty of the violet tints of the shadows of the columns in contrast with the "old gold" colour of the marble. In his *Rambles and Studies in Greece,* Dr. Mahaffy's description of the first view of the Acropolis is very fine.

NOTE J.—THE STRANGFORD SHIELD WITH PORTRAIT OF PHEIDIAS (Pages xix., 265).

Among my collection of portraits of celebrated Greeks, I had hoped to include one of Pheidias, the sculptor of the finest works of the Parthenon, which are now safely lodged in the British Museum.

THE STRANGFORD SHIELD,
Acquired in Athens by Viscount Strangford.
(British Museum.



But the only one to be found was that on a copy of the shield of the famous statue of Pallas Athene, which was the wonder of the ancient world. Mr. Arthur Smith's description of this interesting relic is so good that with his permission I give it in full on the next page, from the British Museum *Handbook to Sculpture.*

Statue of Athenè Parthenos.

The colossal statue of Athenè Parthenos by Pheidias was placed within the central chamber of the Parthenon. The figure was made of gold and ivory, and was, with its base, about 40 feet high. Athenè stood, draped in chiton and aegis. In her left hand she held her spear and shield. Between her and the shield was the serpent Erichthonios. On her outstretched right hand was a winged Victory, six feet high, holding a wreath. The helmet of the Goddess was adorned, according to Pausanias, with a Sphinx and Gryphons.

THE STRANGFORD SHIELD.

B.M. No. 302.—Fragment of shield supposed to be a rough copy from the shield of the statue of Athene Parthenos. Pliny (*H. N.* xxxvi. 18) and Pausanias (i. 17, 2) state that the outside of the shield was ornamented with the representation of a battle between Greeks and Amazons. Plutarch adds (*Pericles*, 31) that one of the figures represented Pheidias himself as an old bald-headed man raising a stone with both hands, while in another figure, who was represented fighting against an Amazon, with the hand holding out a spear in such a way as to conceal the face, the sculptor introduced the likeness of Pericles. This story is probably of late origin, and invented to account for two characteristic figures on the shield.

A head of Medusa, or Gorgoneion, encircled by two serpents, forms the centre of the composition on the fragment. Below the Gorgoneion is a Greek warrior, bald-headed, who raises both hands above his head to strike an Amazon with a battle-axe. This figure has been thought to correspond with that of Pheidias in the original design. Next to him on the right is a Greek who plants his left foot on the body of a fallen Amazon and is in the act of dealing a blow with his right hand; his right arm is raised across his face and conceals the greater part of it.

The action of this figure again presents a partial correspondence with that of Pericles as described by Plutarch. To the right of the supposed Pericles are two Greeks: the one advances to the right; the other seizes by the hair an Amazon falling on the right. Above this group is an Amazon running to the right and a Greek striding to the left. His shield has the device of a hare. Above him are three armed Greeks, and the remains of another figure.

On the left of the figure described as Pheidias is a Greek who has fallen on his knees. Further to the left is a fallen Amazon who lies with her head towards the lower edge of the shield. Near her is a wounded Amazon supported by a companion, of whom but little remains. The lower part of a third figure, probably that of a Greek, is also seen. All the Amazons wear high boots and a short chiton, leaving the right breast exposed; their weapon is a double-headed axe.

Red colour remains on the two serpents which encircle the Gorgon's head, on the shield of one of the Greeks and in several places on the draperies.

NOTE K.—PINDAR (Page 280).

Pindar (522–442 B.C.), perhaps the greatest lyric poet of the Greeks, left a reputation that lasted for many centuries. His Odes to the Victors of the Olympic Games and his eulogy of Hieron I. of Syracuse (whose friend, visitor, and admirer he was), are still extant. This great king, whose armour was

dedicated to the Gods at Olympia, and whose helmet still remains with us to prove it (page 203), had won a chariot race at the Olympian Games, and PINDAR thus apostrophises him,

"Proud of his stud, the Syracusan king
Partook the courser's triumph. Through the plain
By Lydian Pelops won, his praises ring—"
. . . . . .
But now 'tis mine the strain to raise,
And swell th' Equestrian Hero's praise,
To crown with loud Aeolian song
A Prince, whose peer the spacious earth
Holds not its noblest chiefs among—"

PINDAR'S odes to the victors from AKRAGAS, CATANIA, HIMERA, CAMARINA, LOCRIS, RHODES, CORINTH, AEGINA, ORCHOMENOS, CYRENE, THESSALY, THEBES, ATHENS, TENEDOS, are still preserved. Pindar thus glorifies Theron, the heroic King of Agrigentum (Akragas), on his winning a chariot race at Olympia.

"Theron, whose bright axle won, with four swift steeds the Chariot Crown.
. . The prop of Agrigentum's fame . . Whose upright rule his prosperous States proclaim."

The dekadrachm engraved on p. 220 is doubtless in commemoration of this great event. Pindar's fame lasted long. Even the rude SPARTANS spared his house and his people, when they devastated Thebes, and ALEXANDER THE GREAT paid similar veneration to his memory—two hundred years after his death.

NOTE L.—THE DELPHIC TRIPOD AT CONSTANTINOPLE (PAGE 283).

FROM RAWLINSON'S "HERODOTUS."
(Lent by Mr. Murray.)

The cut on the left shows its present state, and the introduction of the figure gives its scale. In 1682 the English traveller, Wheler, saw it and gave a drawing of it (which is reproduced on the right). It has evidently been done from memory and is incorrect, but shows the three heads of the serpents, which were intact in his time. The Golden Tripod which it carried was never at Constantinople, but Constantine may have set up a copy of it. Lady Mary W. Montagu saw the three heads on the serpent in 1718. The names of the states inscribed on the monument are: Spartans, Athenians, Corinthians, Tegeans, Sicyonians, Eginetans, Megareans, Epidaurians, Orchomenians, Phliasians, Troezenians, Hermionians, Tirynthians, Plataeans, Mycenaeans, Eretrians, Chalcidians, Styreans, Eleans, Potidaeans, Leucadians, Anactorians, Ambraciots, Lepreats, Mantineans and Paleans. There

were other names, showing that all who came into collision with the Persians were to be honoured, whether they fought at the battle of Plataea or not.—FRAZER'S *Pausanias.*

NOTE M.—LORD BYRON'S DEATH AT MISOLONGHI
(PAGES XXV., 292).

Sir Rennell Rodd's touching lines are worth reproducing, from the *Violet Crown and other Poems.*

MISOLONGHI.

THE rosy dawn broke from her ocean bed—
A sailor pointed to the north, and said
The one word, "Misolonghi!" Lifted high,
Between the mists of water and of sky,
In the mirage of sunrise, there it lay,
The heart of Hellas in her darkest day.

And there and then, across that morning sea,
The eager heart went throbbing back to thee,
For here, dead poet of my dreams of youth,
Thy long denial learned the one hard truth.

Oft with thee since, my poet, where the steep
Of Sunium sees red evening dye the deep,
Where broad Eurotas cleaves the garden lands,
That knew no walls but Spartan hearts and hands,
Where snowy-crested into cloudless skies
The two throne-mountains of the muses rise;
Mount up, oh poet, still they seem to say,
Pathless and lonely winds the starward way,
Look never back, thou hast thy song to sing,
Thy life is winter, so thy death be spring.
Oft with thee after, when the sun went down
Behind Morea, through the violet crown,
Seen from the broken temples, when the ray
Transforms Hymettus from noon's silver grey
To one rose jewel, when the islands be
Like broken sapphires on a milky sea,
And still thy mute voice echoes near, but most
A moment later when the light is lost,
And Athens sobers in the afterglow
Of such a spiritual twilight as I know
No other spot of sea and earth can show;
Thou art grown one with these things, and thy fame
Links a new memory to each sacred name.
. . . . . .

Yet, let me think here by these haunted seas,
Too fair to need their dower of memories;
Here, where the whisperings of spring-tide eve
Bring kinship with the infinite, and weave
Bright rosaries of stars, where never fails
Incense of thyme, and hymn of nightingales,
That oft the beauty of this fair world stole
Across the tumult of thy lonely soul,
Till the ice thawed, and the storm broke in spray,
The cold heart warmed, and knew the better way,
To see some hope in human things, to crave
That late remorse of love men lavished on thy grave.

SIR RENNELL RODD, C.B.

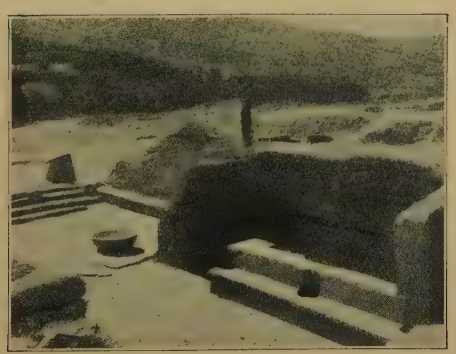
NOTE N.—PAUSANIAS, THE GREEK TRAVELLER (PAGE 296).

A new interest in this remarkable man's works has been awakened by the splendid edition of his journals, with full commentaries and elucidations of the text, by Prof. J. G. FRAZER of TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Dr. Frazer spent many years upon the work, and made many pilgrimages to the recently discovered sites of cities supposed to be lost. This monumental work (*Macmillan & Co.*, 1898) has put the veracity of PAUSANIAS beyond a doubt. For a century or more his "descriptions" were regarded as mere travellers' tales, a kind of Robinson Crusoe's adventures in fact. He seems to have been by origin a Greek, born in LYDIA, but was settled in Rome in the time of MARCUS AURELIUS. Some of the work is missing, for it seems to have neither head nor tail, but what is preserved offers a wonderful picture of the greatness of the Grecian world, even when merged in the Empire of Rome. He must have been a man of fortune to voyage so extensively, for there were, in those days, no "MURRAYS" or "BAEDEKERS" to exploit his wanderings for publication. I have to thank Dr. Frazer for many kind hints, and for the use of quite a number of photographs of old Greece.

NOTE O.—THE PALACE OF MINOS (PAGE 318).

It is reported that Mr. Evans has made even more wonderful discoveries this year (1901). I was anxious from an artistic point of view to give small reproductions of the frescoes with processions of ladies, which were publicly exhibited at Mr. Evans's lectures, but I was unable to obtain them.

Mr. Hogarth's wonderful discoveries in the Cave of Zeus have also been publicly shown, but no photographs were available. However, I am able to give



TANK AND STONE BREASTWORK IN THRONE ROOM.

MAGAZINE, WITH GREAT JARS AND RECEPTACLES.

some small engravings (from the published Report of the British School) to show the importance of the work on which Mr. Evans is engaged. Of "THE THRONE OF MINOS" I could not obtain a photograph; it is one of the most interesting finds of the whole enterprise.

The PILLAR STONE bearing the DOUBLE AXE symbol is remarkably interesting to numismatists, as it is the same which is the crest of TENEDOS which is found on the coins (No. 635, page 103) and on other pieces from Asia Minor, this axe borne by the figure of ZEUS LABRAUNDEUS on the Carian pieces. The fragment of beautiful CLASSIC ORNAMENT from the Palace of

PILLAR OF THE DOUBLE AXE IN THE PALACE.

CLASSIC ROSETTE RELIEFS OR FRIEZE.

Minos is peculiarly interesting, carrying such fine GRECIAN ORNAMENT back to a period much earlier than was generally supposed.

The devotion of Mr. Arthur Evans, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. Hogarth to the antiquities of Crete deserves all encouragement, and it is to be hoped that their efforts may be backed with largely augmented funds, while the opportunity of developing the mystery of Cretan antiquities is open to us.

NOTE P.—THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FROM TEOS (PAGES 323, 324, 348, ETC.)

Translation of two of the Treaties, kindly supplied by Lord Dufferin. They all are much alike in style; the shortest and one of the longest are given.

(Decree) of the Eleuthernaeans.

Whereas the Teians, being our friends and kinsmen through their ancestors, have sent a decree and ambassadors to us, Apollodotus and Kolotas, who having come before the assembly (recalled) the friendship and kindred which exists between us and them, and furthermore spoke well and honourably concerning the god and the consecration of their city . . . and country . . . agreeably to what was set forth in the decree and begged us, continuing to keep our friendship and good will, to be ever the promoters of any good to them, and still further to increase the favours already granted them, and since the like request is made by Agesander son of Eucrates the Rhodian the ambassador sent from King Antiochos for the termination of the war, showing no lack of zeal and earnestness in any wise, and also in like manner by Perdiccas the ambassador sent from King Philip. Be it enacted by the magistrates and the city of the Eleuthernaeans, to answer the Teians their friends and kinsmen. That

we also reverence the worship of Dionysos and we salute and commend your people, because they have continued to act well and piously and worthily towards the gods, not only observing what they have received from their ancestors, but even adding much more, wherefore also from us goodly and costly offerings have been given to the god, and we declare the Teians and their city and country sacred and inviolable, and we will endeavour to promote their welfare.

(Decree) of the Polyrrhenians.

The magistrates and the city of the Polyrrhenians, to the people and the council of the Teians, greeting. Having received the decree from you we have read it and we have listened to the ambassadors Apollodotus and Kolotas pleading with all zeal and earnestness, agreeably to what was set forth in the decree. Wherefore, be it enacted by the magistrates and the city of the Polyrrhenians to answer the Teians. That we also worship Dionysos, and these having been given to the god . . . and we leave the city and country of the Teians sacred and inviolable both now and to all time, and that there be also safe conduct to the Teians by land and sea for all time.

Farewell.

NOTE Q.—"CAN GREAT DOOLKARNEIN DIE?"[1] (PAGES 411, 415).

"In eastern history are two Iskanders, or Alexanders, who are sometimes confounded, and both of whom are called Doolkarnein, or the Two-Horned, in allusion to their subjugation of East and West, horns being an oriental symbol of power." "One of these heroes is Alexander of Macedon, the other a conqueror of more ancient times, who built the marvellous series of ramparts on Mount Caucasus, known in fable as the wall of Gog and Magog, that is to say, of the people of the North. It reached from the Euxine Sea to the Caspian, where its flanks originated the subsequent appellation of the Caspian Gates. See (among other passages in the same work) the article entitled 'Jagioug et Magioug,' in D'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque Orientale*."—LEIGH HUNT.

NOTE R.—ROXANA AND OLYMPIAS (PAGE 414).

The fate of the beautiful young Bactrian princess ROXANA, whom Alexander had married among the mountains of India, is peculiarly sad. Her infant son (Alexander's only child) was born a month after the Conqueror's death. OLYMPIAS, the haughty mother of Alexander, seems to have transferred the deep love she always had had for her only son to his child-widow. Finding Roxana surrounded by enemies to Alexander's race, she invited her to Macedonia, where the two princesses lived together in mutual love and esteem. But OLYMPIAS, the daughter of a kingly race, could not brook opposition to her grandson's future, and when the soldiery had set up the idiotic illegitimate son of Philip (known as Philip Arrhidaeus) as sovereign—she declared war against him and had him killed, as a usurper. OLYMPIAS ("a splendid old savage queen," as Dr. Mahaffy calls her)[2] had spoken out fearlessly against all the

[1] Rudyard Kipling gives the name in use in the Punjab now as "Julkarn."
[2] Mahaffy's *Alexander's Empire* (UNWIN).

pretenders, and so had made herself unpopular all round. CASSANDER found an excuse for killing the grand old queen, and then persuaded the assembled generals to name him guardian of the young prince and his mother. As has been already told, he cleared them both out of his way, and died himself, reaping no advantage from his selfish brutality. It seems the poor little prince was cruelly used and done to death, while nominally king of all the world. I have seen his titles emblazoned on the temples of Egypt, at Luxor and at Denderah, "the Great King, Blessed Lord, living for Ever, Alexander." Alexander the Great left one sister, CLEOPATRA, widow of the King of Epirus (at whose wedding her father was murdered). She was young, beautiful, and talented. She resided long at SARDES, and had many suitors, but at last consented to marry Ptolemy of Egypt. He was a good man and would have treated her well. But Antigonus, under whose care she lived, had her murdered, that Ptolemy might not gain more ascendency, as being connected still more directly with the Great Alexander's family She was the last of Alexander's race.

NOTE S.—THEOCRITUS OF SYRACUSE AT ALEXANDRIA (PAGE 427).

THEOCRITUS, the earliest and undoubtedly chief of the pastoral poets, was a great favourite at the court of his native SYRACUSE, where HIERON II. seems to have vied with ALEXANDRIA in attracting literary men and artists from all Hellenic lands. Of HIERON, Theocritus had written—

> . . . "On Libya's heel,
> The bold PHOENICIANS shuddering terror feel;
> For SYRACUSE against them takes the field,
> Each with his ready spear and willow shield;
> Against them arms heroic HIERON,
> Equal to heroes of the time foregone," &c.

But the greater fame of the famous Museum of Alexandria, and no doubt rich promises, too, drew THEOCRITUS, like most of the literary giants of the time, to the court of PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS. Here is a verse from a lengthy poem in the praise of Ptolemy, which has come down to us.

> "In many a region many a tribe doth till
> The fields, made fruitful by the showers of Zeus;
> None like low-lying Egypt doth fulfil
> Hope of increase, when Nile the clod doth loose,
> O'erbubbling the wet soil; no land doth use
> So many workmen of all sorts, enrolled
> In cities of such multitudes profuse,
> More than three myriads as a single fold
> Under the watchful sway of Ptolemy the bold."
>
> THEOCRITUS (Chapman's Translation).

(There was also one in adulation of BERENICE, but it is lost, all but a fragment.)

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